

### THE DEMAND OF PROGRESS

Has called for better tools. This is especially true where saws are used. For sixty years ATKINS has, by scientific practice and the best steel, produced saws that were far in advance of other makes.



Our exclusive processes of Taper Grinding and Tempering have eliminated the "bind" and frequent filing and refitting. Therefore a SILVER STEEL SAW is your assurance of less filing and easier work. We guarantee ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS to cut faster, work easier and hold their edge longer than any saw made. Keep ahead of PROGRESS through the use of SILVER STEEL SAWS. Buy them at your dealer's. They are sold on a Money Back Guarantee.

### **ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD!**

Send ten cents for Miniature Gold Plated Hand Saw Charm, "Saw Sense" and Monthly Time Books

#### E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc. Established 1857 Indianapolis, Ind.

### There's Myplaning mill

### 2,000 of these machines in operation today

2/2/1 10

Why out g realm mill n can tu himself with Eveready saw rig! Carpenters! Here

Wise old boy! Why should he pay out good coin of the realm to the planing mill people when he can turn out the job himself with his own handy dy saw rig! 3

Carpenters! Here is a machine that takes up but little space does odd jobs about the shop—

almost as useful as your good right arm in doing up the day's work. It bores, joints, grinds, tenons, sands, crosscuts, rip saws, band saws, jig saws, rabbets, hollow chisels, mortises, mitres and bevels. It saws the hardest lumber—true as a diamond. It can't wear out.

Builders! Here is a thoroughly dependable saw rig that you can load into a light wagon and take *right to the job*. It will turn out your own window and door frames. It will mean a saving in lumber. With the Eveready you take the odds and ends and turn them into blocks or strips that can be used in building. It has its own self-contained power plant.

### Let Us Present Our Evidence

The word of the users! That is the most important consideration with you, isn't it? You want to know what the man who has actually used the Eveready saw rig has to say about it. Very well! Send for our recent booklet entitled "Here is the Evidence" containing letters from many satisfied users and photographs of the saws in operation. There are over 2,000 satisfied Eveready users. Will you be one? Are you in the market? Would you be interested in further information on this money-saving equipment? If so, let us hear from you.

Oshkosh Manufacturing Company 47 Amber Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin

4

[April, 1917





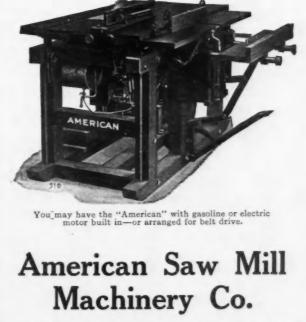


5

### WOOD-WORKER

You can't afford to make a mistake in this matter of buying a wood-worker. A few dollars' difference in price may mean hundreds of dollars of difference in ultimate earnings. Remember your wood-worker should be a profitearning investment, not an expense. And the "big buy" in the wood-worker field this year is the "American" the 18-in-1 wood-worker—the 4-man wood-worker—the wood-worker with built-in earning power—the year-afteryear wood-worker that will be on the job for you season after season.

> Write today for new Bulletin 67. It shows you why the "American" is the wood-worker you want.



1360 Hudson Terminal

**New York City** 

[April, 1917

C. H. & E. PORTABLE Complete Also Pumps Will rip from one Hoists inch to six inch lumber. Do all Elevators Mortar Mixers of your millwork and on the job. Gasoline Engines NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A BEACH DOUBLE ARBOR RIP AND CUT-OFF MACHINE Get this money-maker on the job. This portable wood-worker will handle all your fine sawing, as well as your dimension stuff. Either gasoline engine or electric motor drive. Has our patented rolling table, making it the most efficient machine on the market. Don't delay-make this year the most profitable and success-ful of your career. Write for descriptive catalogue. BEACH MFG. CO., Montrose, Pa. This view shows extension with folling table. This allows you to handle lumber up to 20 ft. and sildes easily with 1000 Hz. weight in it. Locks in tantly for ripping or beveling. This shows the No. 6 Rig Write for our Catalog C. H. & E. Manufacturing Co., Inc. 322 Mineral Street, Milwaukee, Wis. SILVER'S NEW WOODWORKING MACHINES SAW TABLES, JOINTERS, SWING SAWS, BAND SAWS-Tools of good honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns tresh from the designers. Jointers, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24-in. Band Saws, 20, 26, 32, 36-in. Swing Saws, 6½, 7, 7½, 8-ft. Silver's machines are high-pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in size, and in prices, too. Post up on these Tools. Ask for our printed matter at once. The Silver Mfg. Co. 345 BROADWAY SALEM. C SALEM, OHIO Parks Planing Mill Combination The most complete machine for geting out all kinds of mill work, and sold at a price which any progressive builded the streen seanon, this mach-ine will pay for itself in a couple weeks. COMPLETE Write for Catalog OUTFIT tland and Foot-Power MACHINERY Our No. 3 Wood couple weeks. Ripsaw, 12" Jointer, 22" Band saw, Swing cat off saw, Shaper, Upright mertiser, Tenomer, Sand disk. All ready for In-stant use without having to make any changes. Machine can be Turning Lathe can be speeded from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions a minute with perfect ease. Stopped or re-versed at will of Machine can be furnished with long bases with engine mounted in rear so it can right out on the job operator. Writs for Particulars PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE CO. W. F. & Jno. Barnes Co. 74 RUBY ST. Forgus St. & C. H. & D. Ry., Cincin ati, Ohis



[April, 1917



### The Old-Fashioned Method—

That of using the Jack Plane, caused much labor and irritation; and netted no perfect results. It was a slow monotonous grind with the finish always uncertain.

### Wallace Bench-Planer

has established the modern method. It eliminates all hard work; and gets mechanically perfect results, easily, swiftly and automatically.

### It Is Portable-Safe

It is light in weight (only 50 pounds) and is run by electric power attached to any light socket - belt driven if

desired. It is eighteen inches long, and has 4-inch knives. The very narrow throat opening, the patented flap and the shutter guards absolutely prevent accidents. Pieces as short as 3 inches can be safely and accurately planed on the Wallace. We shall be glad to send our literature to anyone interested.

J. D. WALLACE & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

1405 W. Jackson Blvd.





[April, 1917



### Aloe I eve

n-Sha Lite

Easy Monthly Payments If You Buy Prove the superior quality of the Aloe Convertible Level by testing it. out for 10 days. Use it on your every day work laying out buildings, locat-ing foundation piers, leveling up foundations, walls and floors, aligning, shafting walls, piers, etc., for getting angles, or levels anywhere and the hundred and one other things for which you would use a level or transit. Then, if you decide to keep it, you may pay for it in easy monthly payments so small that you will scarcely feel them.

> Nan Occupation

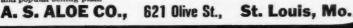
City

# Aloe Convertible transit you will scarcely feel them. Aloe Convertible the range of work possible with an ordinary architect's level. It is a modified transit permitting double the range of work possible with an instrument is provided with a special convertible bracket rigidly and permanently attached to the cross-bar thus eliminating the extra time that other instrument arequire for changing the telescope in position take vertical readings. The telescope which is fitted with a permanent axis, rests in the bracket making it desired, although the bracket clips are easily and quickly released from the telescope axis when levels only are to be taken. The telescope is then set in its normal position in the wyes and you have overcome the old method of attaching and detaching the convertible bracket. Your Own Time To Payr

Your own Time To Pay—No Interest ask you to promise to buy. But you owe it to yourself to see and try it. If it isn't all you expect you may return it at our expense. If you do keep it, you will find the small monthly payments easier than paying rent for an instrument-and at the end of a few months you will own it—absolutely. There's no red tape about this offer—we ask no embarrassing questions—everything is confidential—we charge no interest. You have practically your own time to pay.

#### Mail Coupon for Descriptive Circular

It explains the Aloe Convertible Level in detail and shows how easily the man without the training of the engineer or surveyor may secure the same accurate results as the expert. Send your name on coupon or postal for free copy and full particulars of our original, unique and popular selling plan.



Mail Coupon NOW A. S. ALOE COMPANY,

11

621 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Please send free descriptive circular about the Aloe Convertible Level and complete details of your easy payment plan. This request in no way obligates me.

Stat

### G&B Transit-Level

The only instrument on the market with all the features of a

### **Builders Transit and Architects Level**

It is THE ONE INSTRUMENT FOR ALL JOBS. Durable, accurate and economical. The price is \$67.50 F. O. B. Troy, N. Y. -not a big price after you have seen the instrument. Consider well before buying your instru-ment. A few dollars more on the first outlay will save you much disappointment and worry later. Have us mail you our Circular "B." You want quality and service, an in-strument which you can use under all kinds of conditions and which is easy to operate. Write today.

GEIER & BLUHM, Troy, N. Y.

Architects-Level

#### Avoid the Rush Don't Wait Till Spring

**Builders-Transit** 

to order Screens for your new building." Prices are much lower now and workmanship not hurried. Spring delivery if desired. Carpenters and Contractors-Our special equipment enables us to produce high grade order made WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS of all kinds at astonishingly low prices. Write for illustrated catalog and prices. Good territory for live agents still open.

Standard Screen Company 1848-58 Hastings Street Chicago, Ill.



#### **Combined Level and Transit** Try It For 10 Days-FREE Either a level or a modified tran-

Either a level or a modified tran-sit with which to run straight lines, plumb griders, walls, etc. In-stantly convertible from level to transit. An accurate, up-to-date, moderate priced instrument for use on construction work. "White" levels have been standard equip-ment for many years. There are the usends of them in daily use on ment for many years. There are thousands of them in daily use on as many jobs. Try one on your work for 10 days free—no obligation. Circular sent on request.

**DAVID WHITE CO., Inc.** 419 E. Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

12

[April, 1917





WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

13



[April, 1917



15



[April, 1917





Here's your chance to pick up some extra money! You don't get money-making oppor-tunities every day. So, grab this and be ready to estimate and contract for concrete founda-tion work, as well as for the other portion of building.

You can handle any ordinary foundation job with the wonderful little Sheldon Mixer. And the beauty of it is that you don't have to the up any money in one —that is—none to speak of.

We'll supply you, at astonishingly low prices, with all the necessary iron parts. Then, with our **Blue Print Plans**, which we furnish **absolutely free** along with the iron parts, you can build a Sheldon Mixer yourself at lowest possible cost.

Or, if you like, we'll furnish you the machine (hand or power) all built up, ready to run.

#### Get Our New Catalogue and **1917 SPECIAL OFFER**

The catalogue shows our full line of mixers which The catalogue shows our full line of mixers which are sold direct to you on strong guarantee. 30 days' trial privilege. \$11.50 up. Chain drive, self-tilting dump, easily moved, all parts guaranteed. Steel or oak mixing barrels. Mounted on frame, skids or truck. Does work equal to \$200 mixers.

We want one to three men in each county to accept our Special Co-operative Offer right now which will help you to secure a machine at little or no cost.

Go to the bottom of this extra-money opportunity with us. You're missing a profit on every job when you allow someone else to do the concreting. Grab that profit yourself. Write now for our Catalogue and Special Offer.

Free Boost Write us today and get our Catalogue which tells all about the Sheldon Nixers. In-cluding the Sheldon Power Mixer, which will work one, two, three, four, five or six men, and will mix more material than any other mixer at double the price.

**A Few Letters From** Sheldon Money Makers

"I am more than busy with my Sheldon Concrete Mixer. Have more work than I can do. I get \$10 a day when I work out. It has anything stopped in this town."-Jesse L. Witter, Weilsville, N. Y.

"The machine works fine. Have already got the job of mixing concrete for the bridges in this township."—John Rose, Spartansburg, Pa.

Spartansburg, Pa. "I mounted your mixer on the back end of a low wagon just high enough for a wheelbarrow to go under the mixer when it is dumped. I put a small gasoline engine on the wagon, attached the mixer to run it, and l expect to put a small rip and cut-off saw on the other end of the wagon, then I think I will have a complete rig for farm jobs. I had more work than I could do last year, as I got lots of jobs because I was ready to start mixing as soon as I got my rig backed up to the job. "I have mixed 1,200 sacks of cement this summer along with my carpenter work and I can say that I can mix concrete faster than my competitor can with a \$130 machine, and mix it better than he can."-C. D. Cook, Chandler, Minn.

better than he can."-C. D. COOK, Chanuter, Annu. "The miker I got of you over a year ago has made a good many foundations and sidewalks since my last letter to you." -James Loukota, Friend, Nebr. "The machine certainly does the business. I put in a wall 4x12x2 ft. high and 8 in, wide on three sides. It took me three and one-half hours, with three men."-Max Hager, Baraboo, Wis and

"I will say that the Sheldon Mixer, if operated with as many men as other machines require, will mix more concrete in the same length of time and you can get around with it where there is not room enough for big mixers."—Ed. H. Miady, Verdigre, Nebr.

"Your mixer is the wonder of our town. I put down 1400 sq. ft. of walk, a 16 in. wall 80 ft. long, using 287 sacks of coment, On October 22nd, mixed 122 sacks and on the 23rd mixed 122 sacks up to 4 p. m. Morning of 24th put in 6 walls 30 ft. long for double crib. All of this in one week."-W. H. Sampson, Blencoe, Iowa.

THE SHELDON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 7003, Nehawka, Nebraska





[April, 1917





### Mixes mortar and plaster as well as concrete-

### A Batch a Minute

This is how fast the Frank Mixer works and it only takes 21 H. P. to do it. A Frank Mixer can be used on any job where concrete or mortar is used. It is easy to charge and quickly discharged. A

friction clutch makes it possible to stop the mixing shovel, but not the engine. You can't make a better investment.

> Send For Particulars Today

#### Simplicity

19

of the Frank Mixer makes it in great demand. It's why they don't cost one-tenth of what others do, yet do everything that other mixers do and more. There is never a thing out of order and they are as easy to clean as a pail.

#### Frank Mfg. Company 241 Century Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

PER MIXERS MAKE CEMENT WORKEASY Just the machine for putting in sidewalk, curb, foundations, barn floors, etc. Built strong, mixes perfectly. and last years. Run by hand or power. Sold on trial. Write for free literature and prices. Superior Manufacturing Company HEAVY OIL ENGINES **Use Low-Grade Fuel** No electrical ignition, carbu-retor or preheating.

ON 15 DAYS TRIA

**Doesn't Use Gasoline** Doesn't Ose Gasonne Starts cold and runs on kero-sene or cheaper fuels. Closed crank case. five-ring piston and heavy construction to withstand high compression. Write for Dunn Heavy-Oil Engine Bulletin.

W. E. Dunn Mfg. Co. 415 24th Street Holland - Mich.

### adaptability

THE designers of the Grand Mixer have given especial attention to "adaptability" and as a result The Combination Grand Concrete and Mortar Mixer is particularly adapted to the work of the all-round carpenter. From the smallest sidewalk job to the lar-gest reinforced concrete construction the Grand will be found highly efficient.

The all metal construction of the Grand make it strong, rigid and compact machine with the least possible weight. The engine is mounted on a large cristing to prevent any possibility of getting out of alignment.

If you are an all-round contractor and need a machine that will do your concrete and mortar work equally well, our illustrated catalogs would interest you. A postal brings you both catalog and prices

THE HALL HOLMES COMPANY 465 Oak Street, Jackson, Mich.



[April, 1917







## Get the Price

It's not the cheapest mixer made, but it is the biggest value in the whole history of the industry.

It is a reliable, strong, long service mixer, first of all—and the price is low enough to make it the **remarkable value**.

To send back the coupon today is to make a start in money-saving.

#### DANDIE MIXER

5 cu. ft. and 10 cu. ft. capacities. May be equipped with low charging platform, power loading bucket, feed spout, batch hopper, automatic water-measuring tank, and light duty hoist.

The Dandie Mixer is built by the largest manufacturers of mixers in the world—in big volume—and absolutely standardized. This keeps **quality up** and **price down**.

All-steel constructions—universal joint bearings — fast, easily regulated discharge — liberal power—double drum drive—and the strong, railroad truck principle of drum roller construction.

Send back the coupon todaybefore you forget it. Koehring Machine Co

 Milwau	kee, Wisc		Co.	5
KOEHRING	MACHINE akee, Wis.	со.,		
P'ease sen en Dandie Mi	d me Dandie xer of	Mixer Ca capacity, e	talog E42, equipped a	and pr s follow

										•	-		1		•	•	• •	*	
Name	 	 	 																
Addre																			





### QUICK DELIVERIES of SMITH MIXERETTES

from

### **OUR AGENTS' WAREHOUSES**

SMITH AGENTS ARE PREPARED TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR "QUALITY" MIXERS DURING THE RUSH SEASON.

The T. L. Smith Co. has made it easy for you to get the

### SMITH MIXERETTE

at the time you need it. Our agents at various distributing points throughout the United States carry machines in stock and are in position to ship the type of equipment you select at a moment's notice.

We do not leave you at the mercy of the railroad companies with their embargoes and slow shipments.

THE SMITH PLAN ENABLES YOU TO GET WHAT YOU WANT—WHEN YOU WANT IT.

Use the coupon--check the equipment that interests you and we will send you full information and prices without any obligation on your part. When you land that job you are figuring on, write or telegraph us and the machine you select can be on the way the same day.

Smith Service in this respect is unexcelled by any other mixer manufacturer. Smith Agents are prepared to answer calls for immediate shipment or future rush orders.

....

MA	IL THE COUPON
AN I	MAILING COUPON
	Check the Equipment That Interests You
hilders' Rig	Mixerette Catalog No. 116-D Smith Builders' Rig, Cat. No. 160-D wite Power Loader with Batch Hopper with Low-Charger Platform
SMITH CO. adley Street	Name
WISCONSIN	City



### CRETE

### The Biggest Labor Saver on Wheels

HANDWHEEL DISCHARGE FROM EITHER SIDE is another exclusive Dunn Mixer feature to lighten labor and save time. It's further proof of real mixer efficiency at moderate price.

Dunn Mixers are so good that a more expensive machine is not necessary. They are low enough in price to make hand mixing or cheaper machines EXPENSIVE by comparison. Investigate the advantages of 4-blade mixing, extra long tilting drum, variable mixing angle and other Dunn features by asking for our Mixer Bulletin. Agents Wasted.

W. E. DUNN MFG. CO., 415 24th Street, Holland, Mich.

### LOW PRICE DRUM MIXER **Riveted Wrought Steel**

The small chain mixer is not a machine in which elaboration of fixtures is worth paying for.

### The Austin Drum Mixer

has all the fixtures that count in saving labor, but its great merit is its super-durable construction. Every part wrought steel and chilled iron.

The picture shows all the working parts and attachments. Observe! None of real utility is lacking. But the picture cannot show the Austin quality of material and workmanship and finish that are characteristic of all Austin-built machinery.

#### Write Us About Austin-Built Small Drum Mixers---Catalogue 7-D

Municipal Engineering and Contracting Co. Main Office: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago New York Office: 30 Church Street

NEW ENG. AGENT Dyar Supply C., Cambridge, Mass. Dyar Supply C. Cambridge, Mass. Ovrario A. A. Scully, Stair Bildg., Toronto Agents Wanted in Open Territory

PACIFIC COAST

No. 1 DRUM MIXER. Capacity 6 cahic teet of mixed material. Output about 70 to 80 cubic yards per day. Operated by a 4 horse-power gasoline engine, friction clutch, equipped with charging elevator and water tank. Elevating and discharge levers operated from discharge side of machine.

INXER

MINFRS

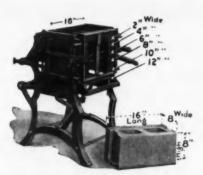
Concrete for







REPUBLIC "5" and "7" Loaders, Hoists, Tanks, Pumps or other attachments



MONARCH BLOCK MACHINE Adjustable to all sizes



### Select Your Outfit According to Your Needs

New 1917 Models No matter what your re-quirements may be, you will find an outfit in the Republic Line that will suit you, whether it be for a small, light, cheap machine-a medium size -or a full sack size outfit-mixers that have made good and will prove the most profitable, sensible mixers for you to buy.



Republic prices are extremely reasonable; for instance, a hand mixer for \$40.00 — "The Little Builder" for a little over \$100. Other prices propor-tionately low. They represent the biggest value ever offered for good, reliable, wellmade machines - and will fit your purse.

#### Terms

Republic Mixers are sold on cash or time basis to responsible parties. You cannot afford to be without one of these machines, purchasable on our liberal selling plan.



25

LIGHT "10" Loader Outfit

**REPUBLIC** "3" Little Builde

Guarantee-Write your own guarantee. You take no chances when you buy Republic machinery, as they must make good or we will. It avoids any dissatisfaction on your part.

Free Catalogs --- Write for catalogs today. It does not obligate you to buy, but will show you the latest and most up-to-date machines built and sold at prices you can afford to pay.

**Republic Iron Works** Tecumseh, Mich. 112 Patterson St. or Box 445 Gentle

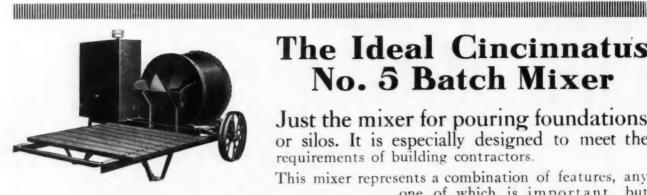
Leave to be in the Mail This Coupon Now 🖆

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

HE SO YI STYLE "BK

SYSTEMATIC AUTOMATIC-4 Sizes

[April, 1917



### The Ideal Cincinnatus No. 5 Batch Mixer

Just the mixer for pouring foundations or silos. It is especially designed to meet the requirements of building contractors.

This mixer represents a combination of features, any

#### Some Important Features of the Cincinnatus No.5

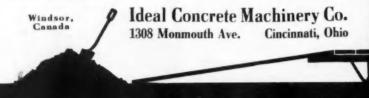
one of which is important, but when combined give a mixer that will pay on every job.

Daily output, 45 to 50 cu. yds. of thoroughly mixed concrete. Light enough to be taken up on the forms for discharging directly into same

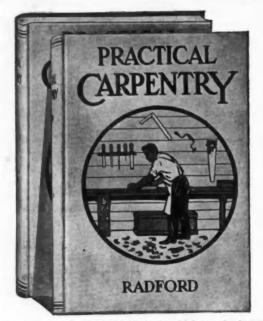
Capacity of batch, 5 cu. ft., requiring one-half sack of cement. Low charging type.

Materials easily dumped into drum direct from wheelbarrow. Large, roomy loading platform built on, which is only 15" high. Standard gauge trucks.

Durably constructed, mixer and engine are both guaranteed. Reasonable in price.







Two volumes of reliable textbooks to which to refer in work that is new and unusual. **PRACTICAL CARPENTRY** is the most complete, most accurate, most practical and most up-to-date work of its kind. It describes the best and quickest methods for laying roofs, rafters, stairs, flooring, mitering. coping, splayed work, circular work, and, in fact, for forming all kinds of joinery and carpentry work. Bound in cloth, over 600 pages of useful and necessary information. Complete information from foundation to roof.

Price \$2.00 Postpaid American Builder 1827 Prairie Ave., Chicago



END DISCHARGE-Mixer can be backed up to the work and so discharge wet mix direct into forms. Saves three wheelers.

PORTABILITY — Two-wheeled truck, so perfectly balanced that one or two men can move the entire mixer anywhere on the job.

Archer Mixers are made in one model only: two sizes, one bag and half bag. Write for prices and terms of our "show me" offer.

Archer Iron Works, 2434 W. 34th Place, Chicago

### PERFORMANCE

"The Standard" Mixer delivers concrete at minimum cost and labor due to the low-charging principle on which it is built. The low compact design of "The Standard" makes the use of any kind of a mechanical charging device unnecessary and enables it to be made of the fewest possible parts. The simplicity of construction eliminates the necessity for employing skilled men for its operation.

#### **Unique Charging Principle**

"The Standard" Mixers come in units for every use. Machines of small capacity up to machines of very large capacity adapted to the heaviest construction work. They all embody the low-charging principle — which requires only one-half the amount of power needed for operating the mechanical charging type.

#### Portability

The simple construction of "The Standard" Mixer and the fact that no charging elevator is required, makes it more portable than any other batch mixer of equal capacity. The entire outfit is simple, consists of few working parts, with no excess weight.

#### Get Our New Mixer Catalogue

It contains 48 pages of useful information—interestingly presented and profusely illustrated with photographs showing "The Standard" Low-Charging Mixer on important jobs. The Catalogue is free. Write to our nearest office today and ask for Catalogue No. 44-4.



[April, 1917



### Lansing No. 5 "Half-Sack" Batch Mixer

This Lansing No. 5 has the distinction of being the youngest member of the Lansing family. It is also the smallest. Like all other Lansing mixers it is deservedly popular. Just plain "making good" has put it in the front ranks.

For walks, curbing, small foundations, and the average country job, it is the ideal outgt.

If you use more than thirty or forty cubic yards of concrete a day this isn't your size.

Costs little to run, little to buy, and effects a big saving.

Equipped as ordered with loader, tank, silo hoist, batch measuring hopper, etc.

A special circular describes this mixer in detail. Ask for it and catalog No. 202 of larger sizes.



22 Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. ...... 288-289 West Street BOSTON...78 Cambridge (Charlestown District) PHILADELPHIA .. Cor. North American and Willow MINNEAPOLIS...... 517-519 North Third Street KANSAS CITY ..... 1413-1415 West Tenth Street 



### NO LOST MOTION with the Blystone mixer

They are charged or discharged while in full motion-no stoppage-no s of time-no lost motion.

loss of time—no lost motion. The best recommendation for an equipment comes from the user. Does it do the work well? Has it lasting qualities? Is it easy to run? Does it pay for the investment? These are questions that determine the practi-cability of any equipment. Use is the real test.

The **Blystone** is doing its work well—there are over 2500° in operation in a field that is overcrowded with different makes of mixers, good and bad). We are gotting repeat orders constantly from contractors who have tried out the **Blystone**. What of the Blystone?

out the Blystone. The Blystone lasts—it is built of the best materials and its simplicity in construction eliminates useless wear of many complicated parts. The rapid shovel action of the Blystone is the secret of its widespread success in the field. Back and forth goes the batch in the drum—forty-four times each minute and you have a thorough mix. Write for our descriptive literature and price stating your requirements.





# nickerlocker "ON THE JOB"

Absolutely proves that they have been built for the need of the user—that improvements have been perfected to meet that need—improvements which show on daily operating reports users reorder because on their jobs the Knickerbocker products have won their confidence by satisfactory service.

### FAST CHARGING

he

Talk to users of our first Coltrin Continuous Mixers, the hundreds of users of our batch mixers, mortar mixers and woodworkers, and you will hear the selling points that bring reorders.



A Sturdy, Light, Complete Portable Woodworker

Learn about the fast loading, the quick discharging, the slop guards, the long wearing features of the drum, the new overhead construction and dozens of other features found on no other mixers.

Built in 20 Styles and Sizes

29

Quick Deliveries from Stocks Carried in All Principal Cities

The Knickerbocker Company 525 Liberty St.

Jackson, Mich.



30

[April, 1917





Rex Paver owned by George J. Markey, Milwaukee, Wis., at work on Milwaukee County Road.

### Choose the Size You Need

Whether you mix ten yards or a million, you can find a Rex Mixer that will meet your needs exactly. No need to confine yourself to a small machine if a big fellow will save you time. No need to tie up to a big machine if your jobs are handled more easily with small-batch mixers.

Whatever Rex you buy, you can be sure you're getting a mixer that is right in design and construction. The makers of Rex Mixers have been manufacturing machinery for 25 years and concrete mixers for 9 years. Every part of the Rex, except the engine, is made in the company's own plant.

Rex Mixers are equipped with Rex Chain Drive, the most reliable of any drive used on concrete mixers. Positive as a gear, flexible as a belt, it is more efficient than either.

**Chain Belt Company** 

Established 1891



Send today and get the Rex Catalog No. 71-D showing Rex 'Models. It will show you the advantages that standardizing on Rex Mixers will give your work.



Chain Belt Company, 30 Church Street, New York City W. B. Louer Company, Old Colony Building, Chicago

#### Makers of

Rex Chains for elevating, conveying and transmission Sprocket Wheels-Gears Shaft Couplings and Collars

Malleable Elevator Buckets **Rex Concrete Mixers Rex Paving Mixers Travelling Water Screens** 

Write for interesting booklet on any of these

[April, 1917



### Every Roof is a Prospect for You

HE roofing dealer who can meet every roofing demand with a suitable and serviceable roof is the dealer who lands the big business.

In the Johns-Manville Line of Asbestos Roofings there's a roof for every requirement—and each has distinct service and sales features. Based on the age-old mineral, Asbestos, these Roofings resist fire, time, weather and wear, with a cost for upkeep and repairs so low as to be practically negligible.

The market for these roofings lies at your very door. The farmer whose stock and equipment comprise his working capital needs the protection of a safe and durable roof for his big new barn. Your neighbor, building a new house, will be glad to safeguard it with a roofing of fire-safe shingles. The new bank building, the business block, the hotel, church, school, warehouse, or factory—each of these has a distinct need for just such a safe and economical roofing as Johns-Manville offers. And on each job there's both a dealer's and contractor's profit—why not make it yours?

32

# MANVILLE ROOFING

#### The Johns-Manville Line

H ERE are the "leaders" of the Johns-Manville Roofing Line: Asbestos Built-Up Roofing, for flat roofs; Flexstone Asbestos Roofing, for sloping roofs; Corrugated Asbestos Roofing, for skeleton construction; Transite Asbestos Shingles, for residences.

#### **Underwriters'** Approval

Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings are examined, approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Investigate the ratings each receives—and its effect on insurance costs.

#### Johns-Manville Roofing Responsibility

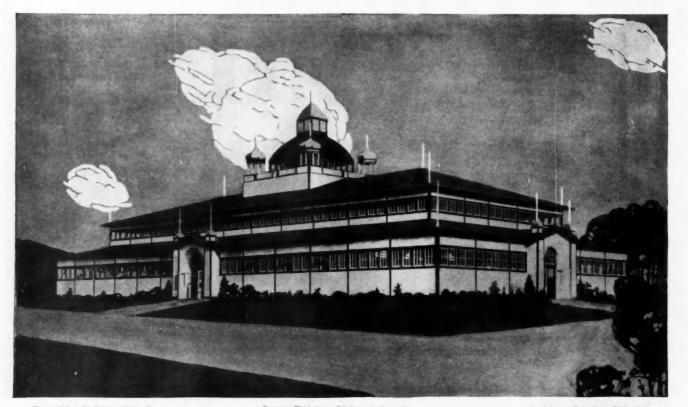
This is the business principle that underlies every sale of our Roofing. By an exclusive system, we register each Roof, and keep a record of it—and we voluntarily assume responsibility for seeing to it that each Roof gives its owner the full service promised.

#### A Genuine Dealer Opportunity

We want a few builders in various sections of the country to handle Johns - Manville Asbestos Roofings. We want men of good standing, able to make full use of the help we will give—men who measure up to the big possibilities of this profitable business.

If you're the right man, ask us for further details, for our proposition will prove interesting.

> H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. NEW YORK CITY 10 Factories—Branches in 55 Large Cities



Exposition Building, Erie, Pa.

Stucco Finish on Bishopric Board.

Architect, Jos. Lee, Erie, Pa.

### NOW the Stucco Building is Preferred

Stucco is admittedly an artistic and attractive exterior finish. And now it can be made *lasting* and *economical*. Bishopric Board makes it possible. How? By applying principles that ages of actual use in building construction have proven the most efficient. First, your stucco mixture *must be right*. This is *important* but easily accomplished if correct

instructions are followed—our catalog contains full information about mixing stucco. Now apply it properly on a *background of Bishopric Board*. Note how it is *anchored* to the background! Those dovetailed joints between the lath *clinch* the

The lath in Bishopric Board are *thoroughly creosoted* to preserve them. They are imbedded in Asphalt Mastic on a background of heavy fibre board, making a fireresisting combination that is proof against vermin, changes in temperature and moisture. Bishopric Board will add years to the life of a building and make it warmer in winterand cooler in summer.

Finally, Bishopric Board, under the severest scientific tests and in actual use, has proved its superiority.

#### The Bishopric Manufacturing Co.

903 Este Avenue



Board clinches the Stucco

Send for free samples and our book "Built on the Wisdom of Ages." It tells all about Bishopric Board and gives some interesting scientific tests. It illustrates homes and other buildings constructed with Bishopric Board and gives letters from builders, architects and users.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Cincinnati, Ohio



#### **Still Open to Suggestions**

WE received a letter not long ago from one of our subscribers, and it wasn't exactly what you would call complimentary; in fact our friend was rather outspoken in his criticisms, and ended his letter with that regulation windup in such cases-"Please cancel my subscription."

The Editor was not particularly concerned over the loss of a subscriber, but he did take to heart certain of the criticisms voiced by this letter and immediately wrote a letter in reply, stating that some of the changes suggested would be made at once.

Many of the best features of the AMERICAN BUILDER have developed from a suggestion or request made by some reader, and we hope that we will never get to know so much that we won't be open to ideas from the outside.

Our critic in this instance wrote in response to our letter that he was surprised to hear from us in that way. He needn't have been surprised, for his criticism was sound and his suggestions good. The working out of some of these are in evidence in this month's magazine.

### More Correspondence—More Instructive Departments —No "Writeups"

One very popular feature that is often commented on is our Correspondence Department. Notice the number of items

and the great variety of subjects presented this month. We will confess that for the past few months we have permitted other features of a more special nature to crowd in on the Correspondence Department space. The remedy is not to leave out these special features, but to provide more pages. This has been done this month, so that there is room for all. This policy will be continued. Big value is the motto.

#### Ask Questions—Send in Photos—Write Out Your Pet Ideas

The Correspondence Department belongs to our readers, and we want you to use it. Fill it up with pointers that will help the other fellow. Let him see the kind of work you are doing and the equipment you are doing it with; have photos taken and send them in. Put up your questions to the Correspondence Department. The editorial staff will answer part and leave part for you men out on the job to answer.

We want every one of our readers to feel privileged to criticise and suggest and help. With more than forty thousand contributing editors we would have SOME paper, wouldn't we?

#### Cordially yours,

Editor AMERICAN BUILDER.

Page 9:

The Man From the Lumber Yard	41
"Caveat Emptor" and What It Did to	
One Builder.	
Dealer-Contractor Good-Will Section	42
It Wasn't Their Stuff (A Lumber	
Branding Experience).	
Concrete Construction	44
Details for Window and Door Open-	
ings in Reinforced Concrete Building.	
Fundamentals of Reinforced Concrete	
Design	46
Structural Tile Work	48
Structural Tile Work. Permanent Home for \$1200.00.	
Attaching Woodwork to Tile	49
Laving Up Tile Corners	49
Laying Up Tile Corners Tile House of True Bungalow Type	50
Portfolio of Beautiful Homes	51
Dignified House of Colonial Pattern	52
Comparative Study in Stucco and Wood	
Siding	53
Siding	
eling	54
One Story Gable Roof House	55
Living Room with Five-Window Bay	56
Square Colonial Residence	57
Square Colonial Residence Dutch Colonial Home	58
Modern Conveniences for the Home	59
Water in the Country.	
Steel Square Possibilities of the Steel Square.	60
Possibilities of the Steel Square.	
Few More Pickups on the Job	61
Practical Carpentry Winners of the "Three Butt" Contest.	62
Winners of the "Three Butt" Contest.	
Buffet-Bookcase.	
Easy Lessons in Stair Building	64
Laying Out a Scroll Handrail by Ordi-	
nate Method.	
Brick Construction for Modern Carepn-	
ters and Builders The Face Brick "Dickey"—A Crime!	66
The Face Brick "Dickey"-A Crime!	
Garage Designs for One and Two Cars How I Remodeled My Farm Home	67
How I Remodeled My Farm Home	68
What a New Brick Porch Would Do	69
Yours for Safer Building	71
Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpen-	
ter.	
Designing Foundations for Small Fac-	
tory.	

Lost Motion Must Go......

Contents for April, 191	7
Pa	ge
Model Home Designs	72
Destrable Bungalow. Substantially Built House of Eight Rooms. Odd Windows and Their Treatment	
Substantially Built House of Eight	
Rooms	73
Odd Windows and Their Treatment	7.3
Out On the Job	76
Out On the Job.	10
What Builders are Finding Good. Truck Easily Made From a Ford.	
Principal Out the Decute of Concerts	
Bringing Out the Beauty of Concrete.	
Compact Farm Lighting System How One Carpenter Prepares His	4.4
How One Carpenter Frepares His	
Mortar Heating the Farm Home	
Fuel Chute With Glass Door	78
How Elece Compose Blodes and	10
How Floor Scraper Blades are Sharpened	-0
	18
Builder Should Provide Lightning	20
Protection	19
Lath with Dove-Tail Lock and Water-	
proof Backing	
What's New	80
Accurate Mitre Box.	
Wrought Steel Back Catch.	
Heavy Knob for Planes. Easily Installed Bungalow Furnace.	
Easily installed Bungalow Furnace.	
Steel Latch Stanchions of Hard Wood.	
Making Three Rooms Serve for Five	81
Studless Partition Withstands Fire and	82
Water Test Easy-Working Garage Door Hanger	82
Easy-working Garage Door Hanger	
Novel Cabinet of Many Uses A New Metal Shingle Design	33
Electrically Operated Garage Doors	84
Vertical Sliding Solid Steel Window	84
Lighting Plant Which Requires no	8.4
Changing the Direction of Air Currents	85
Unanging the Direction of Air Currents	85
Wood Screw Punches Well Made Screen Door Check	85
Sectional Hot Water Heater	85
Sectional Hot water Heater	
The Home Craftsman Fuming for Manual Training Schools.	86
Fuming for Manual Training Schools.	
How to Make an Indoor Flower Box	87
Correspondence Department	88
An Unusual Table.	
Enclosed Porch and Entry.	~ ~
Homemade Portable Woodworker	89
Good Time Cards To Keep Liquid Glue Warm	90
To Keep Liquid Glue Warm	92

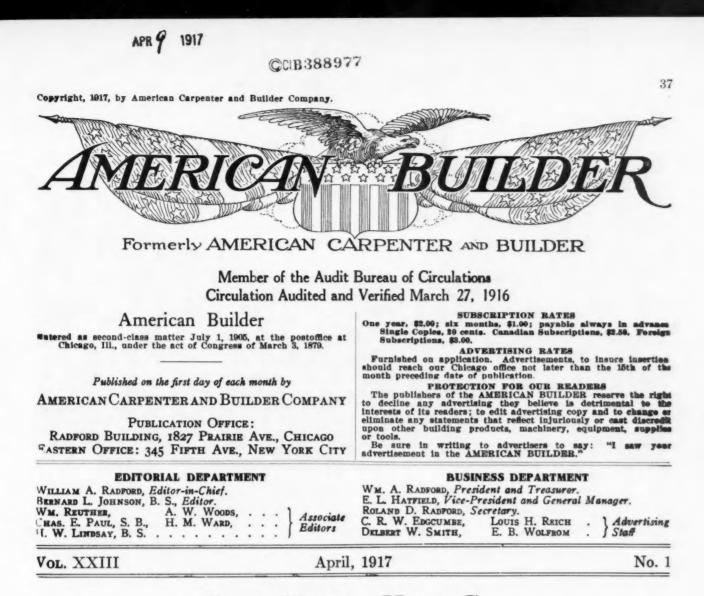
Fage	
Two Questions	
Gothic Roof Garage	
Some Barn Framing Questions	
Answered	
Wants Double House Designs	
Pleased with Brick Department	
Fleased with Brick Department	
Wants to Build a Clapboard Boat 100	
Wants Eye-Brow Window Pointers100	
Bark From an Old Sea Dog102	
Legal Question for Floor Finishers102	
Recommends Concave Door Jamb102	
Brick House Dormer Design	
Wants Rare Woods in Small	
Quantities	
wants Ideas for One-Story Factory 104	
Last Word (?) on Trisecting Angles. 106	
Fast Shingler Pierce Tells About Fast	
Lathers	
Wants Better Hand Tool Grinders	
Good Rungalow Job. 199	
Good Bungalow Job122 Put Up Eighteen Buildings Last Year 122	
Case for Fruit Storage	
Case for Fruit Storage	
Gambrel Framing on the Square126	
Good Old Heavy Timber Job	
To Enlarge a Glassed-In Porch	
Advocates Cavity Brick Walls	
Another Screen Wire Stretcher	
Good Pointers on Brick and Tile	
Work	
How Can He Finance His Jobs?138	
Oh! For a No-Leak Casement	
Vorra of the Field	
News of the Field	
western Drawing and Manual Training	
Convention.	
Hobbs Sold to Anchor.	
New Chain Belt Agency in East.	
Johns-Manville Moves Into New Quar-	
ters at Louisville.	
Changes in Atlas Engineering Com-	
pany.	
Lining Up the Boys for Better	
Building	
Changed 144	
Changed	
If the Owner wants Competition, Let	
Him Pay for It	
Catalogs, Bulletins and Books Received. 148	

The Why of Portland Cement Adva Why the Architect and Contractor Should Advertise .... 158

36

[April, 1917





# **Lost Motion Must Go**

IDEAS FOR EFFICIENT KITCHENS PICKED UP WHILE INSPECTING A MODERN HOSPITAL By A. S. M. Anderson, M. D.

RECENTLY sat for a short time in the waiting room of a hospital belonging to a large manufacturing concern. My attention was attracted at once by variations from the ordinary in the construction of the room.

The usual right angles at the juncture of wall with wall or of walls with ceiling or floor were not sharp angles, but curved or concave-that is, the ceiling surface continued down the walls in a curve instead of a sharp, square turn or angle. There was no mop board, but the wall surface came right down and met the floor in a curve. Of course no quarter round was used. The facings of the doors and windows were rounded instead of square cornered, and free from all carving or beading or base or corner blocks. The doors, too, instead of being paneled were perfectly smooth and plain, painted and enameled white; and all, except the outside doors, were hung with simple twoway hinges. No stops were then used in the doorways for the doors to shut against. This abolished more square angles.

The floors were covered with rubber or linoleum of like color with the walls, and this, too, curved up to meet the walls, but so fitted as to leave no edge or margin to hold dust.

The furniture was plain and smooth, no carving. The picture frames hanging on the walls, likewise were plain, not embossed. All this was so for the reason that dirt and dust are dangerous disease carriers.

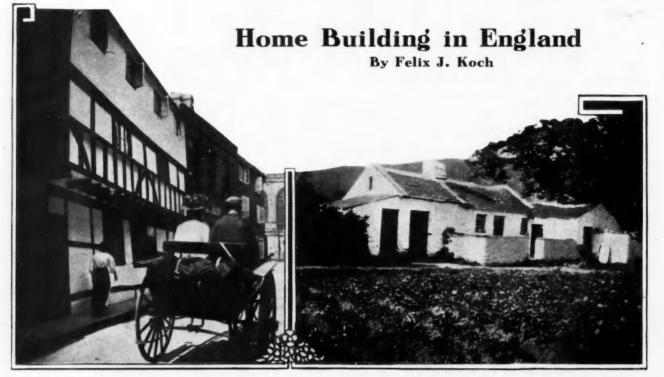
Are they less so in a kitchen than in a hospital? Should not, then, our kitchen carpentry be remodeled on these same lines to the end that the housewife might be able to keep a clean, sanitary kitchen without making a slave of herself?

Let the square corners be rounded out by the plasterer, and let the mop board with its quarter round go forever. If a mop board must be used, its upper edge should not be a square angle, but a very obtuse one, and the quarter round should present a concave instead of a convex surface and be finished to an edge where it meets the wall and the floor.

A wainscoting, with its upper dust carrying rail, its beaded, narrow up and down boards, and quarter round below, has nothing to recommend it in kitchen

(Continued to page 152.)

[April, 1917



**E** VERY so often, lately, the architect, and close upon his heels, the carpenter and builder, is called upon to construct what its future occupants dub their "real English home." Architectural styles run in waves, naturally, and just now this harkening back to the English homes seems to have quite the vogue.

38

What, then, is the typical English home—as built by the typical English house constructor? Naturally, the answer varies with the purse of the tenant-to-be!

Probably the simplest style of English home is the cottage. Poets, time out of mind, have sung the charms of cottage life, and American newlyweds who do not favor apartment-house honeymoons are coming more and more to adopt it. But the real English cottage is hardly sufficiently pretentious to meet the demands of even the most modest of American house owners. Quite often it's just a room—a bit broader than deep—four square otherwise, and built of the



A Typical English Peasant Cottage.

stone that's so handy, hewed roughly and laid tier upon tier. This stone is then surfaced over and the exterior, as well as inside, whitewashed, adding neatness and a certain inviting aspect to the whole. From the front and the rear the roof slopes up to a gable. At one or both ends of this gable a crude chimney is built. The roof itself is of thatch; and, to keep wind and storm from dismantling this, a heavy cording of fish-net is laid down on the whole. Against the tempest's carrying off the fish-net, *in toto*, in turn the builder sets a series of beams to project their edges just beneath this thatch slope, the owner then binding the loose strands of the fish-net soundly to these.

Otherwise, the construction is of the simplest. A door at front center, a window, deep set in its panes and of a design using many small lights; and there is your cottage. That is your typical English cottage, and is also the sort one finds predominating in Wales and parts of Ireland as well.

Rooseveltian doctrines, however, have resulted, in every generation, in making these little cottages too small, notably when the son marries and brings daughter home to live with him; and gradually the grandchildren cry for bedrooms and the like. So the good builder in the country district of England builds his cottages on a plan that permits of expansion along with the growth of the family. Of course, he could do this with an eye to beauty, but more often he strives to make utility and the size of his patron's purse reconcile. So our little cottage comes to have what amounts to an exact replica added to it; this, however, with perhaps only a door at front and windows at the rear. When that grows too small, a third cottage is added at the other side; and if some

## Home Building in England

great tree, whose shade is more to be preserved than are artistic proportions, prevents running that other wing out as the first, then they simply run it at right angles to the original, perhaps adding a connecting door where the wing and main cottage join; sometimes not. And if all these don't suffice, then a lean-to is added, to serve for storing things not in actual use. You'll find a thousand such homes as this on almost any long journey in England.

Here and there the English folk of the smaller cities will imitate. For example, in the suburbs of many a town you'll find the cottage with its next-door cottage joined, as some "double house" would be in an American city; but the little houselets are identical and often have a connecting door on the inside. Sometimes these cottages run two rooms deep, with the rear arranged almost as the front is. Modern shingling, too, is com-



Row of Shops with Living Rooms Above .-- Lincoln, England.

ing to supplant the thatch; and sometimes it is set side by side with an old shingling. The interior of such a house plan naturally explains itself.

In quite a number of towns, too, the evolution from this style to the more up-to-date home has been logical and clear. When houses could expand by adding a room each way, houses could also be joined—one to each; and so we come to find cottage rows. Absolutely the same construction and plan—only now houses



Picturesque English Half Timber House at Shottery.

are joined one to another. And now, when space is cramped and you can't expand at sides because your neighbor owns this; nor at front, which is the King's highway, and at back, because you don't want to sacrifice the bit of garden, you go up in the air—that is, you add a second story. This means making livingroom and kitchen of the ground floor; bedrooms of the upper.

Given the two-story stage in English home-building and returning to the country, English farm houses present some quaint studies. Here, for one, is an English home at Shottery—two stories. Plan is simple—central hallway, room each side, on each story. The roof, however, takes on an odd form at the ends. Not content with this, the carpenters and builders have exposed a sort of square-work of beams in the stucco at the several facades, until the house looks from afar like nothing so much as a checker board stood erect, or else one of the drawings for a game of "squares" English children delight in. Aside from this, the house is simple in its style, and the rooms are large and delightfully airy.



Row of Workingmen's Two-Story Cottages at Lincoln, England.

39

## Home Building in England



English Half Timber Work at Stratford-on-Avon.

Buildings of Shakespeare Association at Stratfordon-Avon, too, make use of this geometrical patterning of heavy weathered beams, on their outer facades. In addition, the gable is employed to good use and there are square-set bays—with windows of a translucent cathedral-pane glass — that protrude at this place and that. Thus such houses seek to imitate the better-class home of the Bard-of-Avon's own time and American architects and builders are seeking, accordingly, for similar conceits for orders of their own.

All English homes do not partake of the unusual or the fancy. Here's an attractive home—at Lincoln, England, that is almost severe. Walls square set and neatly coated. At the front, on right, and left, a bay, with the long French windows, that will serve as doors if need be. Look closely and you'll find that the front bay of each pair is built into a set of doors. Between the bays you have a window; on the upper floor you have three. Rest assured there's a central hall-way, with broad old stairs, and rooms at east

side. Out before the first floor center window there hang iron Gypsy kettles, filled with flowers; adding to the attractiveness of the whole. These, tho, are a motif for which the builder is hardly to be held accountable.

Time out of mind, however, the English who could





not afford both country and town-house, and who were not distinctly yeomen—country folk—have lived in the cities themselves, and so, right in the cities, often at their very heart, built closely side by side, simetimes with shops and stores, are the homes of well-to-do, if not rich, *burghers*.

Many of the simpler English city-homes are built in rows—the householder, however, purchasing his individual house in this. These homes, too, have their appeal. The pictures give an idea of prevailing types in Lincoln and London, and, as with most other English homes, these explain their interior plan of themselves.



Mud Cottages in the Country.

# "No Man Whose Motto is 'Caveat Emptor' Ever Has, Nor Ever Can Make a Permanent Success"

## -THE MAN FROM THE LUMBER YARD

We commend the creed as given by this writer to the careful consideration of our readers —even to those who don't know what the words mean.—EDITOR.

D <sup>ID</sup> you take the wife and babies out walking of a Sunday afternoon, and as you passed that bungalow, office building or residence, point with pride to the work of your hands? It is worth while taking pride in your work. It is worth noting your improvement as time goes by. I feel mighty sorry for the poor fish that don't do his work any better today than a year ago.

Yesterday was one of those nice March Sundays, cold enough to enjoy a bit of a fire, enough bite in the air to make the blood tingle.

For want of something better to do, I looked back over the files of the AMERICAN BUILDER. Yes, I was pleased to note that my letters were not quite as awkward as they were two years ago, but I was especially pleased to note the wonderful improvement in every phase of our publication, editorial and advertising.

I don't believe there is another magazine published where the advertisers talk as intelligently to their audience as do ours. Nor is any credit due us. It is simply because our readers are men trained in their work, with brains to appreciate a good business talk about material and machines which they use.

#### **About Apples**

This is the time of year when the ordinary apple shrivels. There is one wonderful line of difference twixt men and apples. There is no need of a man shriveling at any time of life—at any stage of the game. His face may be wrinkled, his muscles softer, but the MAN may keep his 100 per cent until the end.

There is one thing worse than a shriveled apple. I bought one yesterday, and paid a nickel for it. It was large—had rosy cheeks, but when I cut into it, I found it was rotten from the core out.

#### Education

I am a strong advocate of every man having a good education. It helps him in any kind of work. But I have seen several instances where knowledge without wisdom has made for degeneracy. It is very human for one to think that he is smart enough to put it over, even if others failed; but you can take it from a fellow who has been observing things for a good many years: You can't monkey with God's laws. Retribution is sure, whether you be a mechanic, minister or merchant.

## "Caveat Emptor"

Some fifteen years I was acquainted with a contractor whom we will call Schmidt.

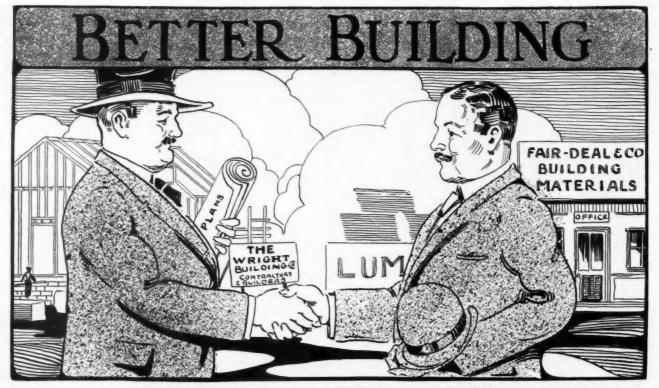
He was of that sturdy stock which has made so many successes in the building field, because of their industry and good constructive ideas. When I first met Schmidt, his son was off at school. The father determined that his son should not have the handicap he had had, and insisted he have knowledge of common law as well as those things generally acknowledged as being essential in the contracting business. This was where a little knowledge was a dangerous thing. His research was not as to how he could protect the interests of himself and his patrons, but as to how he could, with impunity, take advantage of the confiding.

### (Continued to page 158.)



Square Dealing and Business Nerve Win the Prizes in the Small Building Field the Same as in the Large.

[April, 1917



Dealer-Contractor Good-Will Best for Building

# It Wasn't Their Stuff-

THE WHY OF LUMBER BRANDING AND HOW IT WORKS IN AN ILLINOIS RETAIL YARD

By J. D. Eddy Special Staff Investigator

R. L. H. DODD, vice-president and general manager of the Sterling Lumber Co., threw down the letter he had been reading, with an exclamation of anger.

"Jim!" he called to the yard foreman, who had just entered the office, "here's another kick from the Williams-Sherwin company about the lumber we have been sending them. I told you to take extra care that these shipments should be not only up to standard but a little above it when they made that first kick. Now they are complaining again that some of the pieces are filled with dry rot, others are imperfect. What's the answer?"

Jim hesitated before replying. He looked steadily at his employer, but in his eyes was an expression of bewilderment.

"I took particular pains with that order and personally inspected the shipments, Mr. Dodd." replied Jim. "I can't make it out. There must be a mistake, somewhere."

Dodd did not reply. He again picked up the letter. The first complaint from the Williams-Sherwin company had not made much impression on him. One of the men in his office had called his attention to it. He ordered that the claim be allowed and it had passed from his mind.

The letter before him, however, was different. In

it the writer, the chief purchasing agent, had intimated that the last shipment was such that the Sterling company need not expect much future business from his company. This latter statement was what had aroused Dodd.

The Williams-Sherwin company was one of his best and biggest customers. The loss of this business would make a big hole in his annual statement to the stockholders and directors of the Sterling company. How was he going to explain it to them; what was the explanation anyway? These questions flitted thru his mind.

Dodd was a man of action. Ability to reach quick decision had carried him up to his present position. He contemplated the letter for perhaps five minutes. Then he jumped up, reached for his coat and hat, and quickly left the office. An hour later he presented himself to the Williams-Sherwin purchasing agent, a man who was not only a business friend, but whom Dodd had made into a personal friend.

"Hello, Dodd!" the purchasing agent said as he extended a hand, "glad you came in. The carpenter foreman on our new warehouse was in here again this morning kicking about the lumber you shipped us. What's the matter with your firm lately? We've been getting material from you that isn't much better than culls."

## **Dealer-Contractor Good-Will Section**

"That's just what I came to talk to you about," replied Dodd. "I talked to my yard foreman this morning after I got your letter. He is a reliable man, and he told me that he had personally inspected your shipments since that first complaint, and he is sure that there is a mistake, that the lumber you are kicking about didn't come from us."

As he made this later statement, inadvertent as it was, Dodd stopped, thought a minute and then asked: "Have you been buying any lumber from other tirms?"

"Why, yes, we have," said the purchasing agent. "You know there were some pieces we needed that you couldn't supply at once, and as we are working "What is there to prevent a recurrence of this same trouble," thought Dodd, as he was journeying back to his office. That was the thought uppermost in his mind. Sterling lumber was the best that could be supplied for the price paid; he had taken great pride in the quality of the material shipped from his yard. His business had grown to its present size because of his policy. Then this thought came tumbling upon him: "If Sterling lumber is always up to standard, why not let the company's customers and everyone else know where that lumber came from."

That was the solution. Every piece of timber, when practicable, of course, that left the Sterling company's yard hereafter must bear the Sterling mark. And it does. No one can be in doubt now about the origin of lumber, if he buys of the Sterling company.



If Branding or Trade-Marking is Good for the Lumber Manufacturer It Should Be Equally Good for the Lumber Retailer. This Concern Stencils Its Mark, "Sterling," on Every Board that Leaves the Yard.

night and day to get this warehouse up we went into the market and made some small purchases."

"That's the answer," said Dodd. "Let's go and take a look at this bad lumber."

An inspection confirmed Dodd's conjecture. The lumber had not come from the Sterling company's yard, but as the bulk of the material used had been supplied by Dodd's concern, blame for the poor lumber had fallen upon him.

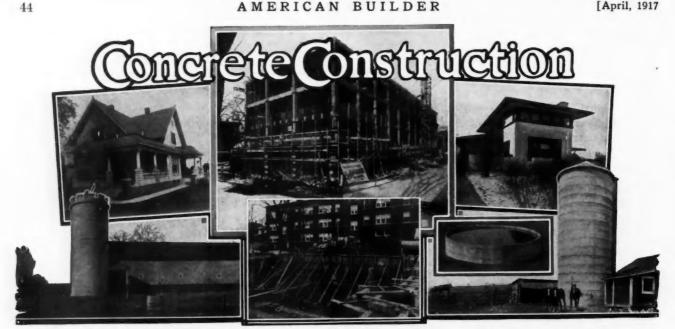
Altho elated by the discovery and the happy outcome of a situation that a few hours before had been extremely serious, Dodd was too good a business man not to study what had happened and apply it to his business. Neither will the Sterling company have to shoulder the blame for some other concern's poor lumber.

Perhaps the quoted parts of this story are not the exact words of Mr. Dodd, and perhaps the yard foreman's name is not "Jim." The name of the company, however, is the Sterling Lumber & Supply Co., of West Pullman, Ill., and the name of its vice-president and general manager is L. H. Dodd.

But the rest of the story is true. The Sterling company did come near losing one of its best customers, and it now marks every piece of lumber sent from its yards with the name "Sterling."

While the idea itself is not new, its application (Continued to page 156.)

[April, 1917



# Details for Window and Door Openings in Reinforced Concrete Buildings

## By Albert M. Wolf

Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.

N modern reinforced concrete buildings the ordinary type of wood sash are seldom used, owing to the fact that for the relatively small additional first cost of rolled steel sash it would be poor economy to use combustible material in such an important place in an otherwise fire-resisting building. Where wood sash are used in concrete buildings the danger of fire spreading into a building from an outside source or spreading from one floor to another in the same building is very great as demonstrated by the now memorable Edison Plant fire at Orange,

N. J. In the course of rehabilitating and repairing the damaged concrete buildings at this plant steel sash were used in the openings previously occupied by the wood sash which had formed such an "excellent" means of communication for the fire.

It has been demonstrated that steel sash if properly set and glazed with wire glass will prevent the spread of flames to or from the building, except possibly in fires of the most extraordinary character, which are of rather rare occurrence. To prevent the spread of fire, it is highly essential that in addition to being glazed with wire glass which will hold together even when badly warped by heat, the sash be properly secured and attached to the concrete. The head of the sash should preferably be held together after the manner shown in Fig. 1., this detail allowing for vertical expansion of the sash under the influence of the heat from a fire which will be most intense at the ceiling level. In addition to this the mullions between sash sections (the sash are usually made in widths not exceeding 7 or 8 ft., so that two or more sections with vertical mullions between are required to fill an opening) should be well anchored at the sill and head level, so as to give adequate lateral support for the sections.

It is also highly important that the details for con-

nection of sash are such as to give weather tight joints at all points. This will be done if the sash are installed in accordance with the details given in Fig. 1. At the head the sash is held rigidly against a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 2 by  $\frac{1}{4}$ inch angle by clips and stove bolts on 1 ft. 6 in. centers, the angle being about 11/2 in. longer than the width of window opening, so as to extend into the jamb grooves, and thereby give a tight joint at the ends. To give a tight weathering at the connection of the angle and the underside of floor slab (ceiling) the angle is placed in the forms, so that the underside of the horizontal leg is flush with the ceiling. The angle should be anchored to the slab with hook bolts, or preferably bent plate anchors about 18 inches centers.

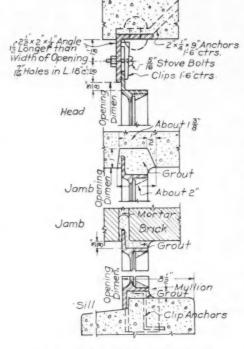


Fig. 1. Typical Detail for Steel Sash.

## **Concrete Building Construction**

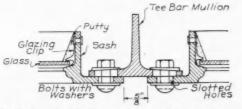
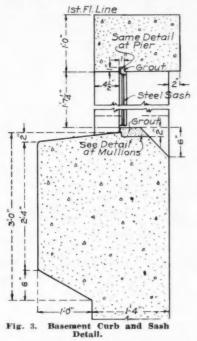


Fig. 2. Detail of Sash Connection to Tee Bar Mullion.

Where sash jambs frame into concrete columns a vertical angle can be anchored to the column in a similar manner and the sash anchored thereto, but the more common and cheaper detail is that shown in Fig. 1, which consists of a tapered slot formed in the column by a beveled strip fastened to the forms, into which the sash is grouted with cement mortar. This detail has often been used at the head section of sash, but the angle section seems best adapted at this point, since it allows for expansion of the sash vertically, while if a T-bar mullion is used between sash sections (Fig. 2) with sash held in place by clip



anchors bolted to the mullion, some lateral expansion is also allowed for, t h u s preventing buckling of sash during hot fires.

If the side jambs of sash frame into brick piers a continuous vertical slot is generally formed (usually  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or  $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in from face of pier) at vertical brick joints, by building in a strip of lath in the joint and then removing same as the work is carried up, the sash being grouted

into the slot. Sometimes the sash are set when brick is being laid and in such case after the sash is set, plumbed, and stayed they are bricked up into the piers.

A sill detail, which has given the most satisfactory results for stone, terra cotta or concrete sill is shown in Fig. 1. It will be noted that the bottom section of the sash rests on the sloping portion of sill against a shoulder formed at the back of same, and that the joint is made weatherproof by filling the space between sash and sill with cement grout, none of which is directly exposed to the weather. Mullions are carried down and anchored into the sill, and if the sash units are over 6 ft. wide a clip anchor should also be provided at the middle of each section or unit. A sill detail similar to that shown for jambs in concrete has been and is being used, but is not nearly so satisfactory as the one just described, since the grouting on the outside of the angle shaped sill of sash tends to shrink away from the surrounding concrete or the sash, leaving a crack into which water finds its way and on freezing pushes out the grout forming an unsightly opening along the sill.

Small single units of steel sash are often used in the concrete basement walls of a building, and owing to the fact that the walls are usually completed before the steel sash can be delivered, it is necessary to provide slots in the walls when pouring which will allow the insertion of sash later. A slot 2 in. deep should be provided from back of wall to line of sash face at the sill, and at one jamb, while at the head and the other jamb a 1 in. by 1 in. slot will be sufficient. The bigger slots allow sash to be set from the inside, and after raising into the head slot and shift-

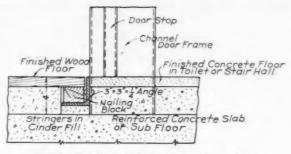


Fig. 4. Detail of Stair or Toilet Room Door.

ing into the smaller jamb slot, the sash can be grouted into place as shown in Fig. 3.

#### **Door Opening**—Floor Details

In reinforced concrete buildings where the main floors have a finished surface of wood (usually maple laid on sleepers in cinder concrete filling), and the toilets, stair halls, etc., have finished concrete floors, it is absolutely necessary that a sill of some sort be provided at the junction of the two different flooring surfaces to prevent undue wear. Such detail is shown in Fig. 4 from which it will be noted that an angle is riveted to the jambs of the door frame with the top of the vertical leg at the finished floor line and the horizontal leg extending out so as to form a firm seat for the wood floor. The advantage of this sill is that a minimum amount of metal surface is subjected to wear, and hence the sill can never become as slippery as if 2 or 3 inches of steel (the leg of the angle) formed the sill, and also the

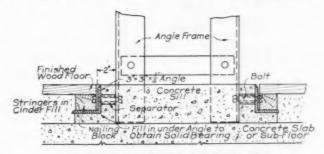


Fig. 5. Detail of Concrete Sill for Fire Door.

wood floor, has an unyielding support at the junction with the concrete, thus eliminating excessive wear on the wood surface as would be the case if the floor were allowed to spring or deflect at the joint.

At opening in fire walls the Underwriters' require, and it is good practice, to provide a fireproof sill extending thru the opening. If the finished floors on sides of the wall are of wood, the latter must not extend thru the opening, but a checkered steel plate resting on concrete or a concrete sill provided. The wide steel plate is objectionable, in that a large surface is presented which can wear down and become slippery. To a concrete sill detailed as shown in Fig. 5 this objection does not apply. As shown in the detail, the sill angles are bolted to the door. frame with the top of vertical leg at the finished floor line and the horizontal legs extending out to form an unyielding support for the wood floor, while the space in the opening between angles is filled with concrete to form the fireproof sill. Where sliding fire doors are used it is common practice to have the fireproof sill project 2 in. beyond the face of wall, while if swinging doors are used the concrete sill need not project beyond the opening.

# **Fundamentals of Reinforced Concrete Design**

## In Two Parts-Part I

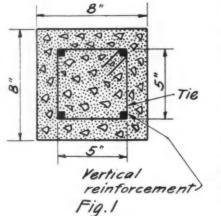
A TREATISE PREPARED AS A SHORT COURSE FOR MANUAL TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL TEACHERS By Ernest McCullough

Chief Engineer, Fireproof Construction Bureau, Portland Cement Association

**R** EINFORCED concrete is a combination of concrete and metal, preferably steel, with the two materials so disposed as regards position and *amounts* that each resists the stresses it is best fitted to resist. In piers, posts and columns the concrete takes compression assisted by the steel, and the vertical steel takes tension if any bending occurs. In beams three stressts act; namely, compression, tension and shear. The concrete takes all the compression and a limited amount of shear. The steel is computed as taking all the direct tension and assists the concrete to carry shear.

To fully understand the principles of reinforced concrete it is best to first consider materials uniform in composition, such as wood, iron or steel. Take for example a square wooden post having a length less than 15 times the thickness. This length is chosen because after the length exceeds 15 times the thickness bending can occur under heavy loading. The ratio of length to thickness (the slenderness ratio), then becomes a factor in the rules and formulas.

The column chosen is 8x8 in. The length is immaterial so long as we have it less than  $8 \times 15 \div 12 = 10$ 

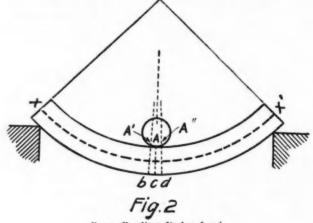


Concrete Column Having Four Vertical Rods Tied with Heavy Wire. feet. The crosssectional area is  $8 \times 8 = 64$  sq. in. The allowable unit load or c o m p r e s sive stress for the wood considered is 800 lb. per sq. in. The column can safely sustain a load of  $8 \times 8 \times 800 =$ 51200 lb.

Let us now consider a rein-

forced concrete column. For the benefit to be obtained by comparison we will make it also 8 by 8 inches outside dimensions. The steel will be in the form of four bars, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square.

The bars are set in corners, as shown in Fig. 1, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in from the sides of the column. This is necessary for fire protection. The concrete outside of the steel (used for fire protection) assists in carrying the load until the fire comes, but after a severe fire it should not be depended on so we neglect it entirely in our computations. The actual area of the column is therefore  $5\times5=25$  sq. in. Four  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. square bars have an area of one square inch. The



Beam Bending Under Load.

ratio of steel to concrete is  $1 \div 25 = 0.04$ . The steel ratio multiplied by 100 is the per cent of steel reinforcement. Our column therefore contains 4 per cent of steel, the maximum for a column of this type.

Some building ordinances limit it to 3 per cent, following the lead of Chicago.

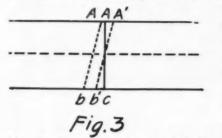
When a load is applied to the top of a column and the steel bars get their share they may bend because the slenderness ratio is large. It is necessary to put ties around the upright bars and these ties are spaced at intervals not exceeding 12 times the thickness of

## **Concrete Building Construction**

the vertical bars. Therefore, in the column under consideration, the ties will be spaced 6 inches apart because the bars are only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square. The ties are held in place by No. 18 black stove wire and the ends are turned in far enough to be gripped by the concrete so they cannot be pulled out when stressed. Ties are usually made of heavy wire or  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round steel rods.

Having arranged the bars and the ties, how much will our column carry?

Let us assume a 1:2:4 concrete with an allowable fibre stress in compression of 400 lb. per sq. in. The area of the concrete is 25 sq. in. less 1 sq. in. of steel = 24 sq. in., which at 400 lb. gives  $24 \times 400$ = 9,600 lb. To determine the strength added by the steel we must be governed by the ratio of deformation be-



tween the steel and concrete. This, for the concrete we are using, is 15, as determined by experiments.

Assume a piece of steel fastened in a

Line A'b is Moved Across Ac so that AA' = b'c.

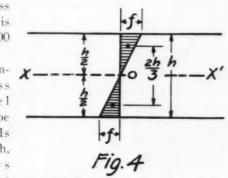
vertical position and a load placed on top. Assume a piece of concrete of the same size similarly placed and loaded with in equal load. Careful measuremnts will show that both materials shorten under the applied loads but the decrease in the length of the steel is 1/15 that of the concrete. To produce equal shortening (deformation) under equal loads the cross-sectional area of the concrete must be 15 times the cross-sectional area of the steel. Thus each square inch of steel is equal to 15 square inches of concrete.

Now apply this to the column in question. The area of concrete is 24 square inches. The area of the steel is 1 square inch, the equivalent of 15 square inches of concrete. Consider the area of concrete to be increased, making it 24+15=39 sq. in. The load-carrying capacity of the column is now  $39\times400=15,600$  pounds. The average stress is 15,600

----= 624 lb. per sq. in., an increase of 56 per cent. 25

The unit stress on the steel is  $15 \times 400 = 6,000$ lb. per sq. in.

A safe compressive stress for the steel alone would be 12,000 pounds per square inch, which shows that it is not



**Compression and Tension Force Triangles.** 

economical to use steel in compression in reinforced concrete. except in columns.

We cannot use a steel stress exceeding the concrete stress multiplied by the ratio of deformation or the concrete will be stripped from the steel and the column will fail. The two materials must act together and shorten equally, each carrying a proportion of the load. The ratio of deformation is therefore a stress ratio for columns or for members acting wholly in compression.

The following formulas are used for the design of columns in which the unsupported length does not exceed 15 times the effective diameter or thickness; that is, the thickness of the column after deducting the protective covering of the steel.

Let f = average unit stress per sq. in. of effective area.

 $f_{\rm c}$  == allowable unit stress per sq. in. on plain concrete.

p = ratio of steel to concrete.  $A_{c} = \text{area of concrete in sq. in.}$   $A_{s} = \text{area of steel in sq. in.}$   $A = \text{total effective area} = A_{c} + A_{s}.$  n = ratio of deformation.P = total load.

then  $P = Af = f_c (A_c + nA_s)$ . or  $f = f_c [(1-p) + np]$ .

#### The Hooped Column

Make a cylinder of thin paper and fill it with sand.

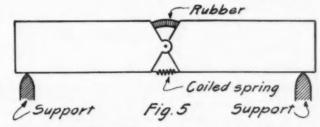


Diagram Illustrating Action of Upper and Lower Fibers in a Loaded Beam.

The paper is barely strong enough to hold the sand and if the load is put on top the paper will burst and the sand will flow. Use a tin cylinder and the pressure required to burst it will be very great. Instead of sand use cement mortar or concrete and the metal casing can be made very thin, so thin, in fact, that a wire wound spirally around the concrete cylinder will furnish the necessary strength provided the amount of metal in the wire is equal to the amount found to be necessary in the solid thin shell. Poorly made concrete needs more reinforcement than first-class concrete.

The hooped column consists of a concrete core reinforced with vertical steel and having a steel spiral around the core. There should be not less than eight vertical rods not exceeding 6 per cent of the area. The spiral hooping should be not less than onehalf of one per cent and not to exceed one and one-half

(Continued to page 166.)

[April, 1917



## A Permanent Home for \$1200.00 By M. L. King

A <sup>S</sup> they say in the "ready cut" advertisements, "THIS HOUSE FOR \$1200," finished ready to move into. Walls are 8 inches, made of a dark vitrified block. The absorption of these blocks is extremely low and will last until, as Bob Ingersoll says, "Gabriel wets his lips to give that horn a final toot."

Some of the most picturesque places in Iowa are located along the Des Moines River. The road winds along between bluffs and the river. Occasionally we passed thru a string town with a store and a post office or a coal mine, or whatever else makes an occasion for a town.

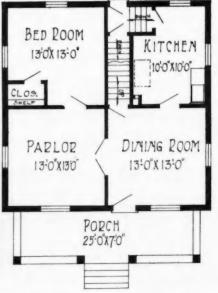
The town of Clay Works, Iowa, differs from a great many others only in that the buildings, tho built economically, are permanent. Everything from coal houses to large modern commodious residences are made of this same vitrified tile.

The illustration naturally shows only black and white. The material, however, is not all black. A great deal is a dark brown and gray, or a sort of salt color.

> While the house was being occupied at the time the picture was taken, the front steps shown are only temporary. This building



The \$1200 House Made of Dark Vitrified Tile Blocks.



Floor Plan of the \$1200 Tile House.

serves as a good illustration of use of special corner and jamb blocks.

The four porch columns are built up entirely of rounded corner blocks, four of them making a twelve inch pier. The windows are the same. We even see a tile water table at the joist line.

From the plan it will be seen there are four good rooms downstairs, and there are also two rooms upstairs, well protected against winter and summer temperatures by closets between the rooms and the portion of the gambrel roof. The partitions are not made of blocks. The owner wanted them built of blocks and the principal reason they were not was that the contractor felt a little more at home standing two by fours on end and watching the boys nailing on the lath.

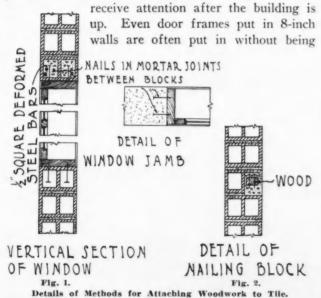
This is a good example of low cost, permanent home, six good rooms and a basement under the whole house, for \$1200. As Harry Lauder says, "Can You Beat It?"

#### \*

## **Attaching Woodwork to Tile**

**O**<sup>NE</sup> of the first questions that is asked by the average citizen concerning a block house is, "How do you hang the pictures, put on the plate rail, and base board, etc."

Incidentally I have seen some pretty fair mechanics puzzle over this matter, especially if they left it to



properly secured to the masonry.

The easiest way to do this is to put a few casing nails or even heavier nails in the frame so that they will project into the mortar joints as shown in Fig. 1. No calculations or measurements are necessary on this. Simply after the first course or two has been laid against the frame, drive a couple of spikes or large casing nails so that they will lie flat directly on top of the tile.

The next tile are laid on top so nails are bedded in fresh cement mortar and are there to stay. There should be three or more of these anchorings on each side of this frame, depending upon the size of the frame.

In case of nailing blocks we have all used a piece of a 2 by 4 instead of a brick in brick walls, and this can be done in the case of block walls. The better and more substantial way to provide nailing blocks is shown in Fig. 2. Break the corner out of the tile, then take a scrap of lumber about as large as will go into the cell of the tile. It does not need to fit tight.

Put it against the part of the tile where the corner has been broken out and throw cement mortar in on the back side to make it fit.

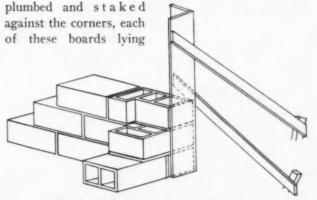
If the heads of a few nails are projecting into this mortar it will be just that much better. Two nailing blocks can be in the same 5 by 8 by 12 tile. This would be necessary in case of nailing to both sides of a one-inch wall at points opposite each other.

## .

## Laying up Tile Corners

W ITH workmen not accustomed to laying up tile corners where it is necessary to use a vertical system the work is slow and not altogether satisfactory.

The writer met a condition of this kind a few years ago very satisfactorily and economically by taking a couple 1 by 6-inch boards, nailing the edge of one onto the edge of the other—making an angle. This was



Showing Method of Laying Up Tile Corners.

against the sides of the building, which were of course at right angles to each other.

The difficulty arising from setting the corner tile without some such a device of this kind is due to the usual necessity of adjusting the block after it has been placed on the bed of mortar. The bed is so thin that a slight movement and the bed is gone. Then it is necessary to remove the block and re-bed.

Also after it is properly placed the placing of other material up to it, crowding the vertical joints to make them fit, will misplace the corners. However, with the assistance of a guide just described the mortar is spread on the ends of the block just placed or on the foundation in case this is used from the beginning.

The next block is then placed inside of the guide directly above the position it is to occupy in the wall. Naturally it can be held against the guide and slid down in its proper place. It is then unnecessary to move the block to adjust it in any way except to crowd it down to its proper level and the guide holds the block so that the placing of other material adjacent to it does not disturb it in any way.

#### -

## **Tile House of True Bungalow Type**

**D**<sup>URING</sup> the past summer, George H. Peters, Marcus, Iowa, built the stucco bungalow shown in the accompanying illustrations. This beautiful structure is 34 feet by 38 feet in plan, 9 feet from floor to ceiling. The outer walls are built of 8 by 5 by 12-in. vitrified clay blocks, both exterior stucco and interior plasted being applied directly to the blocks. Mr. Peters states that all of the work dried out thoroly during the summer and that the owner is very much pleased with the house.

The exterior of the house, especially the roof, is interesting. Features of decoration have been carefully worked out to emphasize the characteristics associated with the true bungalow type. The low-pitch gable roof with exposed rafter and purlin ends is one evidence of the effectiveness of the design. Attention is called to the outlining of separated surfaces in white and the effectiveness of the simple decorative scheme used in the porch design.

Three sizes of vitrified clay blocks are used in building up the walls of a structure of this kind. These are respectively 5 by 8 by 12 inches, 4 by 5 by 12 inches and 4 by 5 by 8 inches, the last being the jamb block which is the corner block or the one which is set on end for closing the corners. The 5 by 8 by 12 block is used together with the jamb block for closing the corners so that joints in each course will break half way between those in courses immediately above and below.

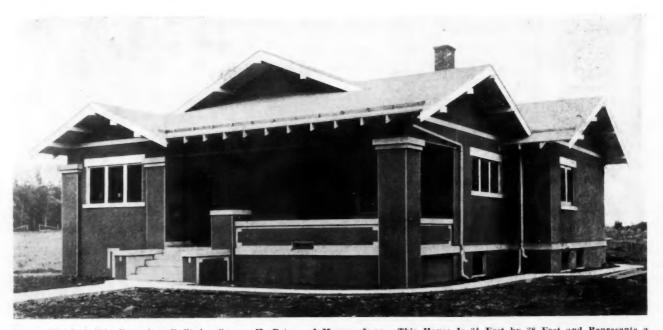
An interesting feature of the interior is the entrance

arrangement from the front porch. The front door is at the end of the porch, from which a vestibule is entered. There is a set of three casement windows in the front wall and a set of two in the side wall. French doors open into the living room. This entrance arrangement is out of the ordinary and may offer a useful



Floor Plan of Clay Tile Bungalow Shown Below.

suggestion to builders. Another feature of interest is the location of the bath between the two bedrooms. The interior is finished in western fir, stained and finished flat, the varnish being rubbed down with pumice and oil.



D WELLINGS of modest size, but of sur-passing beauty, are available to builders in every community-dwellings complete in their every appointment and so skillfully designed that they please both the eye and the purse.

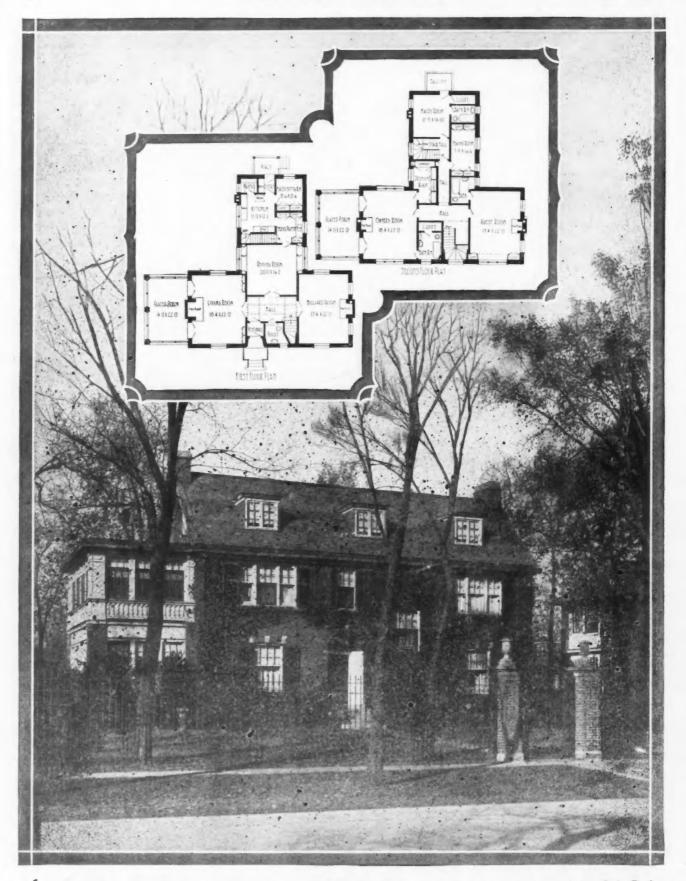
When building a HOME it is a pleasure to be even a little bit *extracagant*; for the many years of satisfaction will more than repay.

It is with considerable pleasure that the AMERICAN BUILDER presents this group of extraordinarily beautiful examples of modest home designing. If further details are desired regarding any one of them, a letter addressed to the publication office, Chicago, will bring all the information we have regarding it.

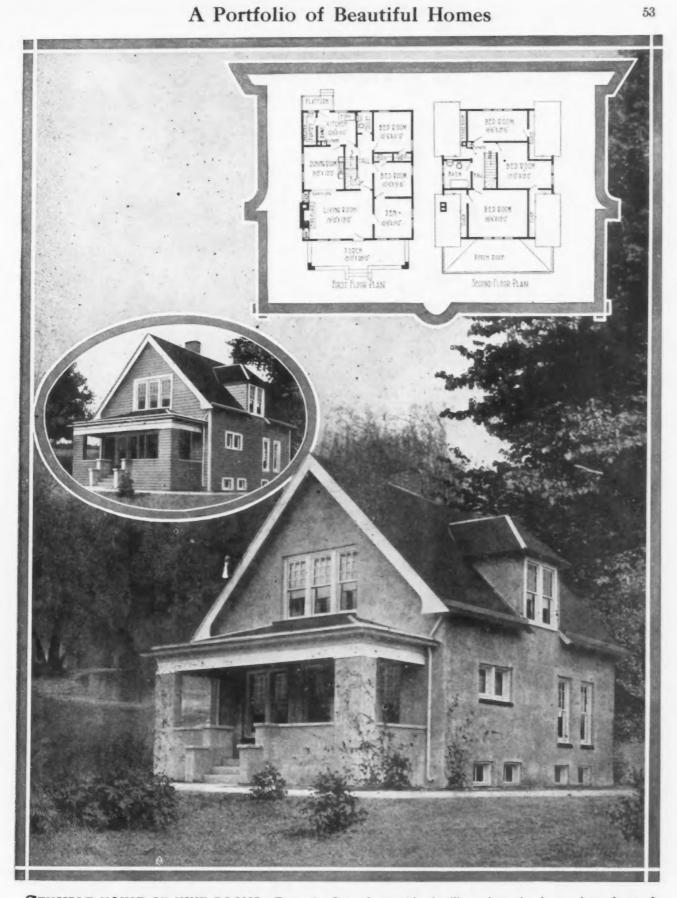
HOME PLANNING EDITOR, AMERICAN BUILDER.

[April, 1917

.



A DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE OF COLONIAL PATTERN. This is the residence of F. V. Skiff, Oak Park, Illinois, designed by Howard Shaw, Architect, of Chicago, Illinois. The exterior is finished with brick, white trim, slate roof, every detail blending together in the ensemble to produce this characteristic dignity. Notice on the plans the central hall dividing living room and billiard room; dining room with built-in seats under the windows; glazed porches on both first and second floors, and the isolation of the service part of the residence.

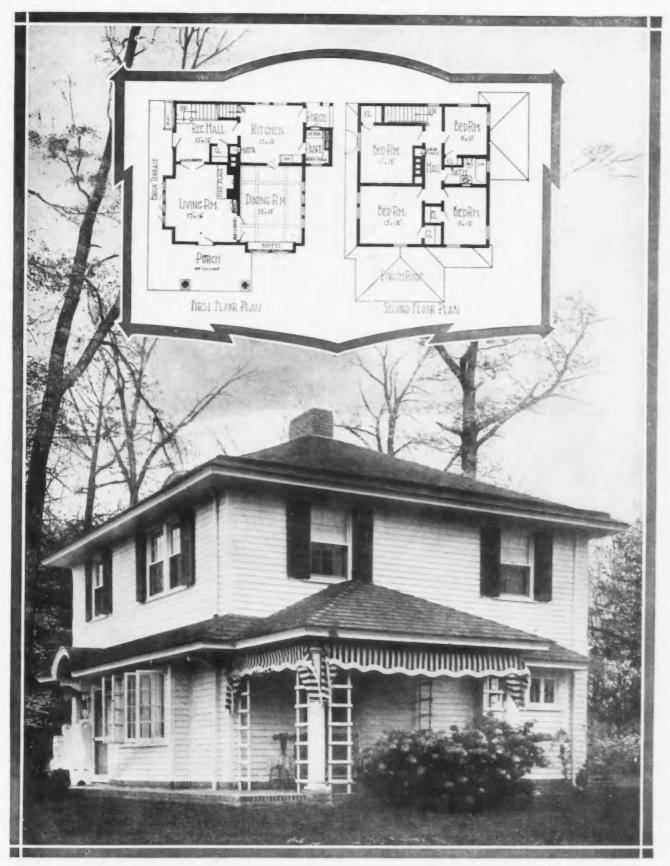


SENSIBLE HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS. From the first glance this dwelling gives the impression of sound common sense, inside or outside. The exterior is simple, yet thoroly "easy to look at." The large view shows this house finished with stucco, while the small inset view presents the appearance of the alternate finish, wood siding, preferably with the siding boards exposed to the weather a trifle more than the ordinary. The size is 31 feet by 36 feet. Attention is directed to the convenience of the interior. Large living room with connected yet not wholly exposed dining room, handy kitchen and pantry. Notice cozy and well-lighted den adjoining living room. Two bedrooms on first floor in addition to three on second floor

[April, 1917



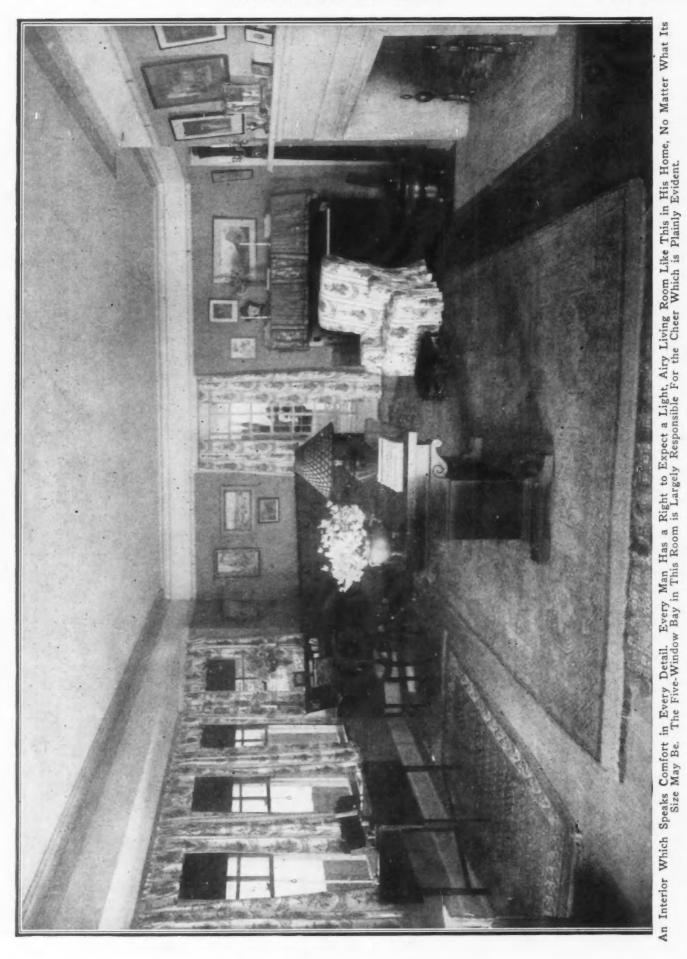
# A Portfolio of Beautiful Homes

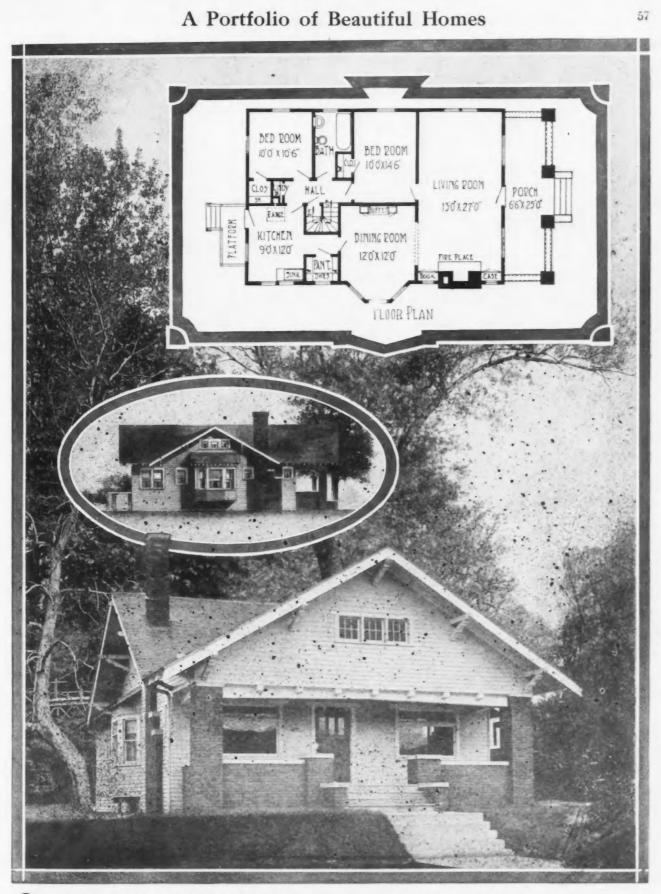


**S**QUARE HOUSE WITH BRICK TERRACE. In this beautiful residence, there is as much that is attractive as could be asked for in a house of 27 feet 6 inches by 29 feet 6 inches. The appearance of the house is pleasing when viewed from any angle. The finish shown is pure white with contrasting green blinds above the paving brick terrace and foundation walls, the brickwork being laid up with white mortar. The room arrangement is logical, utilizing every inch of space and furnishing every possible convenience.

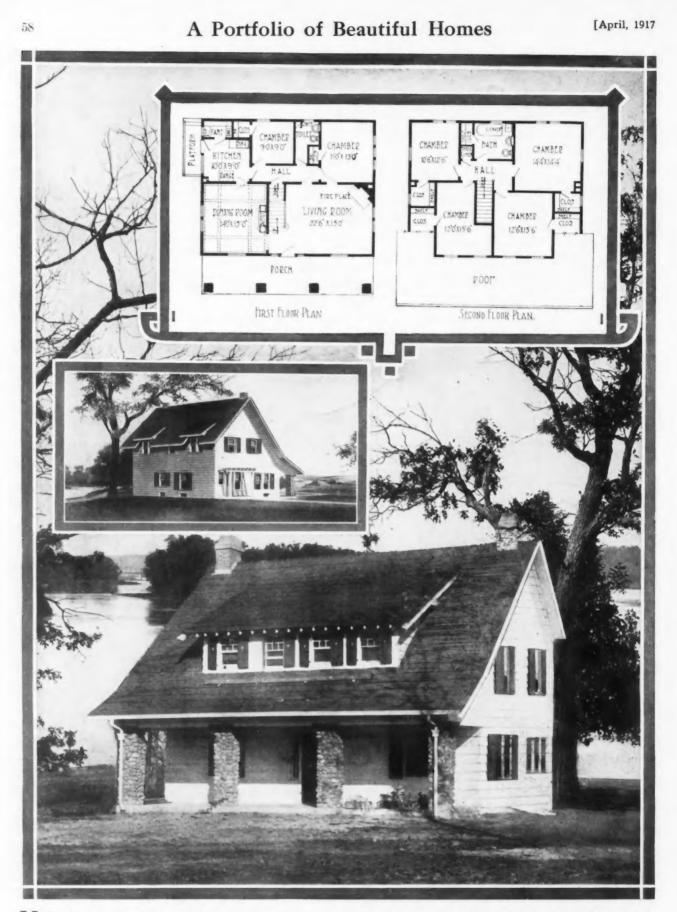
55

[April, 1917





ONE STORY GABLE ROOF HOUSE. In the expansive surfaces of the low-pitch gable roof of this house is found the strongest feature of the exterior design. Because solidity is needed and also because the artistic effect is always very pleasing, face brick are used in the walls and piers of the porch and in the chimney. A side elevation is shown in the small inset view. The plan is 28 feet by 42 feet, exclusive of the porch. Notice the immense living room, the pleasant dining room and the general good arrangement of the interior.



UNIQUE STORY-AND-A-HALF HOUSE. This is a type of house which is finding favor everywhere that it has appeared. Several novel features characterize this example. Notice the method of placing the shingles so that the roof is divided by long parallel lines. The cobblestone porch pillars are out of the ordinary. The house is 38 feet by 29 feet 6 inches, not including the porch. A rear view is shown in the small inset. The living room is an attractive part of the interior. There are six bedrooms, two on the first and four on the second floor.

# MODERN CONVENIENCES





59

T HIS burning subject has so frequently been discussed in so many impractical ways by theorists, that I concluded that by using horse sense, no magic wand would be required to install a small plant according to my own ideas, and thus secure the comforts and conveniences of my city neighbor and at far less cost than what water can be purchased for in the cities. In the first place, I acquainted myself with house water supply plants in my locality I always aimed to be present when these plants were in operation, and I soon found out wherein the different kinds of plants fell short of what was required of them.

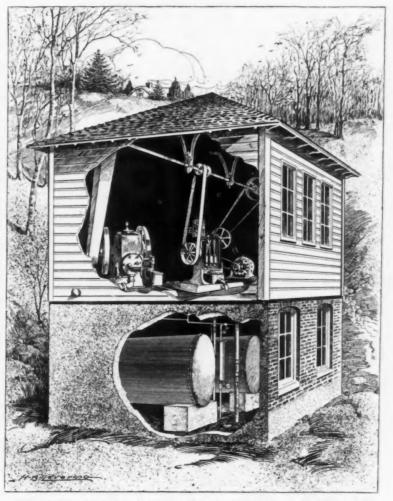
his tank before he went to work in the mornings. If he had put in a 300-gallon tank he could have filled it by using a little larger pump in threequarters of an hour and have more water than he needed, with a little reserve for fire protection. He learned that the slightly larger pump and tank would have cost him only \$9.00 over what he paid, but to throw away or sacrifice the small tank and pump and buy the sizes needed, it would cost him about \$30.00. He was penny wise and pound foolish.

(Continued to page 182.)

### **Chose Too Small a Tank**

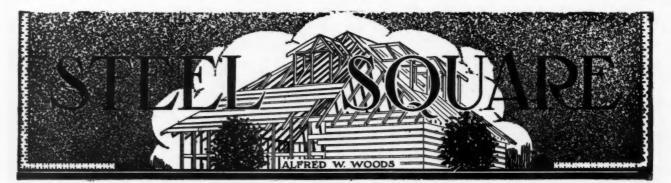
The first one I visited was a friend of mine who built himself a bungalow of eight rooms on one floor, and I tell you it is a beauty. He bought the lumber and hired a carpenter and a handy man to put it up, and I must say he has the best looking house for its size in the neighborhood. Now, when it came to supply it with water, everybody he met suggested some different method, so he wrote to a company making a specialty of water supply plants. They sent him a beautifully illustrated book which he showed me. On the first page they showed a bungalow with a water plant in it, and everything seemed to fit his requirements. His well was only twenty feet deep and near the house, so he wrote to the company and bought the outfit at a very low price. Everything was just as represented, the tank held one hundred gallons, and the pump, which was used to pump water into the tank and also supply fresh water to the kitchen, worked very easily, but he soon found, to his sorrow, that 100 gallons of water was just as good as nothing, because the children used a great deal of water every day, and figuring that used in the kitchen and on wash days, the tank was empty half the time.

Now, let's see what he could have done. It required about a half hour or so to fill



Pump House with Water Storage Tanks of Ample Size. Gas Engine Pumps the Water and Puts it Under Pressure.

[April, 1917



# **Possibilities of the Steel Square**

SQUARE DEAL REPRESENTING THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER - SOME PERTINENT POINTS IN COMMON ROOF FRAMING

## By A. W. Woods

E are reminded again that another Anniversary is at hand, and in keeping with other years, we will illustrate on the square something in keeping with the number of years the AMERICAN BUILDER has passed thru. It seems but a short time since the first number of this magazine was published. Many of the readers of that number are still readers, and is the best recommendation of its real worth. And now, as 12 is on every tongue, we too will repeat it on a number of squares to produce a figure containing the number of sides pertaining to the number of years thru which the magazine has run-namely, the do-odic-

agon. There is a whole lot that could be said in connection with this figure, as to what it contains and what the figures in connection with same stand for, but time is fleeting and we must pass on.

60

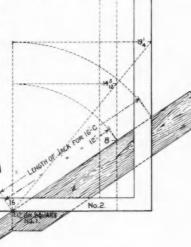


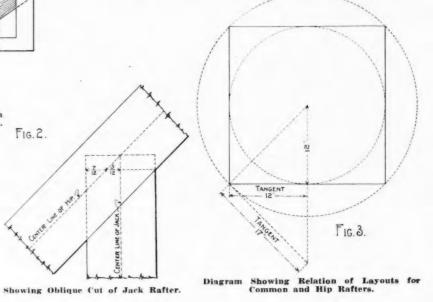
FIG.2.

of the common rafter; but on account of the hip crossing its path, it must have a cut across its back to fit against the hip, which is generally called side cut of the jack, why it is so called, is not very clear. It might be more properly called the oblique cut, as it is a combination of the plumb on the side of the rafter and a diagonal cut across its back.

But before describing the cut further, we must first find the length of the jack, or rather its common difference, because this is one of the factors to be used in determining the cut.

Referring to Fig. 1 is shown the foot of the common rafter for the one-third pitch. 12 and 8 on the square give the seat and plumb cut of the rafter. These figures also furnish the basis for the oblique cut before mentioned. That is, if the jacks are spaced on 12 inch centers, then the length of the first jack from the corner would be the same as that for one foot run of the common rafter, namely, 14 5-12 inches, and therefore represents the common difference in the length of the jacks.

Now, suppose the jacks are spaced on 16 inch centers instead of 12. Then all that is necessary is



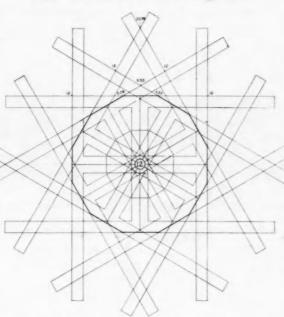
In our last article, we were talking on the length and cuts of the common rafter and promised to continue, taking up the same for the corresponding jack. A jack is simply a part of a common rafter; in other words, it is cut short of its full length on account of the hip crossing its path. Its seat and plumb cut remain the same as that

FIG.1. Showing the Foot of the Common Rafter for the One-Third Pitch.

## Use of the Steel Square

to first place the square at 12 and 8, as shown by the position of the square No. 1 and mark along the tongue, as for the seat cut. Then slide the square over till 16 rests at the point where 12 was on No. 1 and the length of the jack will be as shown by the position of square No. 2. This length (191/4) taken on the blade and 16 on the tongue will give the same angle as 12 and 14 5-12, as proven by the broken lines in the illustration.

From this it will be seen that we have a perfect sliding scale for determining the length of the jack for any desired spacing by



A Twelve-Part Design Fabricated Out of Steel Squares by Bro. Woods to Commemorate Our Twelfth Anniversary.

simply sliding the square back, or forth, as the case may be, for the spacing and the length will be delineated per full scale.

However, it should be remembered that the length thus found is for the net length of the jack to the center line of the hip, as shown in Fig. 2, tho if the measurement is made to represent the long side of the jack, it will be practically correct, as the first space would only be out of space five-twelfths of onehalf of the hip's thickness; but the rest of the spacing will be regular, except the spacing may not come out just right to receive the first common rafter at

hip and explains why these or forth, as the case ength will be deline-In the case of the square corner, the tangent for the hip is the same length as its run, but this does

the hip is the same length as its run, but this does not occur in any other angle.

The backing of the hip is another thing that should be taken into consideration, whether backed or unbacked, as it affects the depth of the seat cut, especially where there are hips and valleys in the same roof, but we will not say more at this time, but leave it for our next article along with some other points we wish to bring out.

# A Few More Pickups on the Job

MITERING SCREEN MOULDING: A carpenter taught me a new one the other day in putting on halfround on screens. He nailed the two side strips up and down the sides, letting them project a couple of inches beyond required length. Then he nailed top and bottom strips on, allowing them to lap over the sides. After which he took his fine saw and "mitered" each of the four corners in succession, sawing the ends of two strips at one operation. It is the niftiest trick I have seen yet.

STRETCHING WIRE NETTINGS: This same man had a new (to me) method of stretching. He simply used a scratch awl. Raise the netting a little, jab the awl thru on a slant, and then straighten it up. The netting sure comes out of its kinks.

SHEETING: Instead of placing each board on centers of rafters and then marking, just shove it back against the side of the rafter on which it is to joint, then cut down alongside the one at the other end. When raised and shoved back to center it comes just right. Again, lay a lot of sheeting on the rafters (where you use 1x4 and space 4 in.), shove back against side of rafter as above, then cut along the rafter, thus cutting seven or eight boards at one time. Now tack every other one, then take out and move up the ones between. Repeat until all are used. After which go ahead and nail solid. This makes quick work of sheeting. There is one man here who even goes so far as to nail only the joints of *all* boards until all the sheeting is on. Then he nails the whole. Anyone who has not tried it will be surprised at the rapidity of the method. One caution, however; don't try it on the *hips*. Because when you raise the piece to place it will be too long.

PAINT SCALING AROUND NAIL HEADS: Ever take off an old casing and when you tried to drive the nails back (or out), find that the heads peeled a regular hole as big as a nickel, ruining the piece for any further use? Turn the casing back up, and place the head of the nail on the end of a 2x4. Strike the point a sharp blow and you will find that the head is out far enough to take the hammer claw—and the surrounding paint not injured.—H. J. BLACKLIDGE, Patagonia, Ariz.

the juncture of the hip with

the ridge piece; but with

this and a little knowledge

of the sliding scale as described above, a problem of

this kind may be easily

The same rule governing

the oblique cut of the jack

also applies to the same cut

for the hip, but being at a different pitch, naturally

requires different figures to

by the tangent system, as shown in Fig. 3. From

this it will be seen that 12 represents the tangent for

the common rafter, while

17 represents that for the

This is fully explained

solved.

obtain it.

[April, 1917



## Winners of the "Three Butt" Contest By A. H. Dessau, Manager of Service Dept. the Stanley Works

HERE is no more important part of a house than its doors. Their proper hanging is a job worthy of the most skilled builder, and the butts on which they swing are the most important pieces of hardware in the building. This is almost the unanimous opinion of seven hundred builders and contractors who submitted articles in The Stanley Works "Three Butt" prize contest recently closed.

Cash prizes were offered for the best reasons for hanging all doors on three butts. The awards have just been made, as follows:

First prize, \$25.00, John Winter, Davenport, Ia.

Second prize, \$10.00, Ernest Goodspeed, Ypsilanti, Mich. Third prize, \$5.00, F. E. Meigs, Peru, N. Y.

Three fourth prizes of \$3.00 each to E. F. Ryan, Laurel, Neb.; R. E. Templeton, New Egypt, N. J.; Edw. H. Crussell, Sacramento, Cal.

A wealth of information about hanging doors and the use of three butts to every door was received, and in the course of the competition some very interesting data was collected.

J. H. Krenmyre of Tiffin, Ia., wrote that he had investigated seventeen houses, with a total of one hundred fifty-two doors hung on two butts. With but few exceptions the doors had warped to such an extent that the finish was worn either at the top and bottom of the jamb, or at the center of the jamb. In eighty-nine cases the door had rubbed the stop at the center, while in forty-three cases they had rubbed at either the top or the bottom. Seventysix doors were sprung so badly that they would not shut easily, and twenty-three would not latch as they should.

O. W. Fitzgerald of Portland, Kansas, wrote that he was sure the pearly gates of heaven swung on three golden butts. We are sure that they do.

The judges had a long and difficult task to review each article carefully and to award the prizes. The following article won the first:

## **Reasons for Hanging All Doors** on Three Buts By John Winter, Davenport, Iowa Winner of First Prize

1. The third or center butt will hold the butt edge of the door in alignment and to a great extent will prevent the door from warping.

(Continued to page 192.)

### A Buffet-Bookcase Designed by Ralph W. Ermeling, Architect

T frequently happens that a living room and dining room are not connected in the orthodox fashion. This usually consists of a cased opening or a treatment of square columns with, perhaps, built-in bookcases to separate the rooms. In houses that are planned to be very economical of space these two rooms are often thrown into one, with a folding screen set up when meals are being prepared. Even in more pretentious houses these rooms are sometimes thrown together.

In the house whose two rooms are illustrated here the problem was to pull out the short side of the living room with an effective screen that should be useful. The living room required a bookcase, and the dining room a buffet, and the two were built together with a common back.

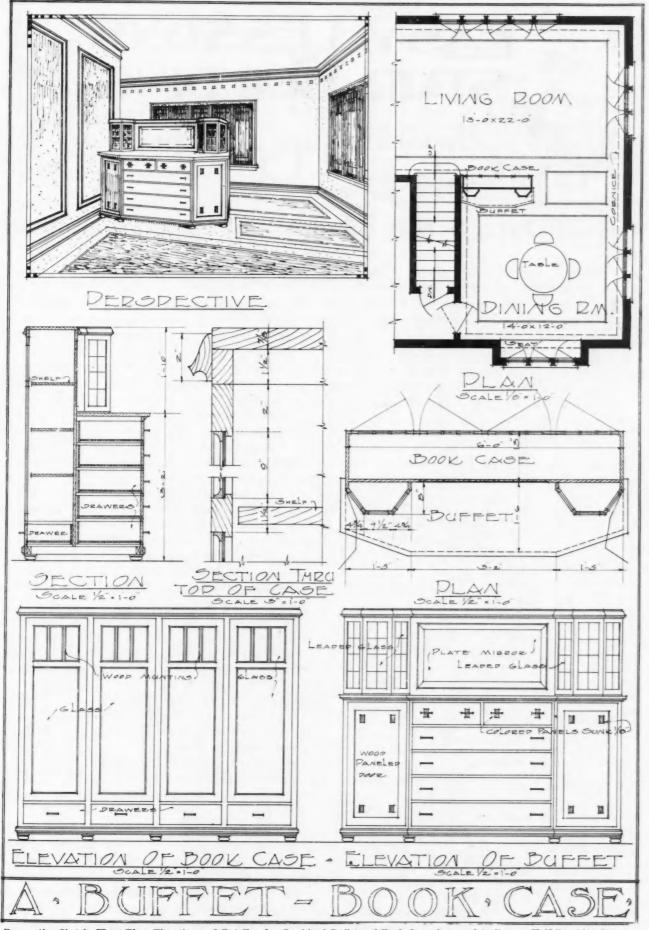
The bookcase is very simple, consisting of four doors and four drawers at the bottom. The glass is separated into two main divisions, the lower one plain and the upper one subdivided with wood muntins into oblong lights. The mouldings are somewhat different from what are used ordinarily, but they are graceful even tho simple. They are carried around the top and bottom of the buffet to help preserve the unity of design.

The buffet departs from the usual straight front by splaying off at the sides with paneled wood doors. Shelves for chinaware are set in behind the doors. The plainness of the panels is relieved by smaller panels set back 1/8 inch from the front. These small spaces are colored. The same decorative device is used for the two small drawers at the top.

As a concession to the lady of the house who wishes to display her finer chinaware and silver, two small cabinets are built on the top of the buffet having glass fronts leaded in small lights. This may not be according to the latest dictates of fashion in dining room furnishings, which call for a plain top shelf with nothing built over it, but many housekeepers still prefer to have at least a small display space that can be enclosed and protected from dust.

This fixture might have been put in the center of the opening between the living room and the dining room, with passageways at each side. This would give a more open effect and also act as a screen.

Architectural Details



Perspective Sketch, Floor Plan, Elevation and Details of a Combined Buffet and Book Case, Arranged to Form a Half Partition Between a Dining Room and a Living Room. Designed by Ralph W. Ermeling, Architect.

2

[April, 1917

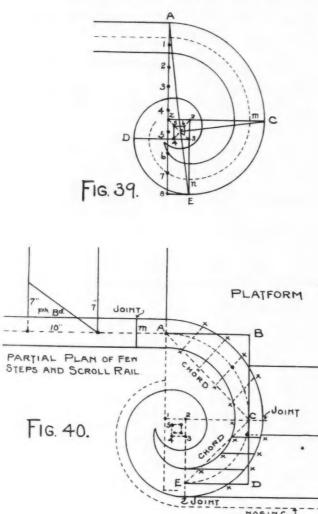


# Laying Out a Scroll Handrail by Ordinate Method Lesson 7. By Morris Williams

Note: Lessons 1 to 6 appeared in the issue of AMERICAN BUILDER July to December, 1916.

E present in this lesson a third method to lay out a scroll handrail, primarily for the purpose of further demonstrating the value of "Ordinates" or level lines in handrail construction.

The scroll curve as shown in Fig. 39 is drawn by a different method to that used in the last two lessons. The line shown from 1 to 8 is made equal to the



HOSING

size decided for the scroll to be. In this figure it represents 24 inches. Divide it as shown into 8 equal divisions and bisect the divisions between 4 and 5, as shown at Z. From Z draw a perpendicular line to C and upon it fix point 2 at a distance from Z equal to one of the eight divisions shown on the line from 1 to 8. Now draw the first quadrant from center Z, as shown from A to C, and the second from center 2, as shown from C to E. These two quadrants are the only parts of the scroll that will be twisted, the remainder around the eye will be left as cut square to the face of the plank.

To find the other centers, make 8-E equal 8-7 and draw a line as shown from E to A and a line square to it as shown from C. Thru the intersection, draw a line from Z to 3, fixing point 3 as the third center to draw the quadrant from E to D. Now draw a line from 2 to 4, fixing 4 as the fourth center. The remaining centers are found by drawing line from 4 to 5 and 5 to 6, to intersect the cross lines as shown.

In Fig. 40, is shown a part plan of few steps adjoining the scroll, the risers shown to be equally spaced upon the center line. Across the scroll is shown level lines, which will be made use of in the development of the face moulds. Those across the bottom quadrant C-E are drawn parallel with the bottom tangent D-E because of its being a level tangent aligning with the level block of the scroll, a condition necessary to guarantee a true butt joint at E, which is made square to both the block and tangent.

The level lines across the top quadrant A-C are made perpendicular to the chord line and equally spaced upon it.

Having thus prepared the plan level lines, we will now need corresponding level lines for the face moulds.

Proceed as shown in Fig. 41. Make the base line A-B-C-D-E in this figure equal in length to the plan tangents A-B-C-D-C, shown in Fig. 40, and upon each point draw perpendiculars. Measure from A to A', the height of three steps. At A' place the pitch board and draw the pitch as shown down to Z, cutting the perpendicular from B in B'. From B' draw a line to D cutting the perpendicular from C in C', thus determining the length of all the tangents which are required upon the face mould.

To find the twisting bevels, place in the compass the length shown from B' to Z, fix one point in A' and turn around to cut the tangent as shown in S, and from this point draw a line across to O.

Now connect B' W and from center O open out the compass to it as shown by the arc. Open it out again to touch the tangent A'-B'. Make O-N equal 1-C, the plan radius of the top quadrant, shown in Fig. 40, and connect the arcs to point N, as shown for the bevels.

The bevel for the bottom piece of wreath is shown at the joint C', and is to be applied to the bottom end E as shown in Fig. 42. To lay out this mould, make the base line O-E equal to the plan chord line E-C, shown in Fig. 40, and make the height O-C equal to the height C-C', shown in Fig. 41.

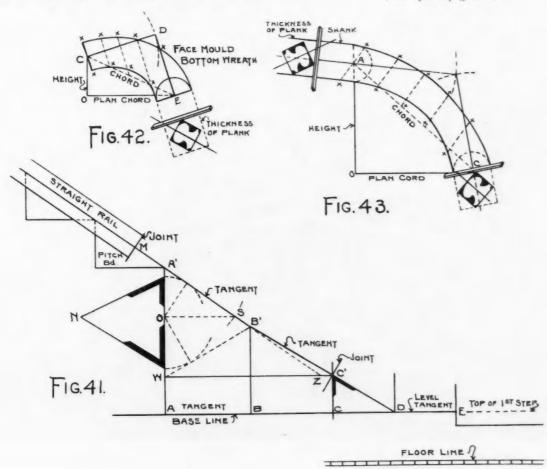
To find the angle between the tangents, take E for a center, and with the length of the level tangent D-E, Fig. 41, draw an arc; again, take C for center and with the length of the pitch tangent C'-D, Fig. 41, intersect the arc in D and connect D E and D C for the face mould tangents. Make the joints at each end square to the tangents. Now draw the chord C-E and divide it into 4 equal divisions, and thru each draw level lines parallel with the level tangent E-D. Upon these locate the points x, x, etc., measuring from the chord distances equal to those shown from the plan shord E-C across the plan rail in Fig. 40. Complete the mould by tracing the curves thru the points x, x, etc., as shown.

The face mould for the top wreath is shown in Fig. 43, having been laid out by the same operation. In this figure, make the base O-C equal the plan chord A-C, shown in Fig. 40; the height O-A equal the height shown in Fig. 41 from W to A', and draw the chord from A' to C. Divide the chord into five equal divisions, and upon each point, draw perpendicular lines, which will be the level lines. Upon these locate the points x, x, etc., at a distance from the chord across the plan rail to the points x, x, etc., there shown. Complete the mould by tracing the curves thru the points x, x, etc., either by free hand or by scribing along a bent lath touching the points.

The shaded part from A' to the joint will be a straight piece. The thickness of plank required equals the width of the mould at the widest end, or, to be more exact, the diagonal of the square section of the rail.

It is shown in Fig. 44 how the mould is used to cut out the wreath material from the plank and the manner of applying the bevels at each end.

Observe that the material is cut out square to the (Continued to page 180.)



[April, 1917

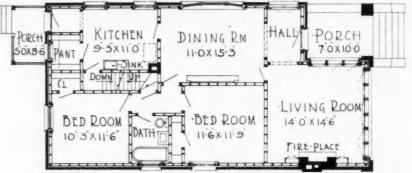


# The Face Brick "Dickey"-a Crime! USE FACE BRICK ALL THE WAY ABOUND, IT COSTS ONLY ABOUT THREE PER CENT MORE.

W E have no quarrel with common brick. It's a useful and valuable building material; but doesn't it seem a shame to use it in place of face brick for the sides and rear of brick dwellings?

66

The editor of this journal is going to make up a model building code one of these days and when he does the face brick "dickey," or false front, is going to be prohibited by law!



Arrangement of Cottage Below. Size 24 Feet 10 Inches by 48 Feet.

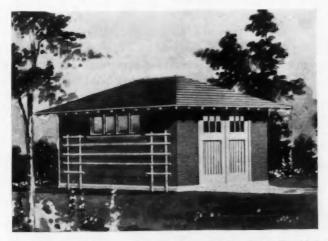


Modern Brick Cottage Put Up by a Chicago Builder and Offered for Sale. It is a Beauty from the Front, But Those Cheap Looking Common Brick Sides Kill It. For \$150 More Face Brick Could Have Been Used All Around.

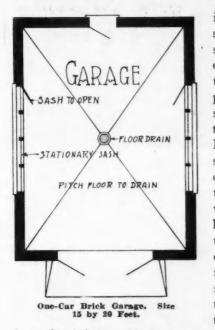
## **Brick** Construction

## Garage Designs for One and Two Cars

I N designing the two garages shown in the accompanying illustrations the same idea has been applied to both the single car and the two-car building. Construction methods are identical, and appearance



Attractive Brick Garage. Generous Space for One Car is Provided.



is altered only insofar as the square shape of the twocar garage brings the hip roof to a point, while in the single-car garage it terminates in a line. Brick built up on a solid foundation of concrete is the material used in the walls. Doublehinged doors are used for each part of the double garage and for the single garage. In the side walls there are four win-

dows fitted into a single opening, one sash being hinged to open in and the other three being stationary sash.

The private garage is something more than just a place to put the car in. It must be made attractive or its influence will reflect upon the good qualities of the house with which it is associated. At the same time, an extremely elaborate garage does not fit into the average scheme. The ideal garage is one which may be placed in position near an attractive house without causing the house to lose any of its beauty.

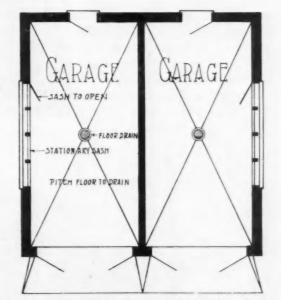
The two designs shown in the illustrations are especially well adapted for use on the same lot with a brick house of average type. They could not harm the effect produced by such a house, while if the house had been designed with very elaborate decorations and wide departure from usual types, it would be neces-

king

sary to design the garage with some consideration for the eccentricities of the house design. The brick used in the construction of the garage should be similar to that used in the house. The lattice work suggests a method of allowing nature to take a hand in the finishing of the little structure.

The purpose of the double garage might at first seem to be for use in connection with a house built for two families, since a dividing wall is included in the design. Altho this is surely one of its uses, there is often times a use for this dividing wall in a garage built to house one man's cars. In case of fire in one part, the dividing wall often makes it possible to get the second car out before it is damaged. If one car is an electric vehicle, it is a great deal more safe and more satisfactory from every standpoint to keep the machines separated.

The foundation walls and floor in each of these designs is built of concrete. A floor drain is placed in the center of the floor in each case, and the floor is sloped from the walls to the drain. Concrete should be used for approaches because of its neat appearance and durability.



Double Garage of Brick Construction. Size 20 by 20 Feet.



Brick Garage Design for Two Cars. The Dividing Wall Has Several Advantages.

# How I Remodeled My Farm Home

By Chas. R. Ford Contractor and Builder

I SAW in the December number of the AMERICAN BUILDER an old house being veneered with brick. The accompanying illustrations are of a house that I repaired about 15 years ago. I dug down on the outside of the old wall to solid clay and laid up a stone wall to where the window sills should be, then I set up a 2 by 4 for a form and ran a cement cap all the way around the house, letting it form the window sills. Then I got out some 2 by 2-inch strips and spiked them on the edge of the old casings to form a brick mold,

using a 2 by 6 to cut the segment out of to go over the doors and windows.

I used a wire wall tie made out of No. 11 wire.

When I got up to within 12 inches of the upper windows, I put on a 2 by 4 for a plate, then I cut out some curved pieces and spiked them to the house and toenailed them to the 2 by 4. Then I nailed 4-inch strips to these to shingle to. I took off one piece of siding and let the last row of shingles run under, then nailed it back on again, thus forming a shingled belt. I left the siding on the upper part, as this does not get to the weather to

SAW in the December number of the AMERICAN wear off the paint as the lower part does. This makes BUILDER an old house being veneered with brick. a very substantial job at little cost, and has a classy The accompanying illustrations are of a house that appearance.

> You can veneer a house like this about as cheap as you can give it a second painting. This house was built in 1892 and has not been repainted since.

> EDITOR'S NOTE: Your shingled belt course is ingenious, but for real good looks and a thorogoing job we would suggest overcoating the second story with metal lath and cement stucco.



The Residence of Chas. R. Ford Before Remodeling Had Been Attempted.



The Above House After Mr. Ford Had Overcoated the First Floor with Brick Above a Stone Foundation Wall.

## What a New Brick Porch Would Do

H ERE is a little bungalow which may be greatly improved by the addition of a modern brick porch. The upper view on this page was taken from the photograph just as it was sent in by H. H. Mount of Pasadena, Calif. A brick porch was designed for the house by the service department of the AMERI-CAN BUILDER, plan and section of which design is shown on the right. The lower view is taken from the photograph on which the proposed brick porch has been painted in.

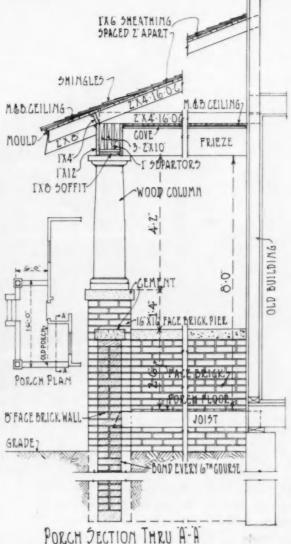


View of Bungalow on Which H. H. Mount, Pasadena( Cal., Wishes to Build a Modern Brick Porch.

In addition to the brick porch, Mr. Mount requested that the door be placed where the small window shown in the upper view is now located. This change has also been indicated in the lower view. The proposed porch is 6 feet by 16 feet, out to out, in addition to the old porch. This added space will be useful and the large light in the door will admit considerably more sunshine into the house, making the remodeling plan thoroly worth while



Showing How Above House Will Appear After a Modern Brick Porch Has Been Added.



Detail of Modern Brick Porch with Gable Roof Suggested for House Shown on This Page.

The structural details are clearly indicated in the drawing. The brick walls of the porch are 8 inches

thick, of face brick, and the corner piers are 16 inches by 16 inches. Concrete copings are placed above the brick of the walls. These may be made with a facing of white cement and silica sand to good advantage, especially if the house is trimmed in white. Porch floor joists are recessed into the brick wall and are sloped to drain down the porch steps. The brick walls are carried down to a good firm foundation on soil so that there will be no danger of cracking due to shifting of the sub-soil or the effects of moisture.

Rafter ends on the porch may be cut to correspond with those of the main roof of the house. When finished with a similar cornice, the gable roof of the porch harmonizes perfectly with the main hip roof.

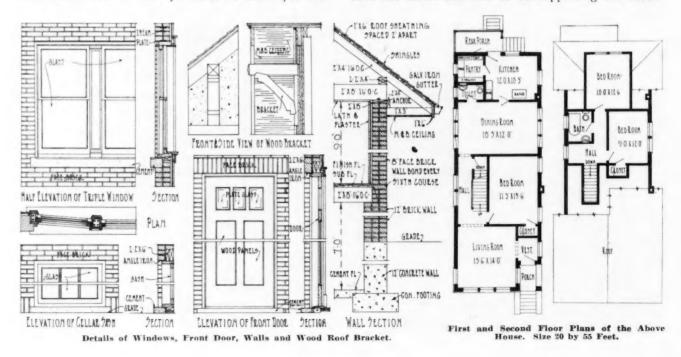


Attractive Brick House Designed for a Narrow Lot. All Walls Are of Solid Brick With the Exception of the Small Portion Under the Main Gable, Which Is of Stucco With Stained Wooden Battens.

THIS house is a very substantial and decidedly pleasing example of a narrow lot house. While the width of the house is only 20 feet, there is no evidence of crowding in the arrangement of rooms, and the exterior is well balanced and attractive from any angle.

70

The walls are of solid brick built upon a 12-inch concrete foundation wall. The brick is carried up 12 inches thick to the floor joists, from which point the thickness is reduced to 8 inches. Some of the more important details are shown in the drawing on the left below. The triple windows require an I-beam with steel plate riveted to the lower flange to support the brick wall above. The sash of the dining room windows are set so that the middle window is parallel to the wall of the building and the other two windows make a slight angle with the middle window. This, of course, does not affect the method of supporting the brick.





# Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter

THE BOSS TELLS HOW TO DESIGN THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A SMALL FACTORY BUILDING

Talk No. 57. Design of Foundation

New Series No. 14

"D URING the past few talks," said the Boss, "we have designed the roof, floors, beams, girders, posts and main carrying members for two different types of construction as applied to a small factory building. In Fig. 13B, which appeared in the last Talk, we showed the detail of construction where the basement posts rest on the foundation piers, but no sizes were given for the concrete pier. Today we will take up this matter of foundation design and see the points which control the dimensions of such piers and footings.

"You will all realize that the load carried by the roof and floors of a building, together with the weight of the building itself, is carried to the ground by the posts, piers and side walls of the structure. Also, you know that the earth or ground under the building must support all of these loads evenly or parts of the walls or piers will sink lower than others, and trouble will follow. The walls may crack, floors become uneven, shafting and other fixed pieces of machinery be put out of alignment or out of balance, and if conditions are very bad the walls may even

fall or the build-

ing collapse. The way to prevent

such trouble is

to provide ample founda-

tions resting on

"If you take a piece of 12inch by 12-inch timber, and place it on end in the

ground, the amount of load

that you can put

firm soil.

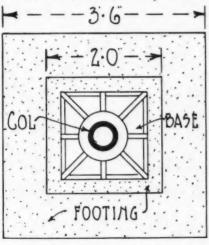


Fig. 14A. Concrete Pier for Column Support.

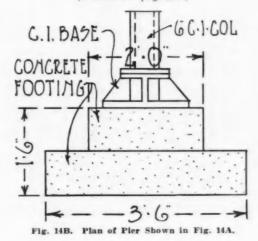
earth will depend upon the kind of earth or soil in which it rests. Rock or hard, firm ground will support more than ordinary soil or loose sand. This is the principle used in finding the size of the foundation surface which rests on the soil. The only way to find the true bearing or support-

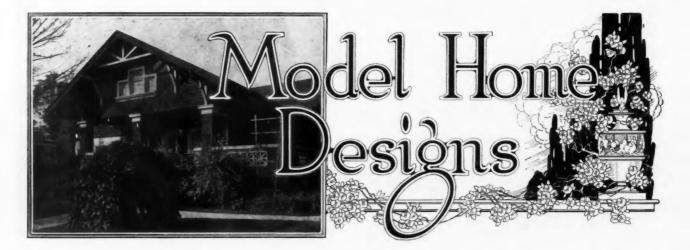
on the top of the stick before it begins to sink into the

ing power of a given soil is by loading a test piece as referred to above. For estimates and ordinary calculations in soils where you know the character of the ground, the following bearing values may be used.

#### **Bearing Power of Soils**

Rock	200 tons per sq. ft.
Gravel, compacted 8 to	10 tons per sq. ft.
Sand, clean and compact 4 to	6 tons per sq. ft.
Clay on thick beds, always dry. 4 to	6 tons per sq. ft.
Clay, on thick beds, moderately	
dry 2 to	4 tons per sq. ft.
Sand, clean and dry 2 to	4 tons per sq. ft.
Dry earth 1 to	2 tons per sq. ft.
Quick sand and wet soil $\frac{1}{2}$ to	1 ton per sq. ft.
(Continued to page 188.	)





## A Desirable Bungalow

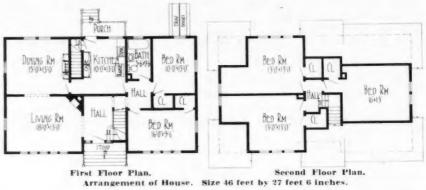
Many home builders like the quaint artistic appearance of the low onestory bungalow but reject it because they must sleep on the first floor.

To satisfy these people the builder will find the accompanying design very desirable. The built-in porch is of note because it in no way obstructs the light coming in the two groups of casement windows in the front of the house.

The hall is nicely arranged with an open doorway from the front hall to the hall from which the bath and bedrooms on the first floor radiate. This makes it handy to get to the bed and bath rooms directly from any part of the house and saves the many steps of a round-about trip. If desired a closet can be made under the stairway,

The living room is very large. The nice group of five windows in front, with the light unobstructed by a porch roof, makes the room exceptionally cheerful.

The bedroom hall can be entered from the kitchen or front hall so that the back bedroom may be used for a maid's room.





Picturesque Bungalow Type House. Size 27 feet 6 inches by 46 feet.



Residence Built by William A. Smithson at Wilmington, Ohio. T his House Should Serve Mr. Smithson Well as an Example of the Kind of Work Which He Offers to the Community.

# Substantially Built House of Eight Rooms

The house shown in the accompanying illustrations is the well designed and substantially built residence of William A. Smithson, Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. Smithson built this house in 1915. It is an example of the sensible square-type frame house with hip roof and wide box cornices. This type of house always presents a pleasing appearance and it offers every possible advantage in interior arrangement.

It will be noted that the exterior of the house is given a perfectly balanced appearance by the use of the wide gableroof porch, the three-window bay and the small dormer. The bracketed gutter on the main roof is a feature which contributes very largely to the finished appearance of the house.

Several special features appear in the interior design. The large reception hall with its adjoining closet is worthy of note. The built-in seats in the reception hall and dining room are useful features. The combined kitchen, pantry and dining room arrangement shows the effect of careful study. The kitchen cabinet in the pantry was built in by Mr. Smithson. The second floor arrangement furnishes four large bedrooms, a porch and the bath. Without wasting any useful space, the hall makes each of the bedrooms independent of the others.



Floor Plans of Home Built by Wm. A. Smithson at Wilmington, Ohio.

# AMERICAN BUILDER

# **Odd Windows and Their Treatment**

# By Mary H. Northend

U NTIL recent years there has been but little variety in windows. Whether the windows were grouped, or appeared singly at intervals of painful regularity, they were all alike of the old-style check-rail type, doublehung and box-framed. In groups, there appeared round bays and square bays, in which the use of the double-hung window necessitated a complicated system of double-weight boxes and overhead pulleys.

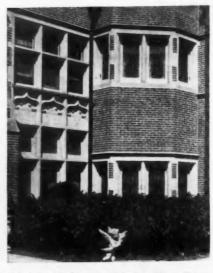
We have only to look around us at the houses which are being built to discover that this sameness is now broken, and that the windows in use present many variations. The old, square-topped, single window still predominates, but there is a good showing of arched tops, and of round and ovel windows. The groups of mullioned windows show frequent returns to the old Palladian motive of the Georgian era, where the central window in a group of three is much wider than those at the sides, and has a rounded arch at the top, whereas the flanking pair of narrower windows have their heads cut off square at the rise of the central arch. In our present styles of architecture there is a notable tendency to tone down the single sheets of plate glass which, by the edict of yesterday, had to constitute the entire sash.

Whenever a fashion remains with us so long as to be almost universally accepted for two hundred years, there

Lattice Window With Built-in Flower Box.

must be much to be said in favor of it. Whenever a new departure gains ground, and bids fair to overturn old and established usages, the new way must have many and excellent points of superiority. In the case of the odd windows, vantage points may be seen quite readily.

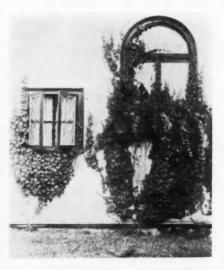
Let it be conceded in the first place that the old-style check-rail window was well adapted to its place in the large, single openings for which it was made. When accurately balanced and hung on pulleys that ran easily, a window of the usual width was not hard to open or to close. Moreover, it could be made perfectly tight, during the inclement season, by means of proper locks and weather strips applied by the initiated. Storm-windows, screens, and window blinds did not interfere with its domes-



Windows in Groups with Cut Stone Trim.

tic economy. When located on the ground floor, it was easy to wash. This is all that can be said in its favor.

It will be necessary, for one moment, to consider the uses of windows in a modern dwelling. When we say that we have them to admit light and air, we seem to find nothing further to be said; yet the provision for ventilation by means of the double-hung window has always been notoriously inadequate, and most of you will agree with me that it is quite as important for us to be able to look out as it is for the light to come in to us; that is, the outlook deserves as much consideration as does the admission of light. Convenience is another leading consideration which concerns not only the adjustment of the window. but its proper placing with regard to the arrangement of furniture in the room; and perhaps the ease with which a type of window can be washed and mended should also come under the head of convenience. The relative expense, both of first cost and of the subsequent keeping in repair, is another important item, and so is beauty of architectural style.



Casement Windows in Stuceo Wall.

Since the doors and windows furnish the leading motives for enriching and adorning the outside of our house, we do wrong when we forget that the chief exterior use of a window is found in its decorative value. From this point of view there can be no two opinions concerning the relative charm of the old style and the new. Grouped windows, in odd and artistic combinations. give far more original and pleasing effects than did the box-frames, inserted at regular intervals, with all the precision, and more than the monotony, of a checker-board. Their appearance tallied with the style of the old Colonial houses, and in such structures they will always be in good taste; but modern groupings lend a charm to modern dwellings. By a similar comparison, the huge surfaces of staring plate glass, dear to the hearts of a former generation, will be found short of the standard set by a judicious intermingling of leaded diamond panes and small wooden muntins.

As to the admission of light, there can be no doubt that light is more concentrated when the windows at one side of the room are grouped and also carried well to the ceiling, with windowstools not more than 2 feet from the floor, except in bathrooms and kitchens,

# Window Treatments

which may be as much as 3 feet, altho much light and much consequent cheerfulness is lost by this difference. Much gain in wall space, with added improvement in the arrangement of furniture, results in this concentration of the lighting surface.

We have twice as good ventilation from the use of casement windows as we had from the old double-hung style, which never could give us an air space of more than half the window space, whereas casements permit the whole opening to be utilized. formed by mullions in a group of casements, never produce this effect upon the sensitive eye. They simply form an agreeable method of carrying the structure of the building thru the group. Since they do not interfere with the sky line, they serve to emphasize the charm of the landscape.

The first cost of putting in windows works against the new style, since the expense of a group of narrow windows, casement style, leaded glass in some simple pattern, is somewhat more than mer country home, or in a permanent home in a warm climate.

In order to keep their screens, blinds, and storm windows upon the outside, many persons have given their casement windows the inward swing. This has the added advantage of providing the easiest window in the world to keep clean. The objection is that its inward swing requires wall space which is not always easily spared. Moreover, when these windows are used upon an exposed house wall, without porch, balcony, or



Four Outward Opening Casements in a Group with Transoms Above. The Grouping of Windows Increases Lighting Efficiency.

The outlook is much improved by grouping the windows, a fact to which the old bay window owed its popularity. The meeting-rail in the middle of the old box frame window is the inevitable result of its structure. Without that check-rail, it could not be doublehung. That one defect spoils it for use in country houses, seaside cottages, mountain bungalows, or any other location where there is a beautiful outlook. That ugly horizontal line, cutting squarely across the view, is a source of constant annoyance. The vertical lines, as if their places were taken by wide windows of the old double-hung type, each sash glazed with a single sheet of plate glass. The repairs on the small panes cost much less and are easily made, even in a rural community.

There are two forms of hinged window in common use—the long French casement, opening inward, and the shorter English casement, opening outward. The former is really more like a door, and as such is very effective when opening upon porch, loggia, or balcony, more particularly in the sumjutting angle of the building, to break the force of violent storms it is somewhat difficult matter to make them weather tight. The question of curtains is also troublesome since it seems necessary to fasten each shade to its particular sash, which makes the shade of no avail when the casement is open.

The outward swing of the casement necessitates inside screens in summer and inside storm windows in winter.

Grouped casements, with high stools, give a Dutch effect in bedrooms or dining-rooms.

75

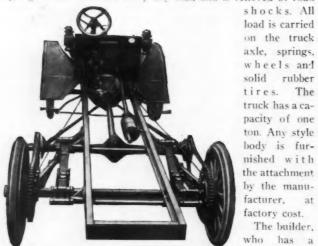
# AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917



# **Truck Easily Made From a Ford**

The illustration shows the chassis of a truck which may be made from a Ford by any mechanic. The truck attachment is bolted to the frame of the Ford without changing the chassis in any way. The Ford rear axle is suspended above springs and it does not carry any load and is relieved of road



76

Showing the Chassis of a One-Ton Truck Bullt by Ford which, Bolting Truck Attachment to a Ford Chassis.

he does not care to use for pleasure purposes any longer, may equip himself with a good one-ton truck in this way at much lower cost than the purchase price of new truck of this capacity. This is an easy and satisfactory solution of his haulage problems. It makes him independent and allows him to furnish quicker and better service to his clients without a great deal of additional cost to himself.

The builder,

#### -

# **Bringing Out the Beauty of Concrete**

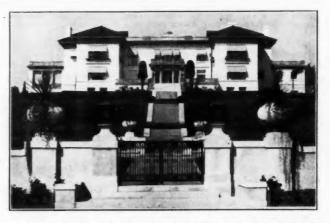
This is the age of concrete. Out of the earth man takes a substance and mixing it with his genius, makes a stone stronger and more enduring than Nature's own marble and granite. This is concrete.

From the first the popularity of concrete has been phenom-

enal. Its strength and durability are not its only virtues. Perhaps even more valuable than these is the fact that it is easily fashioned into every conceivable form and design. By its use the builder in these modern days may reproduce the charming Grecian and Roman architecture of antiquity.

Concrete has proved itself as the only material for the construction of great engineering projects. It has made possible greater bridges, higher sky-scrapers and larger water reservoirs; it is finding a ready place in the construction of homes, mills and factories.

The demand for concrete in homes, especially, will be even greater as it becomes more generally understood that the principal drawbacks are easily corrected. These drawbacks are the fact that concrete ordinarily has an unattractive, monotonous blue-gray tone and that it has a tendency to absorb moisture. In order to correct these defects, various means have been tried. One of the successful treatments which has been developed is that of a special surface coating which has been compounded to produce a permanent color and exclude dampness. Treated properly this way, concrete has the elements which are required in the modern structure-it lends itself to beauty in design. It is economical, it is clean and fire-resisting, it prevents moisture from penetrating the interior and it will stand almost for ages.



Residence of Mr. Hulett Merritt, Pasadena, Calif., an Example of Beautified Stucco.

# What Builders Are Finding Good

and increase the com-

shown in the accom-

panying illustration is

a very compact unit

consisting of an air

cooled gasoline engine

direct connected to a

direct current generator. The switch board

carrying indicating in-

struments, automatic cut-out and starting

switch, line switches

and protective fuses.

is mounted above the

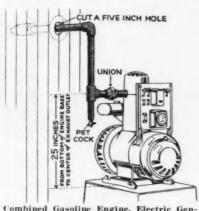
generator. The stor-

The lighting system

fort of the home.

# **Compact Farm Lighting System**

The modern farmer has at his command practically every home convenience that the city man enjoys. One of the important improvements which farmers are becoming interested in is the lighting of their buildings by electricity. When an electric lighting system is installed there are several problems solved. Of course, the primary purpose of the system is to provide handy and sufficient light everywhere that it is needed. At the same time, the system makes it possible to use a great deal of light power equipment to ease up the work



Combined Gasoline Engine, Electric Generator and Switch Board Mounted on Cement Base.

age battery set is usually mounted on a rack which is low enough to enable the jars to be easily filled to the proper height with pure rain or distilled water. One of the features of this system is that it cannot freeze up even in very cold weather.

Some of the changes which are possible when electrical energy is available are interesting. For instance, a water system may be installed in the house, small motors may be used to operate milking machine, cream separator, churn, washing machine, fans, vacuum cleaner and several other small machines and devices.

# How One Contractor Prepares His Mortar

There are various methods in vogue of getting mortar ready, but the one here described is a new one in most places. The method has worked out well for the Byers Construction Company of Kalamazoo, and Mr. Adams, their general superintendent of the work, should be given credit for having originated this unique idea.

A pit is first prepared that will take care of a carload of lime. In the one shown in the illustration the pit was 30 feet long, 18 feet wide and 4 feet deep. Into this pit was dumped 235 barrels of lime and sufficient water added to slack it. About 4 inches of sand was then put on top of the mortar and every night this was wet down thoroly to keep the lime at the proper temperature. The mortar, kept cool in this way, goes further than when it is slacked just before using.

The mortar mixer is set as close to the pit as possible. On the other side of the mixer is the sand pile. One man with the mixer will mix enough mortar to supply any number of masons up to 30. He also screens the sand and adds the cement to it before it is shoveled into the machine. In a very few minutes the batch is mixed to the finest possible consistency, and it is then discharged into the large box under the end of the mixer trough.

He then proceeds with another batch. The cost of operating the mixer is very low, as about the only expense is the gasoline and oil that the engine consumes. The mixer shown in the picture has seen eight years of service, but it is still clicking along and nobody seems to believe that it has yet reached the end of its usefulness. The owners claim that it has paid for itself dozens of times during the period they have had it.

# +

### **Heating the Farm Home**

The American farmer of today is a man who employs progressive ideas in the selection of tools, implements and equipment. He is keenly interested in everything which contributes to the comfort of his family and the efficiency of his farm management. Naturally, one of the problems which confronts him at one time or another is the selection and installation of a heating system. The central heating plant has advantages which appeal to him and he eventually will replace his stoves with such a system.

It is well that the builder, as adviser to the farmer, be well posted on the principles of heating and ventilating. A simple experiment will illustrate very well what is required for combustion. Suppose a lighted candle is placed in a vessel where the supply of air is limited and the entrance of fresh air is seriously restricted. We know that the candle will soon burn less brightly and in time will give forth only an uncer-



View Showing the Method of Preparing Motor as Used by the Byers Construction Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

tain flicker which will die out very soon if the supply of fresh air happens to become totally cut off. This shows us that the heating unit selected must be designed so that a supply of fresh air is available at the point of combustion in sufficient quantities to maintain combustion. From holding the candle in air currents of different strengths and directions we know that a steady supply of air coming from below the candle produces the best flame. We must inspect the heating unit to see that the direct passage of the air is not likely to

become obstructed and thus throw the quantity or direction of incoming air off of



will also serve to illustrate the matter of fuel supply

Suppose we hold the lighted candle upside down. The fuel will run down the wick in large quantities and the result will be soot and smoke given off, a large quantity of fuel wasted and perhaps the flame will be extinguished. The trouble is due to improper feeding of fuel. When the candle is held right side up the fuel is fed in a steady slow stream, being heated gradually as the combustion region is approached. The resulting flame is clear and steady.

The principles are applied in different ways in the different types of heating units. As a rule the main air supply is directed upward from below the fire pot, thru the fuel to the combustion region. In some units this supply is supplemented by a supply of air, usually previously heated, which is injected thru tuyeres near the combustion plane. Of course the air supply must be capable of regulation so that adjustment to conditions may be possible.

The common method of feeding fuel is simply to fill the fire pot and allow the fire to eat its way up thru, under control of the air. One interesting departure from this method is found in a unit in which the fuel is fed from beneath. A cylinder with piston actuated by levers is mounted on a pivoted base and connected to an apron in such a manner that when the cylinder is swung out to be filled with fuel, the apron slides across under the grate. This apron closes the hole thru which the fuel is forced from the cylinder by the piston when tilted into the vertical position. Thus the fuel is fed to the fire from directly underneath, in much the same way as in the case of the upright candle.

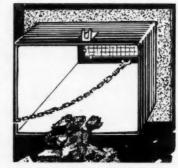
A study of the simple principles of combustion and a knowledge of how these principles are applied in the different types of heating units-warm air, steam or hot water-will be a valuable asset to any builder who is interested in helping the farmer solve his problems.

#### **Fuel Chute With Glass Door**

The ordinary cellar window is not satisfactory as an opening thru which fuel is to be delivered. In the first place, it will not successfully withstand the wear which it is subjected to; furthermore, it is not adapted to this use, since a chute is required. A combined chute and window, such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, overcomes these difficulties. The frame of this chute is made of cast iron, the tube is of

steel and the door is glazed. It is intended for use in foundations for placing coal and other fuels into the basement, but it can also be used in buildings and sheds where fuel, sand, rock and other materials are stored.

The glass used in the door is heavily reinforced with wire and is held in position by a collar on the back of the door. A heavy screen is placed between



Chute With Protected G Door and Gravity Catch. Fuel Glass

the collar and a light cast iron frame bolted to it, to protect the glass from falling objects. The glass is easily removed and may be replaced in the summer-time by an insect screen.

The door opens vertically against the side of the house where it is held by a hook in the frame which engages with a hook in the door frame. When the door is closed, it locks automatically by a gravity catch. The door is unlocked by a small chain, which may be extended so that the door may be unlocked from any part of the room.

# + **How Floor Scraper Blades Are Sharpened**

The successful operation of a floor scraper is largely dependent upon the manner of re-sharpening the blades. It is as important that floor scraper blades should be kept in

> proper condition as it is that chisels and saws should be properly cared for. A form having one side beveled back from the face on which the blade

> > vise with the

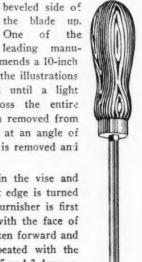
is placed holds the blade in position by means of screws. The form is clamped in a

the blade up. One of

First, File Blade to Proper Bevel. leading manu-

facturers of floor scrapers recommends a 10-inch mill file for this work. One of the illustrations shows how the blade is filed until a light feather edge is obtained across the entire cutting edge. The blade is then removed from the form and a hone is applied at an angle of 45 degres until the feather edge is removed and a keen edge is obtained.

The filing form is reversed in the vise and by means of a burnisher a hook edge is turned on the blade. To do this the burnisher is first held at an agle of 45 degrees with the face of the blade and five strokes are taken forward and backward. This process is repeated with the burnisher held at an agle of 30, 15 and 3 degrees. When the thumb is run across the edge of the blade, if the edge is smooth the blade will cut Burnisher for perfectly.



urning Scraper Edge.

# What Builders Are Finding Good

# Builders Should Provide Lightning Protection

THE AMERICAN BUILDER has observed the great increase in the number of buildings that now are protected by lightning rods soon after completion. There are several reasons for this. One is the appalling loss of property and lives every year as a result of lightning strokes, and people are not taking it is a part of the construction itself—and thus add this profitable side line to his own business?

In reply to our inquiry, as to whether the contractor is not the logical man to have this business, the head of one of the largest lightning rod companies in the country writes:

"I can see no reason why contractors and builders should not be very successful in handling lightning conductors. In fact, we are now doing business with a number of such men,

who have been very successful with the business.

"The proper installation of lightning conductors is an important piece of practical work, but the contractor is a practical man and he is accustomed to handling important work.

"Personally, I can see no reason why he should not turn over the building protected, instead of leaving the protection for some other man to apply. It is really easier to put on conductors when the building is being completed than afterward."

The two very interesting drawings illustrate the reason why lightning strikes a building.

#### \*

# Lath With Dove-Tail Lock and Moisture Proof Backing

The stucco-finished house has become quite popular among home builders. There is a flexibility of finishing effects possible, both as regards texture and color of the surface, making it adaptable to almost any taste. Stucco is also an excellent material to use in combination with other finishing materials producing an exterior which is at the same time artistic and durable.

so many chances. Another reason is the fact that many insurance companies now make a reduction of premium on illu

buildings properly protected by good conductors. Still another reason is the wide publicity given to the experiments and observations of such men as Professor Day of the Ontario Agricultural College. After investigations covering ten years, Professor Day found that lightning struck 37 unrodded buildings to 2 rodded buildings. In Iowa he found that in eight years claims paid for lightning damage amounted to \$4,464 on rodded buildings, and \$341,065 on unprotected buildings. In Michigan he found that for each dollar damage on buildings protected by rods, there was paid \$1,168 for damages on unprotected buildings. All rods were not inspected and some losses on the rodded buildings were doubtless due to improper installation. However, the difference was so overwhelmingly in favor of lightning rods that Professor Day was convinced that no building should be left unprotected.

Since lightning conductors are so important, and since so many buildings are now being protected, why does not the contractor secure this business, instead of leaving it for some traveling agent?

The following statement appears in a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture:

"The farmer continues to buy lightning rods, but he is careful nowadays to see that they are properly installed."

This very fact that the installation is an important and particular job is sufficient reason why it should be intrusted to the man who builds the structure. Besides, why shouldn't he insist that the owner let him protect the building—that A novel method of stucco construction is shown in the illustration. This method consists in placing over the studs a background of special material upon which the

stucco is placed. This material is a combination of creosoted dovetailed lath imbedded in asphalt mastic on a background of heavy fibre-board. The material comes in rolls and is nailed to the studs thru every lath so that the weight of the stucco cannot cause the background to sag or break away. The dovetail locks the stucco so it can't let

dovetail locks the stucco so it can't let go. The wall is in-Detail of Stucco on Creosofed Lath Having undercut Beveled Edges.

and is proof against moisture and vermin.

Thurston County, Washington, is the first County in the State to receive Federal aid in hard-surfacing its county roads. The County will receive \$28,000 and is now completing surveys for four miles of concrete pavement 20 feet wide.

Comparison of Electrical Conditions Surrounding Houses Both With and Without Lightning Rod Protection. so many chances. Another reason is the fact that many A novel method

ound of special material upon which the management of the special material upon which the material material upon whi







at any degree

or fraction thereof. The

mitre box

stands on a

swivel base

and can be

swung to any

desired position. It takes

up very little

space and is

easily car-

The saw

ried.

if its operation is cer-

tain and easy in the

hands of a single per-

son. It is not handy

to place a prop against

the door to hold it open. Effort is wasted

if one person holds

the door open while

the other drives in or

catch is applied to the

door, swinging it open forces the stout hook

over the catch plate

and the hook is held

in this position by

the double leaf steel

released and the door

back

out of the building.

When the



## **An Accurate Mitre Box**

The illustration shows a new mitre box which has many interesting features, among them exceptional accuracy of adjustment. The new box chucks the work and can be locked



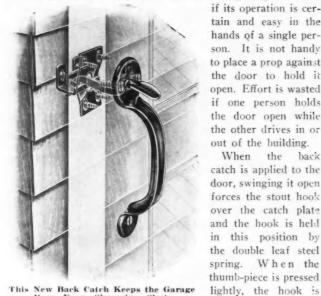
A New Mitre Box Which Is Capable of Very Accurate Adjustment.

shown in the illustration is unique in that the manufacturer of the mitre box can furnish new blades for less than the price of refiling, altho the saw may be refiled if preferred. Any ordinary back saw may also be used, or a hack saw blade may be substituted for cutting metal.

----

# **Wrought Steel Back Catch**

The danger of damaging fenders and lights by the swinging of garage doors is eliminated by the wrought steel back catch shown in the accompanying illustration. Almost any swinging door may be equipped with a back catch of this type to advantage. The usefulness of the door is greatly increased



This New Back Catch Keeps the Garage Door From Slamming Shut.

is swung shut by means of the handle. The escutcheon plate is struck up to act as a bumper against the catch plate. The screw holes in the catch plate are slotted so that it may be adjusted to meet the bumper.

# **Heavy Knob for Planes**

Because a light plane is hard to operate on hard wood owing to its tendency to jump, one manufacturer of carpenters' tools has placed on the market a japanned cast iron plane knob which was designed to eliminate this difficulty. It is placed on the plane by removing the regular plane knob and knob nut. When used with a plane it has the advantage of placing the weight at the forward end in front of the cutter where it will do the most good. The height is 23/4 inches so that plenty of room is provided for the full hand of the user.

#### ---

## **Easily Installed Bungalow Furnace**

The furnace shown in the illustration is one which has been designed especially for small houses and installations in old houses. It is easily installed and gives a much better distribution of heat with less fuel consumption than can be

obtained with a stove. The furnace also furnishes an efficient method of ventilat-The dirt ing the house. tracked into the living rooms of the house incident to supplying the stove with fuel is kept in the basement when a furnace is used.

This furnace is fitted with an adjustable top which reaches a single register on the first floor. The heated air passes thru this register and is rapidly forced up to the ceiling where it is spread out into the other rooms of the house. There is no space required in the living rooms for any part of the system, it merely being necessary to allow the air which comes up thru the register a free path to the parts of the house where it is needed. Builders are becoming interested in



ngalow Furnace With Only One Pipe and Register. Bungalow

heaters of this type because of the ease with which they are installed and the satisfaction which they give especially when installed in houses which have been built for some years.

## -

## **Steel Latch Stanchions of Hard Wood**

In the accompanying illustration is shown the upper part of a cattle stanchion which, with the exception of the high carbon steel latch shown, is entirely of hard wood. The latch



is closed without removing gloves or mittens, and without danger of pinching while operating the fastening.

does not come into contact with the animal. The hard wood grows smoother with use.

The latch is opened or closed easily. The stanchion is rigidly held in place when open, but it swings freely as soon as it is closed. This feature is important in that it saves time in handling the cattle. Each animal must go to the right position and the stanchion



however, the architect has provided a little dressing room in which the dressing table will fit very handily.

Attention should be called to the fact that, altho this type of bed is a full-size double bed, it will pass thru a very narrow opening. The bed closet off the living room allows the bed to be rolled straight in, and the door opening need be, therefore, only 2 feet 2 inches. The depth of this closet is 5 feet, which is sufficient for the bed. The other bed closet requires that the bed be pivoted in rolling it in. When this sort of closet is used the door opening is 2 feet 10 inches and the closet depth is 31 inches.

It is not necessary to exercise care in moving the bed in or out of the closet or in rolling it thru the house, because there has been provided a bumper of felt at every point where it is likely that the bed might strike objects in its path.

Floor Plan of Above Bungalow.

# **Making Three Rooms Serve for Five**

Here is a study in space economy! Examine the plan carefully. No, you're wrong—the architect didn't forget the bedrooms. The fact is, he has provided for four full-grown people. That's it—they sleep in two standard size double beds in either the living room or the dining room, or both. and the beds, being of the type shown in the two small views above, spend the day, frame, springs, mattress and all in the two small bed closets shown on the plan.

By the use of these beds, which may be easily rolled to any

# Studless Partition Withstands Fire and Water Test

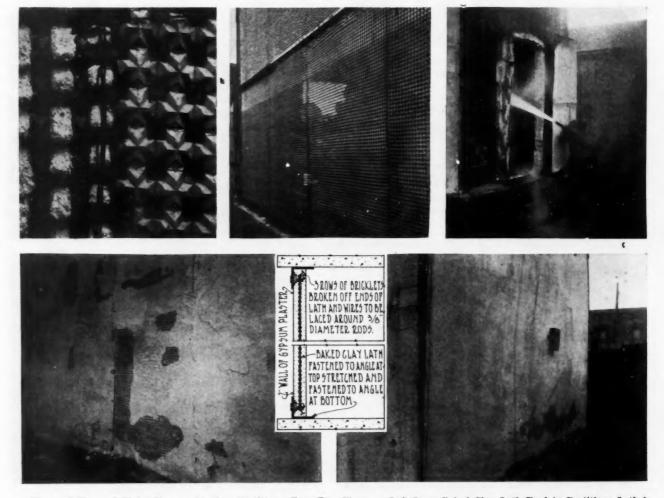
On January 26, 1917, an interesting test was conducted at the Columbia Fire Testing Station at New York City, on a partition built without studs. The partition was built up as one wall of a test house of the standard size—14 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches in plan and 9 feet 6 inches from grate to ceiling.

The lath shown in the central portion of the wall in the illustration consists of small clay briquettes baked on 19-gauge wire woven to form a 34-inch mesh. The lath sheets were 40 inches wide and were fastened to a 34-inch round rod at the top and bottom, the rod being held by the angle iron frame mentioned. The sheets were lapped 2 inches and laced with 18-gauge wire, as shown in one of the views.

brought the temperature gradually up to 1700 deg. F. in the first half hour, and maintained an average of 1700 deg. F. during the last half of the test. Then a 1½-inch stream of water at from 25 to 30 pounds per square inch pressure was thrown against the partition for two and one-half minutes.

At the expiration of eight minutes three cracks developed. Two were vertical and adjacent to the angle iron frame. The third was horizontal and extended irregularly from front to back of the wall at an average height of 18 inches above the foundation. A fourth crack had developed at the expiration of twenty minutes. This extended diagonally upward from the lower back corner of the wall. Several other minor cracks developed as the test progressed and those above described increased somewhat in dimension.

At the expiration of one hour the partition became warped inward toward the front of the chamber and outward toward



Views of Fire and Water Test on Studless Partition. Top—Two Views on Left Show Baked Clay Lath Used in Partition; Lath is Shown Reduced to About One-Half Actual Size in View on Left, Right Hand View Shows Application of Water After Fire Test. Bottom—View on Left Shows Inside and One on Right Shows Outside of Partition After Test. Line Drawing in Center is Cross Section of Partition.

The plaster used for the inside scratch coat was a 1:2 gypsum Cow Bay sand mix, and was applied December 13, 1916; this coat froze on the night of that date. The inside browning coat was a  $1:2\frac{1}{2}$  gypsum Cow Bay sand mix, and was applied on December 28, 1916. A hard finishing coat was applied December 30, 1916. The total thickness of the inside was 1 inch. The plaster used for the outside browning coat was a  $1:2\frac{1}{2}$  gypsum Cow Bay sand mix and was approximately 1 inch thick. This was applied December 28, 1916. The total thickness of the partition was 2 inches.

The partition was submitted to the following imposed conditions: A continuous fire against the partition for one hour the back. The displacement was estimated as about 2 inches. During the last fifteen minutes the plaster sagged away from the lath in several places on the inside of the wall, but the lath was not exposed.

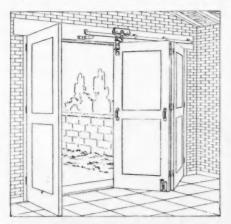
The application of water carried away the finishing coat as well as considerable of the browning and scratch coats. About 10 sq. ft. of the lath was exposed. The water forced the outside coat away from the lath over a considerable area.

After the wall had cooled down several of the outside cracks were found to carry completely thru the outside coat. No fire, smoke or water came thru the partition. The exposed briquettes were in good condition.

# New Things Worth While

## **Easy-Working Garage Door Hanger**

The garage door set shown in the illustration may be supplied to either new or old doors. Each set is applied to a pair of doors, one of which is hinged to the building and



the extremity of the other is supported by the hanger and track, the two doors being hinged at the middle. Various c o m b i nations may be formed where the opening is wide enough to require more than a single pair of doors. The sets may be used on either the inside or the outside

Garage Door Which Cannot Sag and Which Operates Very Easily.

of the building, but it is advisable, where possible, to use them on the inside.

An adjustment is provided so that the hanger may be applied to any door up to 2¼ inches thick; for doors of greater thickness, the drop strap must be mortised in. A vertical adjustment is also furnished to provide a means of obtaining perfect adjustment of the doors in the casement.

# \*

## **Novel Cabinet of Many Uses**

Combining storage space for medicine, toilet articles. shoe shining outfit and ironing board with the many uses to which it is intended to be put, the cabinet shown in the accompanying illustrations is a novel idea.

The cabinet is 3 feet wide, 6 feet 4 inches high and 7 inches deep. Fig. 1 shows the cabinet closed, the contents being protected from dust when not in use. Fig. 2 shows the cabinet doors open and the shelf raised. The small cabinets above are used to store the ironing outfit, shaving set, medicine and other such articles. The left hand case below is used to store soap and other toilet articles. The lower right hand compartment contains the shoe shining outfit, the door swinging back to form a foot rest. The ironing board is shown extended in Fig. 3. A 12-inch by 12-inch mirror is placed near the top of the large upper door, and a comb case, which is hinged at the bottom, is built into the door just below.

An ingenious device is used to mount the ironing boards in the cabinet. This, as shown in Fig. 3, consists in a combined guide for the ironing board and back support for the sleeve board. A spring sash lift is used at the back end of the ironing board to counter balance the weight of same.

When the cabinet is in place, an angle iron is screwed to the top of the cabinet and to the wall, holding it firmly in place. The cabinet may also be built into the wall with face casings to match the woodwork of the room.

> \* A New Metal Shingle Design

In the illustration is shown a new metal shingle which differs from the ordinary in that it is not characterized by the sameness of design and high ornamentation which has heretofore been responsible for the lack of individuality and



Three Flat Shingles Are In a Sheet.

character of the metal shingle. In addition to the properties which tend to make this shingle fireproof, waterproof, dzpendable, easily applied and reasonable in cost, the designer has carefully considered their artistic value. Six different styles are made, to be used in various combinations and thus a very natural shingle appearance is obtained. A feature of

Fig. 1. Cabinet Closed.

Fig. 3. Ironing Board Let Down.



special importance, shown clearly in the illustration, is the high butt ends which produce **a** very pleasing appearance when placed on the roof.

The shingles are galvanized after formation and are painted red or green. In order that the roof may be given a complete, harmonious appearance, the m a nufacturers have also designed and are manufacturing a special set of trimmings to be used in connection with the shingles.

#### **Electrically Operated Garage Doors**

The convenience of being able to open the garage doors and in the same operation turn on the lights by simply pressing a button is easily recognized. This arrangement is especially convenient since the starting button may be placed on the

an adjustable chain running over a roller bearing pulley of large size being used to tie the sections together, provide for ease of operation.

By the insertion of an angle attached to the sliding section of the sash and protruding into the center of the channel

> guides, air currents are forced to change direction ten times in entering the building. This feature secures proper weathering. The entire window is protected by paint which does not have a tendency to be rubbed off.

# **Lighting Plant Which Requires no Battery**

With the ordinary isolated lighting system of small size it is necessary to use storage batteries in order that the power impulses of the gasoline engine do not show up in the lights, making them flicker perceptibly. The plant shown in the illustration has been designed with the elimination of the storage battery as one of the principal objects. In order to accomplish this object, the engine which drives the generator is of a special high speed design. Its operation is so rapid that the periodic pulses caused by the explosions are so small and so closely crowded together that the human eye cannot detect them.

The plant is self-contained, the engine and generator being direct connected, the cooling water tank being bolted to the base which contains the oil reservoir. The engine is equipped with a special design carburetor and ignition is by a high tension engine. A voltage

regulator connected across the generator circuit is also mounted near the engine so that the speed of the machine may be varied to maintain a constant voltage on the line. In this regulator the downward thrust of a solenoid acting on a soft iron core carried on a vertical spindle made of brass above and steel below, is balanced against the upward thrust of a wooden float partially submerged in mercury. Variations of voltage

"Keep-Your-Seat"-Press the Button on the Post Outside and the Garage Doors Open.

outside of the garage and operated by a cylinder lock. Equipment required to operate garage doors in this way is shown in place in the accompanying illustration.

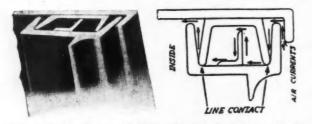
The fixtures require one foot of headroom above the top of opening. The device is motor driven thru worm gears. A spring checking device prevents accidents, due to machines or persons standing in the way of the doors after the starting button has been pressed. By pressing a second button the lights are extinguished and the doors closed.

### ---

# **Vertical Sliding Solid Steel Window**

Recent developments in the design of sliding solid steel windows have been directed toward the perfecting of a type which would incorporate the qualities of easy operation and satisfactory weathering. The result of the investigations of one large manufacturer of these windows is shown in the accompanying illustrations.

The danger of sticking, binding and rusting is eliminated by the use of a channel section with flaring sides, see illustration, which forms a line contact instead of a flat surface contact with the sliding portion of the sash. This feature, together with the counterbalancing of the upper and lower sash,



An Angle Is Attached to the Sliding Section of this Steel Sash and Causes Any Air Currents to Change their Direction Ten Times Before Reaching the Other Side of the Sash.

Electric Plant Gas Engine Showing Carburetor, Magneto, and Voltage Regulator.

across the solenoid coil cause a movement of the spindle which is transmitted to the throttle valve of the gasoline engine by means or a small rack and pinion mechanism. The rotating sleeve-valve engine is very sensitive and regulation is remarkably close.

An automatic starting device is not used because it would require a storage battery. The engine is started by means of a high geared crank with automatic engagement. The ratio is 3:1, and since the moving parts of the engine are very light and well balanced and the engine is small, starting is very easy. The machine is designed for 24-hour service and the low cost of operation when running idle makes it possible to run the plant continuously without expense greater than would be experienced in maintaining the storage battery on an automatic starting system.

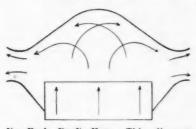
The voltage of the plant is standard, which makes it possible to obtain lights and equipment at any shop selling electrical supplies.

#### +

# **Changing the Direction of Air Currents**

Since the ventilation of farm buildings, warehouses and factories has become recognized as a subject of great importance, ventilating equipment has passed thru a period of rapid development. One of the simple facts which had been overlooked in the earlier natural draft ventilators was that air currents tend to change direction in curves.

The old style wooden cupola made no attempt to direct the



No Back Draft Here. This diagram shows the curved lines of the Ventilator and natural way in which it works.

building satisfactorily, and led to metal ventilators.

One manufacturer of modern cupola ventilators has given the matter of changing air current direction special attention by placing a curved dome in the ventilator head, tending to prevent back pressure in the ventilating tube. The effect which this construction has upon the passage of air thru the ventilator is clearly shown in the illustration, which represents the curved dome ventilator.

#### ----

## **Wood Screw Punches**

The punch shown in the illustration is used to increase the speed with which screws may be driven into soft or medium woods. By the tap of a hammer, the hole is formed in which the screw is inserted, and this hole is countersunk for the head of the screw if the punch is driven completely in.



For round head screws, the punch is not driven in far enough to countersink the hole.

air, which it was in-

tended to exhaust

from the building in

a definite path such

that whenever it be-

change the direction

of the current it

would be changed in

a curve. Largely be-

cause of this fact, the

old wooden cupola

failed to ventilate the

to

came necessary

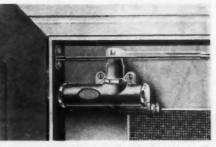
The 3/16-inch groove near the countersink is used to withdraw the punch from the wood by means of a claw hammer. The punch is made in three sizes, one of each making up a set. The common over-all length is  $2\frac{1}{3}$  inches and the punch proper diameter varies from about 1/6 of an inch to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an inch.

# **Well Made Screen Door Check**

The screen door check shown in the accompanying illustration is made in the same way that checks for heavy doors are made. The difference between this check and the heavy

door check is principally one of size. The check consists of a r a ck and pinion movement, valve construction, provision for the prevention of leaking, simple

adjustment



This Screen Door Check is Small Enough to Be Mounted in the Door Jamb Space.

and liquid same as in larger checks. They are adaptable to right and left hand doors without change. The check lies close to the screen door, a space three inches in depth being sufficient for its accommodation. It can be attached to a screen door with a top rail as narrow as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The strength of the spring is varied to suit the weight of the door.

# \* Sectional Hot Water Heater

In order that the maximum number of heat units may be utilized for every unit of grate surface, one manufacturer of heaters for hot water heating systems has designed a sec-



tional heater. One water section is shown ready to be assembled, in the a c c o mpanying illustration. Each section has a thin V-shaped water way extending down toward the fire. Both sides are directly exposed to the action of the fire, and this thin column of water heats up more quickly than a

large body, hence a rapid circulation is set up.

The sections are so constructed that when assembled the latter will be either round or oval. Square corners

are eliminated to prevent strain and the accumulation of ashes in corners. The sections are put together with taper pressed nipples made of heavy brass, there being no exposed parts

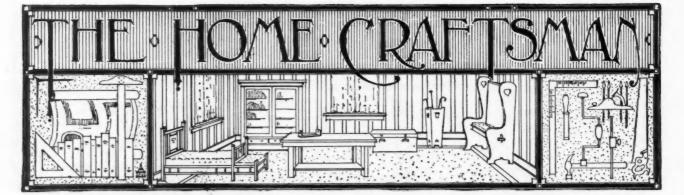
Section of Water Heater.

of the nipple to be eaten away. The grate used on heaters of this kind is designed so that the air is drawn thru all parts of the fire evenly, insuring complete burning of the coal. An increase in boiler rating carries with it a corresponding increase in the size of grate used.

The American Builder Information Exchange will be pleased to furnish on request the name and address of the parties responsible for any of the interesting novelties or improvements described in these columns.

AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917



# **Fuming for Manual Training Schools** HOW TO MAKE AN AMMONIA BOX

By J. T. Parker

Instructor in Woodworking Kansas State Agricultural College

NE of the favorite finishes for oak at the opening between the doors is covered by a strip The color is a rich, almost chocolate screwed to the outside of the other door. ess. brown. Fuming with ammonia is simple and cheap and is highly recommended for manual training schools. It is necessary to have a well constructed case or box large enough to hold the articles to be fumed; quite large pieces may be fumed in sections.

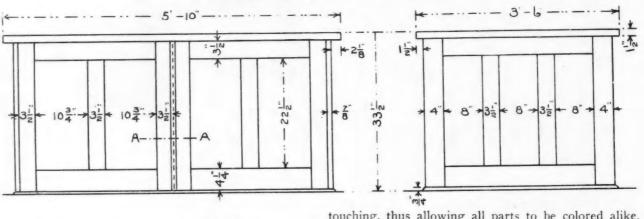
86

The sketch shown is of the case in use at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The fuming case should be made as nearly air tight as possible, so there may be no leakage. There need not be a floor in the case if it is to be set up on the shop floor. A quarterround should be nailed to the floor on the outside of the case and on the front a rebated threshold should be placed under the doors, which also forms a stop for them. Window stops are used to close any opening where the doors are hinged, and at the top. The the articles off the floor and to keep the parts from

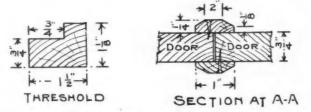
present time is obtained by the fuming proc- screwed to the inside of one door and another strip

This case may be made of tongue and grooved ceiling and lined with prepared roofing or heavy building paper. To see how the fuming is progressing where it is done on a large scale, a small door, 8 or 10 inches square, is made in the side of the case or room where samples are placed o na shelf inside, which admits of the work being observed without opening the large doors. The case can be so constructed as to be used as a work bench, all the filling, waxing or varnishing being done on the one bench.

Place the work in the case, arranging the articles so that two flat surfaces do not come in contact, for if they do, those parts will not be colored as dark as the others. Nails or screws should be used to hold



FUMING CASE



Showing Dimensions and Details of Fuming Case Used by Kansas State Agricultural College.

touching, thus allowing all parts to be colored alike. Place a broad, shallow pan of ammonia in the case, taking care that it is not directly under any of the work, or a darker spot will result.

For a case containing 50 cubic feet, a half pint of 26 per cent ammonia is sufficient which costs about 6 cents. The case should not be opened while the fuming is being done; this process takes from ten to four-

(Continued to page 87.)

teen hours, sometimes twenty-four hours, depending on how well the wood responds, which is determined by the amount of tannic acid contained in the wood. White oak and chestnut are the best woods to fume. Red oak and mahogany are darkened a little, other woods only slightly or not at all.

Some of the advantages of this method of staining are: The beautiful rich color produced, the depth of penetration, the ease by which the color is obtained, the cheapness of it, the elimination of the students handling stains which are liable to be spilled on the bench or floor, or upon other students' work; and as the color is produced by a chemical change, the grain of the wood is not obscured, as is sometimes done by other methods of staining. Attempts have been made to obtain the same results by the manufacturers of stains with only partial success.

The lumber cut from large old trees colors more readily than the new growth, while sapwood is colored only slightly. The same shade of color can be produced in from two to three hours if the wood is

sponged with water before placing in the case. The objection to this method is that the grain of the wood is raised. However, this can be sanded down without affecting the color. The color thus obtained is permanent and is an eighth of an inch or more deep, which permits of scratches being removed by means of a cabinet scraper without damage to the work. Care should be taken not to spill any of the ammonia on the work as it will show a darker spot.

It is possible to fume by applying the ammonia by means of a brush directly to the work, which gives the same results as dry fuming; but this raises the grain of the wood; it is also rather disagreeable for the one doing the work.

After the fuming has been done, all sap wood should be stained, using a good penetrating stain of a rich brown color. Then apply a paste filler, spreading it on crosswise of the grain, and in fifteen or twenty minutes rub off; first crosswise, then lengthwise of the grain, and after allowing twenty-four hours to dry, the article may be waxed or varnished.

# How to Make an Indoor Flower Box By Herbert C. Crocker

Detail Showing Construction of Indoor Flower Box.

H ERE is a combination indoor flower box and window bench, easily made by artisan or novice, which will afford a lover of plants and flowers much pleasure without inconvenience. Mounted on casters it is easily moved to any part of the house. Flowers for early spring planting may be started in it. Later the lid is put on and a few cushions add to the effect.

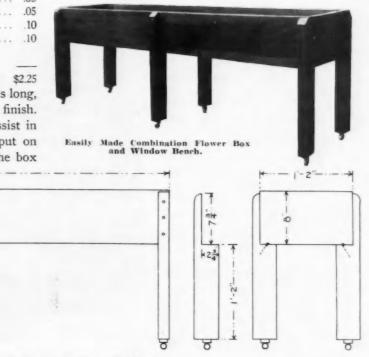
The cost is \$2.25. The material required is :

1 2 x 4 x 12 for legs\$0.30	Linseed oil
$3 1 \times 8 \times 12$ top, sides and	Burnt umber
bottom 1.20	Nails
1 1 x 8 x 4 for ends15	4 angle bars
6 casters15	4 straight bars
24 11/2-inch caster screws .10	

Make a box 14 inches wide and 5 feet 6 inches long, outside dimensions. Sandpaper for a smoother finish. Place angle bars on inside, near the top, to assist in holding box together. The straight bars are put on outside of bottom to hold boards together. The box may be made watertight with putty or lined with zinc.

Then cut the six legs as shown in diagram. If the box is accurately squared and the legs perfectly cut the parts will fit accurately. By fastening legs onto box with screws from outside the inside of box is more rigid. An extra large nail thru bottom of box into the leg will help.

The box is then ready for staining. Add burnt umber to a small amount of linseed oil, trying the stain on a board until the desired shade is obtained.



AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917



Our Readers are Requested and Urged to Make Free Use of These Columns for the Discussion of all Questions of Interest to Carpenters and Builders

### **An Unusual Table**

### **Enclosed Porch and Entry**

To the Editor: South Lebanon, Ohio. We are herewith displaying the picture of a library table

To the Editor: Donnellson, Iowa. And here comes a prospective builder who has recently which is of rare design and workmanship and of great value, visited in Detroit, Mich., or South Bend, Ind., or some other

town where it happened to be cold and where this "Old Homer" saw the front porch (on quite a number of new houses) closed with windows all around, forming sort of a sun porch and entry, too.

He wants to know how large and where to place the windows, how to finish the interior,



William H. Snook and the Top of Table Which Required Six Months of Steady Labor to Complete.

Table Made of Over 135 Different Varieties of Wood, by Wm H. Snook.

88

having in it over one hundred and thirtyfive different varieties of woods and over six thousand separate pieces. It was built by myself and took six months of steady labor to complete.

This table is composed of many different varieties of rare woods, among them being Hungarian ash, Russian ash, camphor, tulip, California red wood, white holly, cocoblo, teak wood, ebony, box wood, woods from the Philippine Islands and many others from all parts of the globe.

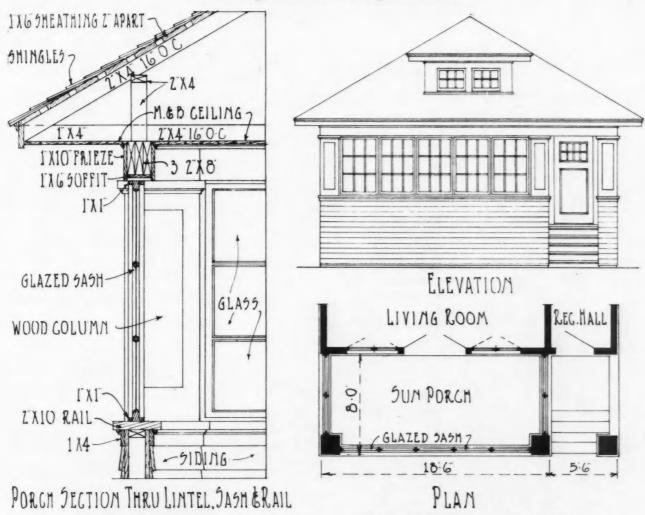
The size of this table is thirty-five by forty-eight inches, the entire top being covered by a plate glass which acts as a protection of the beautiful woods.

WM. H. SNOOK.

# ---**How About Auto Trailers?**

To the Editor: Davenport, Ia. I have heard about auto trailers and light motor trucks as being the thing for country builders. I would like to hear from any of the brothers who are ED. SMITH. using them.

# **Correspondence** Department



Details of Enclosed Porch and Separate Entry with French Doors and Cement Windows Between Porch and Living Room.

what kind of doors between this porch and the living room and also the front reception hall. As we have not built any front porches enclosed, will you be so kind as to give us some data on this part of the residence. Feel assured that it will rest our weary mind.

# P. G. HIRSCHLER.

Answer—The sun parlor-porch, with separate entry is finding advocates in quite a number of towns and cities thruout the central and northern states. Its popularity is well deserved, for it has several advantages. In the first place, a sun parlor is always a pleasant part of a house if it is properly built and located. Unfortunately, the smaller houses do not provide space for a sun parlor, as a general rule, unless advantage is taken of what space would be used as a porch. The enclosed porch may be converted into a screened porch during the warm months without a very greatly increased investment. In case the sun porch is not used during the coldest months, a considerable saving in fuel is noticed because of the protection which it offers.

The illustration suggests the details of an enclosed porch with separate entry into a reception hall. The elevation shows how easily this feature may be worked into the design of a house having a hip roof. Reference to the plan will show a popular treatment of window and door details. French doors and casement windows are nearly always used between the porch and living room. The front door of the house is in keeping with the window design used for the house and the porch windows also follow this scheme.

The interior finish of the porch, on a frame house, will

depend somewhat upon the exterior finish of the house. Interior siding on the rails is usually painted the same color as the siding on the house; the rail coping is painted in correspondence with the exterior trim. The ceiling is often stained and varnished. The porch floor construction will depend upon how the porch is to be used. If the porch is to be simply screen in during the summer, it is necessary to build the floor so that rain will not cause damage. The flooring is then painted some pleasing color, or deck cloth is laid on the flooring and painted. Some prefer to have the porch windows built in permanently, in which case they are usually hinged to open in, and provision is made for placing screens on the outside. When this construction is used it is common to lay maple or oak flooring which is stained and waxed or varnished. This construction is widely used on the more expensive brick houses. The sash of porch windows are usually painted white altho this may not be possible if it conflicts with the color scheme of the house. EDITOR.

# •

# **HomeMade Portable Woodworker**

To the Editor: Moultrieville, S. C. I got one of your valuable books from a friend of mine and was very much interested in "Jimmie's" woodworker and would like to hear from him or any gentleman for more stunts and improvements.

Enclosed find a photograph of my woodworker in action, which I designed and built myself. I run same with a 6 H. P. stationary gas engine. I never have any trouble with it.

89

# **Correspondence** Department

[April, 1917

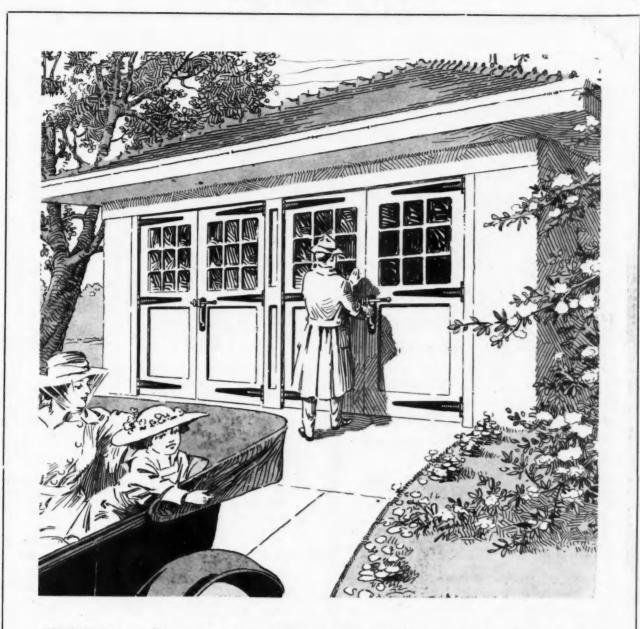
TELEPHONE 1	S. S GENERA	MITHSON L CONTRACTOR PRINGFIELD AVE. RUTHERFORD. N. DF LABOR AND	J.	NO.		AL	and saws cut stuff up to 6 inches thick, also rip same size. The frame of piping is a belt sander and 20-inch band saw combined, which is removed partly, as I did not need it on this job.
Job		Week ending				191	
DATE	RECEIVED	NAMES	SA		NTF	S AMT.	To the Editor: Rutherford, N. J. I enclose two forms of time cards, which, if you think will be of any assist- ance to your readers, you may publish. From my experience I find that there are many who would like to keep simple records, but lack the ability to get up the proper form. I think these are very simple and complete in themselves. The card is used for jobbing, generally for many and helpert while the sheat is
							for man and helper; while the sheet is used on a large job by the foreman recording men's time, material received, and material sent away and credited to said job. S. SMITHSON. Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitting, Roofing
	CREDITS						and Jobbing. (Correspondence Department Continued to Page 92)
		REMARKS					
						Phone 1205 J	TIME CARD No. S. SMITHSON
	Sign	IN OFFICE BY FRIDAY OF	EACH	WEI	EK	Name. Addre	of WorkJob ss ending191
lt is mount ob with <b>a</b>	ed on Large Job and Fille ed on an old auto chass mule. It consists of a or light work. The jig	sis, and I haul it on rip, cutoff, and jig-	saw		_		NAME S M T W T F S HOURS
			1 2010 - 2027				ame and address of owner above before leaving the job

John E. Blanchard (to left) and Two of His Men Operating Power Woodworker.

Card Used for Jobbing with Man and Helper.

90

91



EVERY architect is interested not only in "beauty of line" but in the "substantial construction" which gives lasting satisfaction. The heavy garage doors here shown cannot sag or warp, and they close easily and weather-tight, as they are swung on

# Stanley Garage Ball-bearing Hinges No. 1458-36 inch

They will always look well, work well and wear well.

There are many things in the Stanley Garage Hardware Book A-4 which will interest you. If you have not received your copy, let us know and it will be sent you.

THE STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Conn., U.S.A.

New York, 100 Lafayette Street

Chicago, 73 East Lake Street

To the Editor:

# To Keep Liquid Glue Warm

Detroit, Mich.

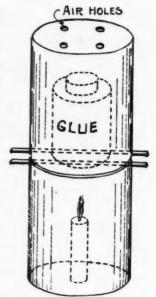
I would like to make a suggestion with reference to the plans you publish each month. Why not give us more plans suitable for 30-foot lots? Those given are mostly for houses, or bungalows, which if built on a 30-foot lot would have almost no light thru the side windows, if the adjoining house were built correspondingly close to the lot line.

In Buffalo, N. Y., the majority of moderate priced lots are only 30 feet and here fully

50 per cent of them are no wider, while in Toronto there are thousands of semi-detached houses built on lots ranging from 36 to 40 feet, for the two houses, and I have frequently seen a terrace of three houses built on 30 feet. So my request is for some narrower house plans.

Now, if you will allow me a little more space, I would like to offer the following "kink" to our fellow builders:

With the winter upon us and house trim cold, I have found this an easy way of keeping the liquid glue warm. Get two old tomato or fruit cans, place a candle in the bottom of one and lay two heavy pieces of wire or band iron across the opening for the glue to rest on; place the other can over this, bottom side up, as shown in sketch. If the glue gets too hot, let a



Simple Device by Which Glue May Be Kept Warm During Cold Weather.

Tabb, Va.

little more air in as horse sense dictates.

This is handy, safe and most economical in cost and upkeep. WILFRID H. ТНОМРЗОН.

#### \*

#### **Two Questions**

To the Editor:

I am a reader of your valuable building paper and like it very much. I have seen a great deal about making cement posts and reinforcing them. I would like to know if wood in the center would make good reinforcement. If not, what is the trouble?

I would like to know, also, which preparation is best to use on outbuildings such as barns built with boards up and down. The buildings I have in mind have been white-washed with lime once a year. I have seen cheap barn paint advertised but have never seen creosote used. Would like to know which is the best and cheapest. I do not care for looks or color, but something which would benefit the wood. White-washing each year is expensive, especially when help is hired.

Would be glad if you would answer these two questions thru your magazine. H. L. R.

Answer:

(1) No, wood does not answer as reinforcement. Use mild steel.

(2) Creosote barn paint would serve well. EDITOR. (Correspondence Department Continued to page 96.)

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

# The finishing touch

92

Floors that are easy to care for and which stay new looking, woodwork that remains unclouded, enamel that keeps its whiteness — these things give your customers a feeling of confidence and satisfaction. They judge your whole contract by the part they can see and test.

# Murphy Varnish

"the varnish that lasts longest"

produces a finish that will do you credit in first appearance and in length of service. It goes farther and works easier than poor varnish. It saves labor.

You may think the public do not appreciate good varnish. They would if they knew all the facts. Through our advertising in the leading magazines, we hope to make them see that it is worth while to pay for a good varnish job. Have we your co-operation?

Our principal house-finishing products are:

Murphy Transparent Interior Varnish Murphy Transparent Floor Varnish Murphy Transparent Spar Varnish Murphy Nogloss Interior Varnish Murphy Semi-Gloss Interior Varnish Murphy Univernish Murphy White Enamel Murphy Enamel Undercoating

Write for further information.

# Murphy Varnish Company





Residence of Mrs. F. W. Baker, Blanchardville, Wisconsin

# Out of the Beaten Path

Progressive contractors who want their work to stand out as a monument of their ability are building houses of concrete blocks, faced with

# MEDUSA WHITE-CEMENT

THE handsome residence of Mrs. F. W. Baker (Blanchardville, Wis.), is an example of the beautiful and practical effects that can be obtained with Medusa products.

This house was constructed of cement blocks faced with Medusa White Cement Waterproofed. As a result, its white finish is permanent and the walls are absolutely waterproof and damp-proof. The cellar of the house is concrete, made permanently waterproof and damp-proof with Medusa Waterproofing.

The T. H. Bonsack Co., contractors, who built the Baker home have been using Medusa Waterproofing for years, in various kinds of work with and uniformly good results. They have found it always economical. Medusa Waterproofing is **not** a surface paint or a mixture, but a material that becomes an inseparable part of Portland Cement. By preventing efflorescence, the cause of discoloration in cement, it produces a finish permanently white and non-staining. It is economical to use—only 2 per cent being necessary to give positive, permanent waterproofing results.

Medusa Waterproofing comes in either paste or powder form or already mixed with the celebrated Medusa Cement (white or gray). It can be easily used by inexperienced workmen.

You should know all about Medusa Waterproofing now. Learn what it has done for successful contractors everywhere. Fill out and mail the coupon today so we can send you free booklets and specific information for your particular job.

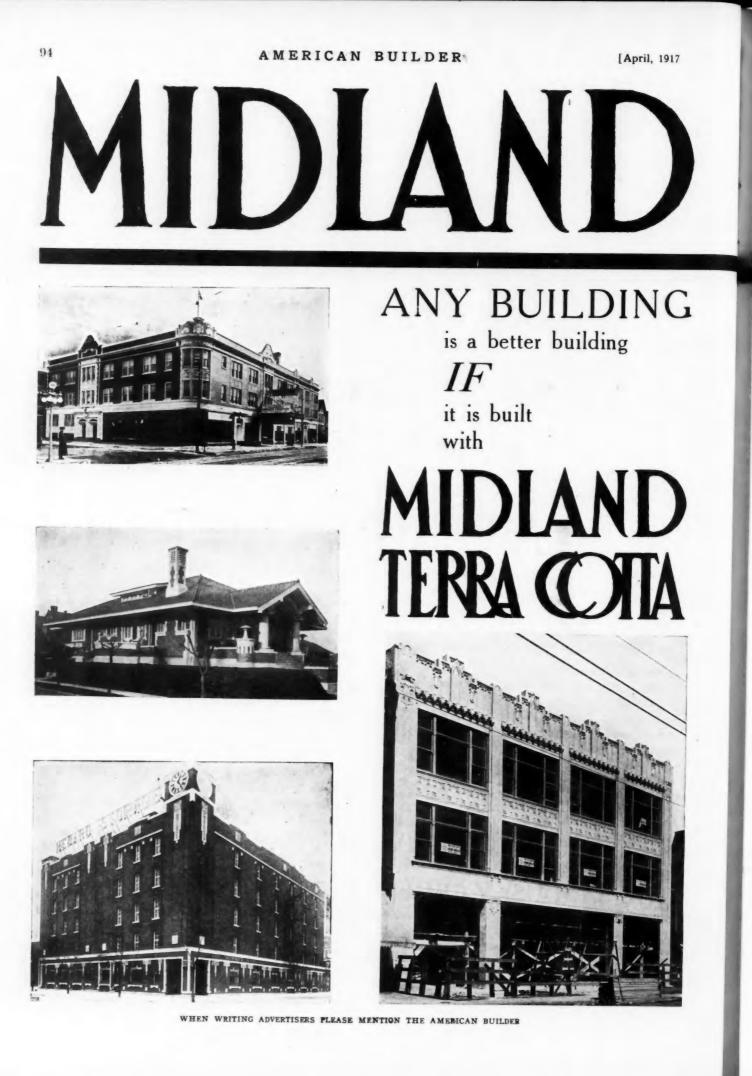
# THE SANDUSKY CEMENT CO., Dept. L, Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

 The Sandusky Cement Co., Dept. L, Cleveland, O.

 Gentlemen:
 Please send me copies of free booklets "Medusa White Cement" and "Medusa Waterproofing."

 I am particularly interested in waterproofing for
 (State Kind of Work)

Name......Address.....



AMERICAN BUILDER



HOMES, are made more attractive! APARTMENTS, rent more readily! STORES, draw a greater trade! THEATRES, increase their patronage! GARAGES, catch the motorist's eye!



95

Portfolio-free

MIDLAND TERRA COTTA CO. 1515 Lumber Exchange, Chicago







[April, 1917



Completed tothic Roof Garage Built by Chas. R. McPherson.

#### **Gothic Roof Garage**

To the Editor: Rouleau, Sask. Here are photos of a new garage I have just designed and built. They go well with the Gothic type of barn that is being put up around here.

In your July number for 1915 there was a design for a barrel garage, which indeed was very good, but the one I show here can be put up for much less money as there is less than one thousand feet of lumber in the complete building.

CHAS. R. MCPHERSON.

# Some Barn Framing Questions Answered

To the Editor:

Pontiac, Ill. I have been a subscriber to the AMERICAN BUILDER for some time, and would like to ask for a little information.



View Showing Framing of Small Gothic Boof Garage

I have been studying the barn plans in the late numbers of your magazine, and want to ask a few questions about them

Would not the form of construction detailed in Plan No. 353 in the February, 1916, number, with the one 2 by 12-inch chord truss have been strong enough for the barn details which are given in the September issue? Was it necessary to use those 2 by 8-inch stiffeners shown in the end trusses of this Bentley barn? Is not the gable brace shown in Plan No. 353 stronger?

Also, I do not quite understand how the end plates are handled in this form of construction. Are the end plates cut in between the members of the end trusses, or are they clear inside the truss?

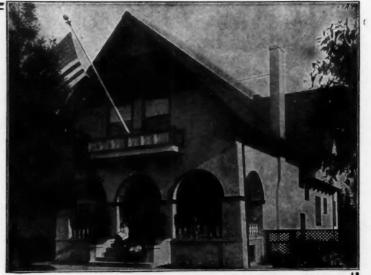
(Continued to page 98.)

# **Modern Homes** at Less Cost

You can build the finest types of strong, permanent, fireproof structures at a decided saving of material and labor-by using Hy-Rib and Rib Lath.

These materials eliminate all forms for pouring cement-saving expense, labor cost and time of erection. Because of their extraordinary stiffness and rigidity, they permit the wider spacing of studs and supports, saving in the cost of studding and labor of installation.

Begin now to build with Hy-Rib and Rib Lath. The line is complete, including Diamond Lath, Channels, Studs, Corner Beads, Base Screeds, etc. They provide a more valuable building in every respect-and assure the greatest satisfaction to your customers.



Rib Lath Residence for F. L. Spaulding, Los Angeles, Cal.-S. Munson, Architect

Hy-Rib A steel sheathing, stiffened by rigid deep ribs. Manufactured from a single sheet of steel. Its use is de-cidedly simple. The easily handled sheets are fastened to the supports and the plaster or concrete applied. No forms, stiffening channels nor wiring required.

**Rib Lath** A superior metal lath with beaded ribs that span between the studs, making it exceptionally stiff and rigid and permitting the wider spacing of studs. Provides a perfect clinch for plaster and will not crack or streak. Saves time, labor and ma-terial in erection.

Write for Hy-Rib Handbook, with specifications, tables, iljustrations, etc. Every builder should have a copy. Address Hy-Rib and Lath Dept. TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO Representatives in Principal Cities

A helping hand



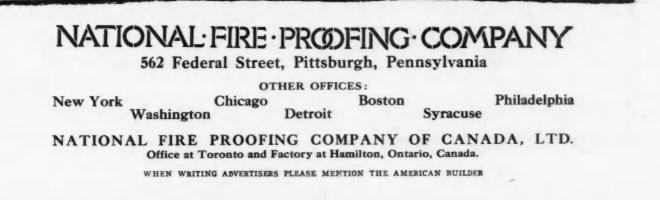
**B**ACK of every hollow tile made by the National Fire Proofing Company is a corps of graduate ceramic and architectural engineers whose combined efforts not only made possible the supremacy of NATCO products but also afforded the opportunity of establishing a permanent and ever ready

# NATCO SERVICE

This NATCO service is your service and is maintained for the sole purpose of co-operating with those desiring assistance in solving their fire proofing problems.

Whether designing or building a fire proof residence, church, hotel, hospital, municipal building or skyscraper, consult NATCO, the world's largest exclusive Hollow Tile manufacturers.

Ask your local dealer in building materials, about NATCO.







98

# **Rockford Hollow Building Tile**

Hollow Building Tile is a safe material for all classes of buildings, especially farm buildings, and one which all progressive contractors should know how to use. We will be glad to give you any assistance in the matter of the Rockford line.

# Sold only to Dealers and Contractors

Rockford Hollow Tile is only sold to the building public when we have no dealers, and even then at a price at our dealers' price. We always protect the dealer.

Rockford Brick and Tile Co., Rockford, Iowa



# **Build With Belden Brick**

-On the basis that brick houses make for a higher standard of construction and therefore more good work and more profit to you. -With the knowledge that once you are familiar with brick con-struction that you can make more money building brick houses than any other kind.

-With the absolute conviction that "Belden Brick" represent he biggest value you can buy and that we are prepared to give ou the kind of service you want. the

We appeal to you to investigate carefully brick house construction.

#### Direct from the Manufacturer

We have dealers in hundreds of cities and towns in the United States and Canada at the present time. We ask you to write for samples and prices and the name of our nearest dealer. Belden Brick are made in five modern factories and come in all colors, shapes and sizes, and in most textures, rough and smooth. We have the very brick you are looking for, be it house, bungalow, garage, theater, store, bank, church, school, library or office building.

THE BELDEN BRICK CO. 1885 Canton, Ohio Five Plants at Canton, Somerset, Uhrichsville, Port Washington -----USE THIS COUPON NOW------

Belden Brick Company, Canton, Ohio Gentlemen:--We are favorable to the use of brick for many purposes and would like to know more about your product. We are figuring on building (use this line if anything definite).

We buy thru (give name of dealer). Name Address

# **Barn Framing Questions Answered**

(Continued from page 96.)

I don't understand either just how to go about it to get the cut on the top end of the purlin posts so that the purlin plate can be dropped into them. Is there any danger of the ends of this kind of a barn bulging out?

You will see that I am rather new at the game, and would like some information along this line if you can help me.

I. A. BENTLEY.

Answer-Referring to the trusses shown in February, 1916, the one 2 by 12-inch chord would not have been strong enough for a barn of this longer span. It is best where the span is wider than 38 feet to use two 2 by 12's for the purlin posts and two 2 by 10's for the chords.

In regard to the end bracing one is about as strong as the other and a great deal of this lies with the builder, as to the one he can build the cheapest. The end plates run between the trusses and not as shown on the cross-section of the Bentley barn. This was an oversight by the draftsman. After the foundation is in and the frame for the first story wall complete, the supporting columns are put in place, the proper footings for same having been provided.

When these columns are in place and the concrete set, the girders may be laid. The floor joists are next put in, and a temporary floor laid on them so that the workmen can move about freely while raising the trusses.

Cut and put together the first truss according to the plans. When the first truss is completed lay it on the floor and build the other trusses on top of it to insure absolute accuracy in all joints and measurements. When all trusses have been finished, the first truss is placed in position at the end of the barn. This is usually done by placing the feet of the truss at the place where they are to rest when in position, with the top of the truss towards the center of the barn. Blocks are then spiked to the joists at the proper points so as to keep the feet of the truss in place while being raised. The feet of the truss rest against these blocks and pivot on them. A gin pole is erected at the end of the barn in the center, leaning at an angle of about 50 degrees toward the center of the barn; a block and tackle is rigged, the rope passing over a gin pole and attached to the upper parts of the truss.

A couple of men pull the blocks and tackle, and the truss is quickly raised to position. A few men with guy rope are necessary to steady the truss while being raised. As soon as the first truss is up, it is braced in position. The second truss is raised in like manner, and as soon as it is up the girts are added. Then one after the other the trusses are put in place, the girts being spiked on as you go along. The last two trusses, when laid in position for raising, will project over the end of the barn. The projecting portion is supported by temporary props, which are removed when the truss is being raised. The end girts can be added at any time convenient.

To put on the plates, no scaffolding is needed since it is not difficult to climb on the truss itself. The next step is to put the purlins in place; these are put in place one piece at a time and the lower rafters are nailed thru the lower member of purlins and in this way the joints are broken.

Before putting on the lookout rafters and cornice, the siding is nailed on, because it can be done more conveniently then. ----

H. M. WARD.

# Wants Double House Designs

West Bethlehem, Pa.

I would appreciate an issue some month showing designs for double dwellings suitable for twenty-five foot city lots, that is, a double house to every fifty feet.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

To the Editor:

EDWIN C. WILLOSS.



A HY-TEX COTTAGE

¶Mr. Carpenter Builder, improve the looks of your home town by putting up houses like the one shown above. By doing so, you will not only *please* your clients because you increase their safety and comfort, and enhance the value of their property, but you will also become a *public* benefactor because you make your town more attractive.

Hy-tex The Standard of Quality in Brick ¶Put variety into your work by adding the natural color and beauty of brick to the walls you build. People in town will appreciate it, and you will have your reward in gaining a higher reputation as a builder.

The pages of THE AMERICAN BUILDER will show you how easily it may be done. Ask your lumber dealer to look up Hy-tex Brick, and write us for catalog and booklets.

# Hydraulic-Press Brick Company Saint Louis

Branch Offices: Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Davenport, DuBois, Pa., Indianapolis Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Philadelphia, Roseville, O., Toledo, Washington Largest Manufacturers of Face Brick in the World

# **ALLIANCE MULTI-COLOR RUFF BRICK**

EXCEL ALL OTHER BRICK as to beauty of coloring. The chromatic scale of colors runs through the beautiful rough-tex'ure faces, most of the individual brick showing on the face of each brick three of four or more of the seven primary colors or their shades—gua-metals, wines, chocolates, browns, ox-blood reds, bluff tones and multi-colors.

Mr. Dealer: If you want the best seller among the many brick made today, ask for the agency for Alliance Multi-Color Ruff Brick-beautiful rough-texture and all the colors of the rainbow. Samples and prices on request.

The ALLIANCE BRICK CO., 25 South Linden Ave., Alliance, Ohio

# Shackelford Brick and Hollow Tile Made of Iowa's Best Shale

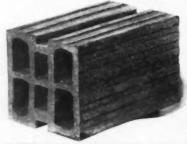
Shackelford common brick and hollow tile are made of Iowa's best shale, and always give entire satisfaction. They are in wide demand throughout the Central West. We would be glad to have your inquiry.

Our Lumberman's Special is a brick that hundreds of lumber dealers are carrying to decided advantage. If you carry chimney and foundation brick g t in touch with us at once — we have something of interest for you.

SHACKELFORD BRICK CO., Des Moines, Ia.

# "HEAVY DUTY" INTERLOCKING

The STRENGTH of BRICK and the DRYNESS of TILE are



combined in Vigo Ameri-

can Heavy Duty Interlocking Tile to make a BETTER wall than solid brick and at two-thirds the cost.

We also manufacture Fireproofing, Building, Arch, Partition and Drain Tile, Hollow Brick and other shale products. Send for our literature.

VIGO-AMERICAN CLAY COMPANY 7th and Ohio Sts., TERRE HAUTE, IND.



**Pleased with Brick Department** 

To the Editor: Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Find enclosed \$2.00 for my yearly subscription to the AMERICA BUILDER from September last. I have had all numbers up to January, and the December number is a mighty fine one.

I am doing a lot of house building in Albany, N. Y., and some shops. I have been building of "Tapestry" brick, and being a practical bricklayer for thirty years, this brick question just strikes me right. I will try to develop a good business in Albany vicinity during the next season. Prospects look mighty good here. I shall also have a cement block factory here to make all kinds of cement products.

CHARLES L. SCOVILLE.

#### +

#### Wants to Build a Clapboard Boat

To the Editor: Ira, Iowa. Will you give me your way of making a boat 10 feet long, 30 inches wide and 1 foot deep, straight on the bottom and both ends tapered to a wedge point. I have a customer who wants it made from clapboarding. S. V. CASTOR.

# \*

## Wants Eye-Brow Window Pointers

East Northport, L. I., N. Y.

To the Editor:

I would like to have a little advice thru the columns of the AMERICAN BUILDER as to the proper way to lay out an eyebrow window frame, and also framing it in the roof with straight rafters and with the curved rafters. If some good brother could enlighten me on this, I would greatly appreciate it.

(Continued to page 102.)



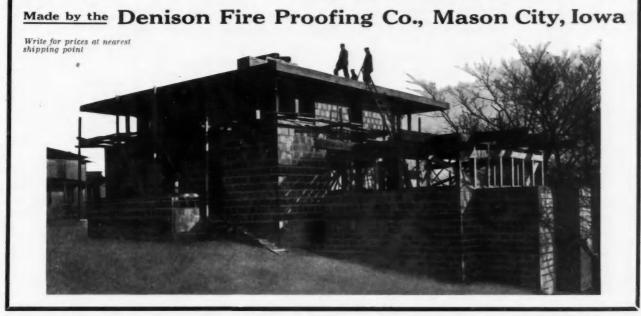
Interesting Circular Stair Built by George Ehrle.

# Increasing Demand for Permanent Buildings

Every contractor and builder wants to increase his profits. Hollow Tile construction pays larger profits with less competition. Tile houses are in great demand and have effectually determined their superiority over other types.

A Hollow Tile House is permanent. There is nothing to deteriorate. The first cost is the last cost. It never has to be repainted or repaired. Built of non-burnable material, it allows a lower rate of insurance. It costs no more than good frame construction, yet will last a century.

**Denison Load Bearing Tile** will carry a load of 140,000 pounds to the square foot. The bedding surfaces are easy of access and the tile lays up quickly and easily. The broken mortar joint prevents frost or moisture from penetrating to the inside walls. Plaster applies directly onto the tile without furring.







# Drop us a line and tell us what you are figuring on building this Spring

 $\begin{array}{l} H \mbox{UNDREDS of progressive contractors are finding that brick} \\ tages - the principal one is, that it gives your client a more permanent home and relieves him of the continual expense of painting and upkeep. \end{array}$ 

Then we will tell you how "Artfashioned" Brick can be used to advantage

Artfashioned Brick are made in a wide range of colors and textures. There is a Nuvogue Brick for every style of architecture — from the modest bungalow to the best building in town.

You can get "Artfashioned" Brick from your Local Dealer

We have hundreds of lumber dealers in the Middle West now handling "Artfashioned" Brick. If your local dealer does not carry our lne ask him to write us. We prefer to furnish it through his yard.

BOONE BRICK TILE & PAVING CO., Masufacturers of Artifashioned Brick, Boone, Iowa Sales Offices all through the Middle West

MADE IN IOWA!

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

101

I am also sending you a picture of a flight of circular stairs —one of two which I recently built and installed in the house. It may be of interest to some of the brothers, as it is a little out of the ordinary. The picture (page 100) shows it just as I was finishing. GEORGE EHRLE.

Bark From an Old Sea Dog

To the Editor:

Springfield, Ill.

In the August number you have "Useful Knots and How to Tie Them," by J. H. Blacklidge, which is pretty good for the average carpenter, but to an old man-o-war's man it does not look good.

Now, for the "granny" and "square knot," he has the



granny all right, but did not go far enough with the square. The greatest objection to the granny is that you cannot untie it; but it h o 1 d s. T h e "thief's" k n o t,

Square Knot if A A is Standing Part of Rope. h o ]

which looks like the square knot, and isn't—that is the bad one. Now, to prove what I say. Take two pieces of rope and tie as illustrated. With AA as standing part of rope, you have a square knot; but with AB as standing part you have the thief's knot, which looks like the square, but is a thief, as you cannot make it hold and is worse than the granny.

He has his "dates" mixed on the "clove hitch," as it is two half hitches made in the same direction as his own picture shows. Two half hitches in opposite directions ties No. 10, which we also call the "cat's paw" in the navy.

In regard to Fig. 13, will ask if he ever heard of the

double bow line, or bowline on a bight?

With apologies from an old sea dog who hit the high places with old Fighting Bob. Evans for a number of years. H. C. REUTSCH.

+

#### A Legal Question for Floor Finishers

Dayton, Ohio.

I follow as a business floor dressing with an electric sander. With the machine I finish the room, excepting 4 or 5 inches around the border, which must be dressed by hand scraper and then sanded lightly by hand. Some painters in filling the floor with stain in filler have trouble in getting the scraped and sanded parts of floor uniform in color. The scraped part in oak is apt to finish a lighter shade. In a case of this kind can the architect hold the dresser, or should he hold the painter responsible? Also, where an architect is supervising the construction and instructs the painter to fill the floors, does that relieve the dresser of any further labor, or can he be held until after the last coat of varnish has been applied? E. KLEPINGER.

# **Recommends Concave Door Jamb**

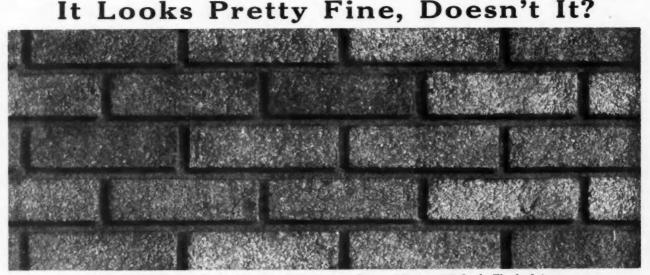
To the Editor:

To the Editor:

Potsdam, N. Y.

I have been a subscriber to your magazine for some time, always dooking for information and willing to help. I have not seen anything in print concerning doors with floor hinge, double action. I have hung a good many. If side jambs are concaved when door is hung and door is shrunk, you cannot see into next room. I have hung doors this way and they give good satisfaction.

Hoping this will do some good to some of my brother carpenters, and wishing to help all I can, I will leave it to your consideration. GEO. H. MOULTON.



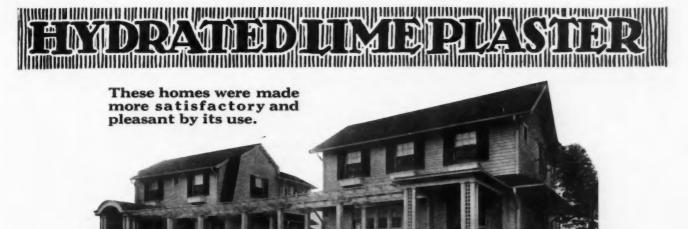
This is Our Navajo Light No. 308, Red Center Cream Mortar 5/8 Inch Flush Joint.

"Navajo" and the New "Brocade" are our most popular styles of brick among home builders.

No one can deny the handsome appearance a really well designed brick house presents. There is an air of distinction about the Kansas Buff Brick Line that is certain to appeal to the most exacting taste. BUILD WITH BRICK, Mr. Contractor Brick stands for permanency, dignity and safety in building construction. We have a complete line of brick for churches, schools, stores, theaters, garages, etc.

Send for a Portfolio of Beautiful Brick in Natural Colors

The Kansas Buff Brick & Manufacturing Company Buffville, Kansas



HERE are some of the reasons why Hydrated Lime Plaster for scratch and brown coats will make your houses more satisfactory and comfortable.

Walls made of lime plaster deaden and absorb sound. This reduces the sound transmitted from one room to another.

The Slower Setting Property of the Hydrated Lime enables the plasterer to straighten and tone the walls and angles in a proper manner. This property also eliminates the trouble caused by buckling lath.

Hydrated Lime Plaster is fire-resisting, non-corrosive and also a lath preservative.

# ITS ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES

The droppings of Hydrated Lime Plaster can be gathered at night or on the following morning, retempered and used On jobs of any size

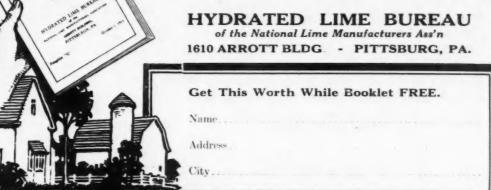


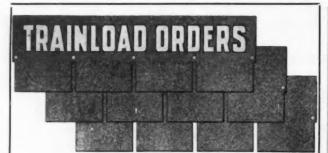
retempered and used. On jobs of any size this feature means a vast saving of material. The cost of the Hydrated Lime Plaster is no more than for others and its higher sand carrying capacity makes it the most economical and satisfactory plaster to be used.

> Let us send you our interesting and worth while bulletins treating the subject of interior plaster fully. Simply mail us the attached coupon today.

Home builders who insist on the best in building materials are using Hydrated Lime Plaster.

The homes illustrated here are finished entirely with our plaster.





# REX STRIP SHINGLES Made in Two Colors—Dark Red and Grayish Green

WITHIN forty-five days the leading lumber and building supply dealers in one city of less than 100,000 population ordered enough Rex Strip Shingles to cover 584 houses!—(16 squares per house).

There would be <u>fifty-six carloads</u> if we could ship all the orders at one time—a trainload of 840 tons!

We leave it to you if that is not Some Shingle Business from just one hustling little city!

The dealers mentioned believe in Rex Strip Shingles. They have found them profitable to handle. They order so heavily because the turnover is so rapid.

If you see Rex Strip Shingles you will appreciate their merits without being told about them. They cost less to buy, do the same work better, cost less to lay, and look as well as any Asphalt Shingle. They protect the building from fire, increase its value, and reduce insurance rates.

Rex Strip Shingles are being used on many moderately expensive residences. Yet they are so low in cost that the most modest home builder can afford them.

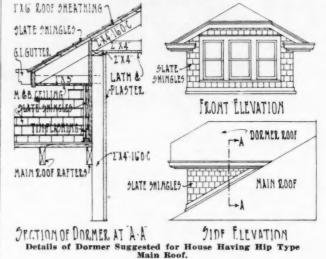
We have a beautifully illustrated Catalog that describes Rex Strip Shingles—and twenty-two other Rex products. It also contains much valuable information about all kinds of roofing materials. If you want a copy, just write your name and address on the margin on this page below, mail to us, and we will gladly send it.



## Brick House'Dormer Design

To the Editor: Superior, Wis. Enclosed you will please find the front elevation of a brick house I am going to build this summer. I am writing you to see if you can offer me any suggestions on how the dormers should be built. It does not seem to me that one I have on is the best that could be done. Knowing that you have had lots of experience in this line I am asking you for suggestions. GEORGE E. JARVIS.

Answer-In view of the fact that the main roof of this house is of the hip type, it is well, in designing the dormers, to carry out the hip roof effect. It would, of course, be impossible to use a dormer of the size and shape indicated on the front elevation with a regular hip roof, because the



windows extend above where the bottom of the cornice would be in this case. The same effect may be obtained, however, by building the dormer with a gable roof with the exception of the small portion at the outer extremity. The peak of the roof is broken down into the hip type construction at a point about 3 feet 4 inches from the outer edge of the gable, the pitch of the triangular section being that of the main roof of the house. The cornice of this section of the roof has a vertical clearance over the window casing of about six inches. A wide box cornice is used in accordance with the main roof construction. By continuing the sheathing up past the plate to the roof sheathing, a good tight cornice is obtained. The dormer is shown finished with slate shingles, following the construction indicated on the front elevation of the house. EDITOR. ----

## Wants Rare Woods in Small Quantities To the Editor: Coldwater, Mich.

As I am building a library table top out of all the different kinds of wood I can get, I thought I would write and see if you could send me the address of places where I could get some. I want the pieces to be ten inches long and about six inches wide. I would like to get circassian walnut, rosewood, and such. FRANK TAPPENDEN.

Answer—Perhaps some of our readers can give him this information. EDITOR.

## Wants Ideas for One Story Factory

To the Editor: St. Catharines, Ont. I would like to ask some of my brother AMERICAN BUILDER readers to give me a little sketch of a one-story factory building 50 by 100 feet deep, with concrete floors and cellar, built so as to allow for a future addition. The proposed building is to be used for storing furniture. A. CROCKER.

# AMERICAN BUILDER



# Nature Colored This Roofing a Million Years Ago—



ASPHALT SHINGLES owe their beautiful colorings to the crushed rock products which are tightly gripped on their surface. These rock products are imperishably tinted with the richest shades of red, gray, green, brown or black.

These are the *natural color*ings of the rock, just as it was quarried from Nature's workshop. The colorings were unchangeably fixed in them millions of years ago. That is why an *Asphalt Shingle* roof never fades or loses the rich beauty of its colorings.

Cost need never make you hesitate to use Asphalt Shingles so as to give your customer's home the beauty and attractiveness that such a roof would give it. For Asphalt Shingles cost no more than commonplace roofings. But their handsomeness, long life and everlasting waterproof qualities are putting them on hundreds of thousands of houses each vear.

You should recommend and use them if you want your customers to have attractive homes that will be a credit to you, and if you want them to have efficient, moderate priced building materials that they will later thank you for having suggested.

See that you specify reliable quality Asphalt Shingles, made with a strong fell, saturated or coated with Asphalt, with crushed rock products tightly embedded on the surface.

ASPHALT SHINGLE PUBLICITY BUREAU, 955 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Mitchell, Iowa.

# The Last Word (?) on Trisecting Angles

To the Editor:

1. Rereading portions of the February, 1914, issue of the AMERICAN BUILDER. I became interested in Charles Gray's article on "Trisecting Angles." The method which it presents, while not exactly a geometric solution, is geometrically correct and geometrically demonstrable—for the cases in which it is applicable. But here is the rub; it fails to trisect angles greate: than 135 degrees; that is—well—we'll see presently.

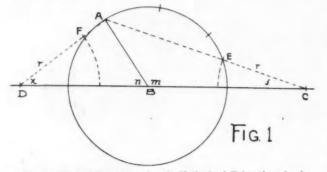


Diagram Illustrating Chas. Gray's Method of Trisecting Angles.

2. Mr. Gray's method may be explained as follows (see Fig. 1): The vertex of the angle to be trisected is made the center of a circle, the legs of the angle forming radii of the circle.

Then, if A B C, or m, is the angle in question, a straight line A D is drawn in such a manner that from F (where it leaves the circle) to D it equals r (that is, the radius of the circle). The angle x, thus formed, will be equal to

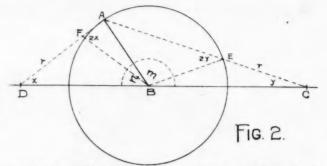


Diagram by Which Trisection of Angle Less than 135° is Proved.

 $\frac{1}{3}$  of m; and angle m will be trisected by dividing it into three angles, each equal to x.

Or, if angle A B D, or n, is the angle in question, a straight line A C is drawn in such a manner that from E (where it leaves the circle) to C it equals r; when  $y = \frac{1}{3}$  n, etc.

3. To prove that  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  m (see Fig. 2) we draw the straight line B F, dividing the triangle A B D into the two isosceles triangles B F D and A B F. Now, by the geometric principle that in a triangle, equal sides have equal angles opposite t'em; angle x = angle F B D, and angle B F A = angle B A F. And by the geometrical principle that either of the exterior angles of a triangle equals the sum of the non-adjacent interior angles, it follows that angle B F A = the sum of x and F B D=2 x, and that angle m=<sup>4</sup>the sum of x and B A D=3 x; whence n= $\frac{1}{3}$  m, which was to be proven. In the same manner is it proven that  $y = \frac{1}{3}$  n.

4. In the above examples each of the angles m and n is less than  $135^{\circ}$ .



107

# ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

# Satin-like Interior Trim

# Being a Non-Resinous Wood

is physically adapted to stains or enamels.

Under stains it produces a rich soft-toned effect which is greatly enhanced by the natural figure of the wood itself.

This figure shows to marked advantage under various oak tones or mahogany, and lends character to the now popular Silver Gray finish.

> Our samples will demonstrate the foregoing. Sent on request, together with Painting and Finishing Book and Architects Manual.

> Arkansas Soft Pine is Trade-Marked and sold by dealers. Yours can supply it.

Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau 120 Bank of Commerce Building LITTLE ROCK, ARK.



# Let Us Help You Land More Contracts

WHEN you hear of a man who thinks of building, send us his name and address. We will immediately mail to him—free—one or two very handsome books in which he is sure to be interested. We will also write him, stating that his name has been furnished by you. This, you see, will have a tendency to bring the two of you together, and probably give rise to a friendly feeling on his part.

Our Home-Builder's Book is crammed with practical ideas, pictures and floor plans information the home-builder is sure to appreciate. Our book of interiors shows, in full color, the beautiful effect which may be secured by using North Carolina Pine, variously stained and enameled. Our Farm Building Book is a regular \$1 volume, containing 160 pages of plans for farm buildings. All Books FREE.

By the way, you ought to have these books yourself. If you have not already received them, write us today.

North Carolina Pine Association 72 Bank of Commerce Bldg. NORFOLK VIRGINIA

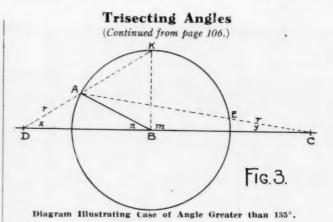
 NORPOLK
 Another Book

 Name
 Harden

 Norpolk
 Another Book

 Name
 Harden

 Nam
 Harden



It will be found that the nearer angle m approaches the size of  $135^{\circ}$  the shorter becomes the chord A F, until at the size of  $135^{\circ}$  the chord becomes zero, the line A B being perpendicular to A D (which, instead of a secant, is then a tangent of the circle).

When m is an angle of 135°, x = n; and, since x is an angle of 45°,  $n = \frac{1}{3}$  m.

5. When angle m is greater than  $135^{\circ}$  and less than  $180^{\circ}$  (see Fig. 3), y will still be equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  n, but x will no longer be equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  m. The nearer m approaches the size of  $180^{\circ}$  the less will be n and its equal, x. If we continue D A to K and draw the straight line B K, then by what we have shown in paragraph 3,  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  of angle K B C, which is only a portion of m.

We might now continue one of the legs of the angle K B A (the other portion of m) and find  $\frac{1}{3}$  of this angle in the

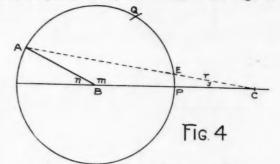


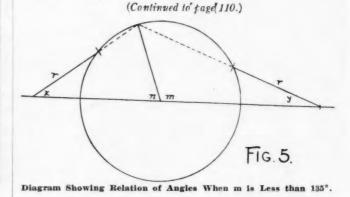
Diagram Illustrating Simplified Solution.

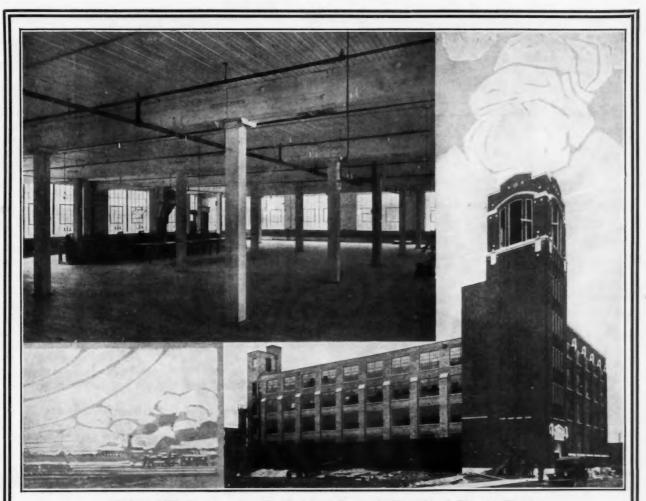
manner in which we have found  $\frac{1}{2}$  of n. Then,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of K B A + x would equal  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

But there is a much simpler way of solving the problem, derived by the following reasoning process (see Fig. 4):  $m = 180^{\circ} - n$ .

Therefore,  $\frac{1}{3}$  m =  $\frac{1}{3}$  (180° - n) 60° -  $\frac{1}{3}$  n. And since  $\frac{1}{3}$  n = y, therefore

 $\frac{1}{3}$  m = 60° - y.





Modern Mill-Construction Typified in a Recently Completed Chicago Plant

### "Standard Mill-Construction"

offers the solution of every problem confronting the builder of industrial plants today. It embodies the features of Economy, Flexibility and Availability of Material to a degree equaled by no other type of construction.

Have **you** industrial building problems to solve? Do **you** understand fully what Standard Mill-Construction offers in Saving, Service and Satisfaction? Do **you** realize that there are available today unlimited quantities of perfectly manufactured

### **Southern Yellow Pine**

the wood that standardized "Mill-Construction?" Do you know that the great strength, density and durability of Southern Yellow Pine timbers now is made absolutely certain by the application of the Density Rule, devised by the Government Forest Service, and adapted by the American Society for Testing Materials and the Southern Pine Association? The Southern Pine Association will gladly supply you with printed copies of the Density Rule, which shows just how easily and accurately the strength of Southern Yellow Pine timbers may be determined. This test is an absolute safeguard against substitution of inferior material and a guarantee that the Southern Yellow Pine you employ will give maximum **service**.

# 2061 Interstate Bank Bldg. New Orleans, Louisiana



Boise, Idaho.

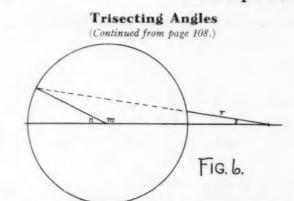


Diagram Showing Relation of Angles When m is Greater than 133°.

Consequently, if we lay off the  $60^{\circ}$  arc P Q and draw the radii B E and B Q, the angle Q B E will be equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  m.

6. The formula  $\frac{1}{3} \text{ m} = 60^{\circ} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ n}$  does not apply only to m and n in the case illustrated by Fig. 4, for in all cases where m and n are supplementary angles,  $\frac{1}{3} \text{ m} = 60^{\circ} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ n}$ , and  $\frac{1}{3} \text{ n} = 60^{\circ} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}$ ; because since m = 180°- n, and n = 180°m, therefore  $\frac{1}{3} \text{ m} = 60^{\circ} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ n}$ , and  $\frac{1}{3} n = 60^{\circ} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}$ .

Apply these formulas, a summary of the principles established in this discussion will be expressed by the following figures and formulas:

- I. If m is less than 135°. II. If
- 1.  $\frac{1}{3}$  m = x = 60° y
- 2.  $\frac{1}{3}$  n = y = 60° x
- 3.  $x + y = 60^{\circ}$
- II. If m is greater than  $135^{\circ}$ . 1.  $\frac{1}{3}$  m =  $60^{\circ}$  - v
- 2.  $\frac{1}{3}$  n = y

7. It is obvious that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an angle which is greater than  $180^{\circ}$  (and less than  $360^{\circ}$ ) equals  $60^{\circ} + \frac{1}{3}$  of the angle's excess over  $180^{\circ}$ . HERMAN LINCKE.

#### Fast Shingler Pierce Tells About Fast Lathing

To the Editor:

Well, here I am, back again from the hills after a summer with the fish and game and gold mines.

I have hardly had time yet to catch up with my reading of the AMERICAN BUILDER, but have found much interesting *dope*. As usual, of course, I have read the Correspondence Department and found some letters which I wish to comment on. One request is from Mr. Dietel for lathing pointers, which I will try to answer briefly. But first, some comments on Mr. Preston's and Mr. Schneider's letters in the July, 1916, number.

I wish to say that they both have the correct idea of the genuine Boston hip, but Mr. Schneider's drawing is not correct. Shingles marked E and F in Mr. Preston's drawing of third and fourth course show the correct shape of true Boston hip shingle. These can be cut to pattern from shingles slightly wider than the finished shingles, using the short side for pattern, of course. They are nailed in place and trimmed along hip line with hatchet.

This form of hip is very good and makes a tight job, but I haven't seen it used for nearly twenty years, as it takes too much time to put on. The western shinglers put on a capping course right over the main roof, using full length shingles lapped as shown in Mr. Schneider's drawing. Narrow shingles for this course are saved out-from the common shingles and tacked down near the hip ready at hand for the capping course.

Just a hint—be careful to put these shingles on right side up, so the grain will run right for trimming. You will soon know what I mean after trying a few.

(Continued to page 114.)



# Select the Right Wood

T<sup>HREE</sup> of the essentials for success in building a home are—a practical plan, artistic design, and good workmanship.

But without the fourth essential—proper selection of materials—the other three are of little avail.

Take the matter of lumber. All woods are not equally good for all uses. One is good for one purpose—another for another. Select woods for their proper uses, and your clients will have no disappointments.

### WHITE PINE

Every carpenter knows that for the outer covering of a house —subjected to the rigorous onslaught of rain and snow, heat and cold, sun and wind—no other wood is so durable and holds its place so well, without warping, splitting, rotting or opening at the joints, as White Pine.

### A Free Magazine for Contractors

We publish a bi-monthly architectural magazine, every issue of which is full of valuable and helpful information for contractors and builders. If you would like this magazine write us and we will be pleased to place your name on our mailing list.

> WHITE PINE BUREAU, 1435 Merchants Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Representing The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and The Associated White Pine Manufacturers of Idaho

[April, 1917

### Here Are Some of Their Advantages

Neponset Twin Shingles are self-spacing. The twin shape halves the cost of laying and requires 25% fewer nails.

They will not crack, dry out, warp, buckle, pull off or blow away. They are approved by National Board of Fire Underwriters. They are the only widely advertised asphalt shingles on the market, which means that they are better-known and in bigger demand.



### NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES (Patent applied for)

The handsome red and green slate surfaces of Neponset Twin Shingles harmonize perfectly with any surroundings or architectural plan. But the quality of Neponset Twin Shingles is more than "Surface deep." Layer upon layer of tough, fibrous felt, crushed stone and slate, and the famous Neponset Waterproofing compound build them up into one thick, solid mass impervious to rain and moisture, unaffected by sparks and flying embers.

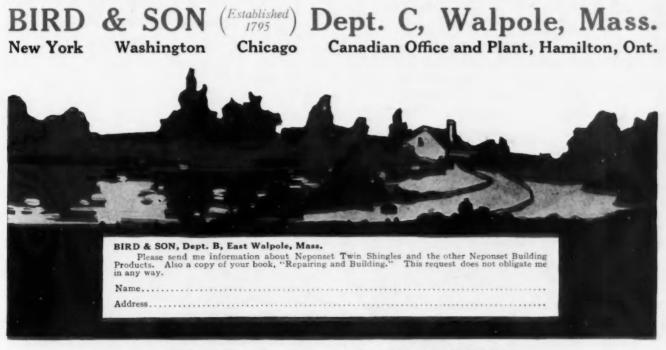
It's the combination of beauty, wear, fireresistance and comparatively low cost that gives Neponset Twin Shingles the preference over similar types of roofing.

### **Other Neponset Products**

There are three types of Neponset Shingles, all made from similar materials that have given our Neponset Paroid Roll Roofing its wonderful records for durability.

Neponset Wall-Board is another one of the big family of Neponset Building Products. Neponset Building Papers have been specified by architects and used by contractors for over twenty-five years.

Fill out and mail the coupon below for detailed information about Neponset Products. Let us present you with some facts and figures that will be of interest and value to you. Get the coupon into the mail today.



# SUPREMACY

### -an Exclusive Morgan Feature that puts your Service beyond Competition

As a contractor, you cannot afford to flirt with uncertainties-

Your reputation in your community must attract new contracts or "you're through"—

So, when you turn to the MORGAN LINE — it is proof positive that you appreciate the value of an *established line*—a line replete with distinctive features which *attract* the *better* class of contracts, and *put your service* beyond competition.



are designed with this object before us. Every detail of construction is followed to completion with you and your customer in mind. That's why MORGAN DOORS are worthy of your recommendation and our guarantee.

### Send for the Morgan Millwork Data Book today

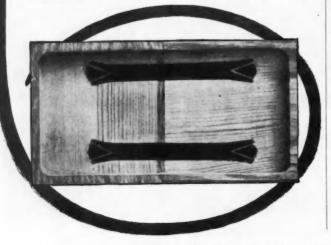
Your dealer can promptly supply you with all

Morgan products because of our unmatched service.

### MORGAN SASH & DOOR COMPANY Dept. C-73 Chicago

Morgan Millwork Co., Baltimore Morgan Co., Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Exhibits of finished Morgan Model Doors in all principal cities. Ask for list.



#### **Fast Lathing**

(Continued from page 110.)

Now about lathing-

I am afraid I cannot give much valuable information in a short letter, but may be able to give some good "hunches." If the carpenter wants to make a credible showing at lathing, he will have to do like the lather in one respect, at least, and that is, "go like the devil is after you." No matter how wise he is, it is nothing but steady knocking that gets the slats on the wall.

First, clean out all the rubbish and see that all corners, base blocks, etc., are in place.

A good scaffold comes next. Two long trestles and a cleat nailed on the partition makes three supports for your eight or ten 2-by-10 planks. Arrange them so that the planks run the long way of the house, then they can be shoved thru partitions across cleat and trestles moved into next room without taking planks down.

Do all your ceilings and tops of walls from scaffold before doing any of the lower walls. In lathing tops of walls begin low enough so that you can reach up from bottom to that point. Don't begin at the top and lath down. "There's a reason."

Most lathers start at the right-hand side of room. I have always found it easier to place lath against those already on at the right than the opposite way, and you come out with your short piece (if any) at the left which is an advantage in filling in later.

Always space off your wall or ceiling and note how you come out, with even lath, half lath, one-third, two-thirds.

If you come out with even lath on ceiling, start at right side and run clear along right-hand wall, or from floor as high as you can reach if on wall. You now have a run clear across room without a break. If your plaster specifications say not more than eight lath without breaking joints, then count off eight and cut out four. Why four? Because you have to put some extra work chopping out those lath and putting in the pieces at the other end. So being in a hurry and naturally lazy anyhow, you slight the break that has the most work in it.

If it spaces out with a half lath, that means there is a wide 16-inch space at one side of the room and an 8-inch or less space at the other. In this case, instead of cutting out for a break we "set out" four, thus leaving a space at each end to fill in later, after all whole lath are on. By "setting out" we use pieces that may be made some other place, but as the "set out" course takes one more piece to reach across the room than the "half lath" course or break, we usually slight it, using four lath.

If the room spaces out with one-third lath we start in the corner with a full break, then set a full break, leaving—after all whole lath are on—holes at each end to be filled with pieces.

If the space comes out with two-thirds lath, by which we mean a space bigger than 2 feet, the best practice is to chop out even breaks; *i.e.*, run on clear across room, then leave eight and cut eight, leaving the pieces to be used somewhere else if it looks like the job would use them. Perhaps they can be used on the walls from the same scaffold where they are made. If you are afraid that you will have pieces left and do not object to some extra work, you can figure to use all the pieces on this ceiling by putting on sixteen, then setting out eight, then chopping the second break and putting on the pieces behind the ones you have set out.

So much for breaking joints. It may be hard to separate my idea from the foregoing stuff, but what I mean is this: Make as few pieces of lath reach across the room as possible; if one break has more pieces in it than the next, make it shorter, use less lath in that break.

(Continued to page 116.)



**BUILT-IN** furniture is becoming more and more the fashion. There is an opportunity for you in this circumstance—an opportunity to share in the profits that have hitherto been going elsewhere.

# CURTIS WOODWORK

### Why Not Build Furnished Houses?

You can put Cuintis Woodwork in place with a minimum of time and labor. Everything possible has been done to make the installation easy and inexpensive to you. Curtis Built-in Sideboards, Kitchen Cupboards, etc., are made from the same material as the other room finish, and shipped to you unfinished so that exact color matching is certain. The pride that Curtis cabinet-makers take in their work insures the same high quality that you find in all Cuintis Woodwork, a quality that means much to your contracting business. Let us put you in touch with a Curtis dealer. Address





**The Guarantee Formula** printed on every can of DEVOE Marble Floor Finish, DEVOE Pale Interior and DEVOE Vernosite is your assurance that these varnishes are free from all adulterants.

### **Fossil Gum**

is a sap that oozed out of certain trees thousands of years ago and has since been buried in the soil, gradually maturing and fossilizing. Ages of seasoning under ground have given it a wearing quality not possessed by new gums. Therefore, it will not scratch white as will rosin, its common substitute.

### Pure Linseed Oil

gives to DEVOE Varnishes a durability no other oil can equal. *China wood oil* used in many varnishes as a substitute for linseed oil, produces a varnish that will not wear as long as a linseed oil varnish.

### **Pure Manganese Dryer**

is used in DEVOE Varnishes because it dries from the bottom out to the surface. Varnishes made with cheaper dryers, dry from the surface *in*. They *appear* to be dry when they are still moist beneath the surface.

### **Pure Turpentine**

Years of experience have proven turpentine to be unequalled as a varnish thinner. In many varnishes benzine is used as a thinner. But benzine is highly combustible and its only advantage is to cheapen the cost to the manufacturer. There is no benzine in any DEVOE factory.

### AND NOTHING ELSE

is the most important line in the DEVOE Varnish Formula Guarantee. This statement is our assurance to architects, decorators, dealers and property owners that no benzine, rosin, naphtha, lime, hardening powders or any other adulterants are used in these DEVOE Varnishes.



The oldest manufacturing concern in the United States. Founded in New York in 1754. OE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO. DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO. New York

Chicago

### Fast Lathing

(Continued from page 114.)

In breaking joints you will have holes to fill in. Try to make these come at the left side or next to openings as much as possible. You will find it easier to handle the short pieces in that way.

Some good lathers use a saw for cutting, usually managing to cut a full bundle of lath at once. Then they bundle the short pieces and place them near where they will be needed. Most lathers will grin when this is suggested, but it is the best way for our hyphenated carpenter-lather.

Use all pieces as soon as possible, but do not cut whole lath for "piecing in" on the walls below scaffold or "bottom," until all whole lath are on, as you may find a wall that will "make" pieces.

Take nails from the mouth head first on ceilings and backhanded nailing on walls and point first where the regular stroke is used in driving. This may sound funny, but if followed will help to prevent bruised fingers.

All good lathers take two nails at once from the mouth while hanging lath, and most any number while nailing ends; five or six is not unusual-three or four the rule. My advice to the cub would be to take two nails while hanging lath and drive them just as quickly as possible, cultivating the fingers to space the lath automatically. Here is where most slow lathers spend a great deal of time fooling around too long, sliding the lath around here and there trying to get it spaced. Try to put it in the right place the first time and hold it with the hatchet while you get the nails, then hold it with the back of the left hand while you start and drive the nail. Don't get into the habit of hitting the nail too many times; one tap to start it and a good wallop to finish it-that's all. But in the nailing ends, I believe that one nail at a time is best for a beginner. This will give him more practice handling nails in his mouth and make him quicker with his fingers; later he can take more.

Your lath must always be where you can get them easily. You don't want to make a step after them as I have seen some do. Not long ago I saw a fellow trying to lath on a wall. He had his lath lying on the floor behind him and would nail one on and turn around after another.

The proper way to start on the wall is to lay down a bundle of lath about a foot from the wall, kneel down in front of it, chop the strings and start at the bottom. Drive nails with the back-hand stroke until about 2 feet from the floor, then shove your bundle closer to the wall, get closer yourself, hunch down until you are in a proper position for the regular ordinary lick with the hammer. Put as many as you can on from this position, then get on your feet and stand your bundle up against those already on and keep climbing. One bundle reaches about as high as you do. Of course you either chop out or set out for the break the same as explained above.

Get your key even; it is better to put in a "dutchman" at the break occasionally than to have wide cracks or two or more lath jammed together in an endeavor to bring them out even.

If you run across a bunch of crooked lath, put them all on the same way; they will space as evenly as straight ones.

Pick out straight grained lath for your "dutchman" and it will be no trouble to patch those aggravating little holes where the breaks come out unevenly.

Ends should be bent so they space the same as the middles. If they are crooked, this can be done at the time of driving the nail or after it is driven with a raking blow of the hatchet.

There are many ways of holding lath while working on the ceiling. The usual one is to lean lath against the body. This is O. K. for a short man, but I never could get to liking it. (Continued to page 118.)



### We'll Get the Contracts and Turn Them Over to YOU!!

THE Art-Craft Roof offers an opportunity to contractors that is absolutely without parallel. Through direct, newspaper and magazine advertising and personal selling, we will uncover and develop prospective users of the Art-Craft Roof and give you the job of applying the material. This is not a "catch"—it is a sound, honest business proposition backed by a company with a flawless reputation of 26 years. We want a responsible contractor in every town to become thoroughly acquainted with the qualities of Art-Craft Roof and to co-operate with us and the local dealer in marketing and applying Art-Craft.



#### Nails Right Over Old Roof or Direct to Boards

The Art-Craft is the only roof that nails right over the old roof or direct to the roof boards on new buildings. Just stop and think how many homes there are in your town needing new roofs. That will give you an idea of the prospects this proposition holds for you.

### <sup>ou.</sup> This Material is Guaranteed

Art-Craft is a guaranteed material. It *must* give satisfaction. It can't leak or rip off. It costs only half as much as a shingle roof and is many times better.

Don't delay in sending the coupon for big samples and complete information about Art-Craft Roof and our plan for putting contracts into your hands. This proposition is sound and honest and will bear the fullest investigation. Send the coupon today—now! Your profit is sure(and liberal.)

The RECKITT CORPORATION 76th and Ashland Avenue CHICAGO

#### Three Handsome Patterns-Red, Green and Silver-Gray

Art-Craft comes in three beautiful, artistic patterns. Patterns are non-fading — weathering only mellows their beauty. Art-Craft will improve the looks of any home, whether it be a mansion or a humble cottage.

### No Stock to Carry—You are Supplied by the Dealer

You don't have to make any investment in Art-Craft. You merely co-operate with our local distributor and get the material for each job from him,

THE RECKITT CORPORATION, Dept. T-1, Chicago	Coupon	
Send me samples and complete information about and Art-Craft Plan for giving me contracts.	Art-Craft	Roof
NAME		

Address

To the Editor

### BOGALISA BOGAL

"BOGALUSA" is the name BY WHICH TO BUY the BEST LONG-LEAF PINE THAT GROWS. (There's a difference.)

BOGALUSA is the name of the city where the best long-leaf pine that grows is cut into every size from great bridge timbers to little laths.

BOGALUSA, in lumber, is more than a name-it is a symbol of superiority and responsibility."

FORALL STRUCTURAL USES SPECIFY "BOGALUSA"--that is your guaranty. And if you don't find "BOGALUSA' stamped on EVERY PIECE or bundle you'll refuse it as "not per order."

WRITE US. (Cutting 1,000,000 feet a day still leaves us time to take an interest in YOU.) There's a value for you in the Bogalusa Book. (Free.) It's full of valuable pine statistics. GREAT SOUTHERN Lumber Co., Dept. A, Bogalusa, La.



### **Fast Lathing**

#### (Continued from page 116.)

One fellow who had lathed his way around the world, tho he wasn't very swift, had a peculiar way and much faster than one would think. He laid them down on the scaffold and picked them up with the corner of his hatchet blade (which, by the way, had to be ground square and thin).

Some use a barrel or nail keg to stand them in, but the best stunt I have found is a carrier made of wire. Copper trolley wire or spring steel wire about 1/4 inch is the best to use.

Make this to fit the body just above the hip bones. The main loop around the body must fit nicely and sit nearly level. The ends are bent down and out and fit against the front of the pelvis, then the hooks drop straight down and curve to the front and up, making a bend large enough to carry fifty lath. If this is made right it will be perfectly comfortable and a great help on the ceiling. O. P. PIERCE.

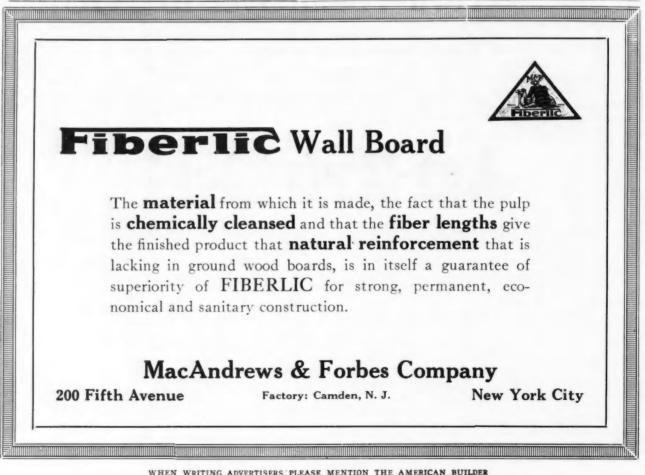
### Wants Better Hand Tool Grinders

Fleischmanns, N. Y. As a carpenter and a great admirer of your paper, I want to ask why some of the makers of hand tool grinders do not

make one of real merit, for instance, one with 11/4 by 8-inch grinding wheel with a speed of 30 turns of the grinding to one turn of the handle would give one the service of a tool grinder. I have owned four, but all have the same fault-lack of speed, and the grinding wheel is so small that it hollow grinds the tool more than it should.

Please ask some of the brother carpenters what their experience is with tool grinders. It is the greatest tool for a carpenter that ever was invented, if properly developed.

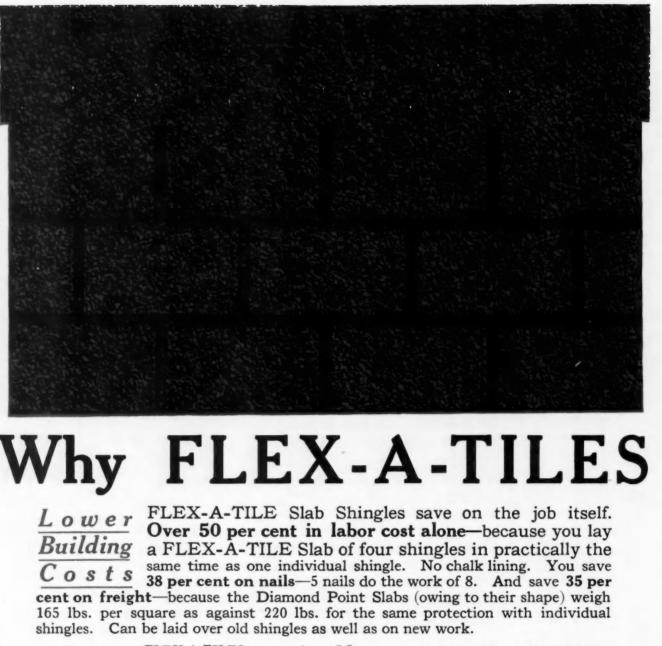




### "BEAUTIFUL BIRCH FOR BEAUTIFUL WOODWORK"



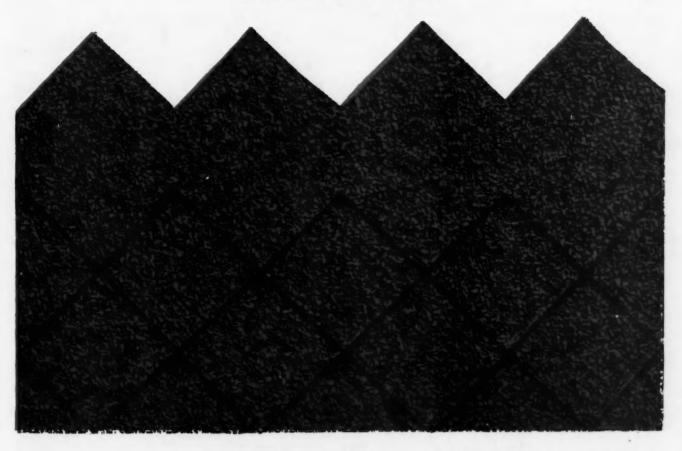
[April, 1917



 $\frac{A \ Prettier}{J \ o \ b}$ FLEX-A-TILES come in rich red or deep green fadeless colors—due to the natural stone surfacing—and three styles—Diamond Point, Square End and Reversible. The variety of pleasing patterns inexpensively obtained satisfies every taste. And there are no complaints from customers afterwards—no costly "come-backs" from short-lived roofing. FLEX-A-TILES endure.

 $\frac{M \ o \ r \ e}{Contracts}$  Your first FLEX-A-  $\frac{Contracts}{F \ o \ l \ o \ w}$  TILE roof is only the beginning of an ever-increasing FLEX-A-TILE business, with a solid profit on every job. They build your reputation—advertise for you from your customers' house tops.

Other Heppes-Nelson Products Are FLEX-A-TILE Roll Roofing FLEX-A-TILE Roll Shingles No-Tar Asphalt Paint No-Tar Asphalt Paint



# **Increase Builders' Profits**

Immediate Immediate service is a fact and not a promise where Service FLEX-A-TILES are concerned. With the three great factories of the new HEPPES-NELSON Roofing Co., strategically located in the great centers of demand, contractors or dealers can rely on speedy deliveries in any part of the country. The con-

fidence in bidding and stocking given by this service-the actual saving in dollars and working days-mean much to the man who applies or sells roofing.

Show This is the time to go after

Sample roofing jobs with energy-and the best roofing proposition you can Shingles submit. Show prospects sample FLEX-A-TILE Shingles and views of FLEX-A-TILE roofs. Write us today for these and other helps to FLEX-A-TILE sales.

DEALERS

If your section has no local FLEX-A-TILE dealer, this is your invitation to learn our attractive dealers' offer. Full page and double page advertisements constantly appearing in all the leading building trade papers are helping the dealer to sell more FLEX-A-TILE products. Write today for sample FLEX-A-TILE Shingles, prices and full proposition.

BUY NOW SO YOU CAN SUPPLY YOUR SPRING TRADE

### The Heppes-Nelson Roofing Co.

Dept. D-1010, Kilbourne Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

Factories: Chicago, Minneapolis and in New Jersey.

414 Marshall St. N. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



**Good Bungalow Job** 

Detroit, 'Mich.

I am sending you a small picture of a bungalow that I am building and part of my gang. Size of building 24x26 with



View During Construction of Bungalow Built by T. B. Hansen of Detroit, Michigan.

seven-foot porch, three bedrooms second floor, also bath room, three clothes closets. Linen cupboard and medicine cabinet. First floor reception hall, open stairway, dining room, living T. B. HANSEN.

Carpenter and Builder.

### Put Up Eighteen Buildings Last Year

Frederick, S. D. I enclose one or two photos of new buildings I erected last year. I put up eighteen buildings of this kind, including four



Hog House Erected by E. H. Sheppard, Frederick, S. D.



Well-Built Barn Erected During Last Season by E. H. Sheppard.

houses, and had a good repair trade all thru the year. I also sell wall paper, cupolas and did a good business in E. H. SHEPPARD, General Contractor and Builder.

# The Board of Education



Stores

Offices

Schools

Churches

Theatres

Garage

Form Building

Small Job

Repairs

Alterations

BY pointing out the advantages of this better wallboard, building contractors are landing new jobs, uncovering new business and increasing their profits.

The Cornell Panel Suggestion Service alone closes many contracts. More than 90 per cent of the Panel Suggestions result in contracts for the contractors who submit them. These Panel Suggestions, with Cost Estimates, are drawn up free on receipt of dimension sketches or blueprints.

Cornell-Wood-Board is a real modernizer of old homes. It is far superior to ordinary wallboard. A remarkable resistant of fire and moisture. Makes buildings warm in winter, cool in summer. Decorates perfectly. Nails right over old walls or direct to studding.

Comes in boards 3-16 inch thick, 32 inches and 48 inches wide, standard lengths.

Write for sample and complete information illustrating uses. In writing mention American Builder.

**Cornell Wood Products Co.** C. O. FRISBIE, President

Dept. T-3, 173-175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

COUPON

Cornell Wood Products Co., Dept. T-3, Chicago

Please send me sample and complete information about Cornell-Wood-Board-or-send Panel Suggestions as per dimensions enclosed. I am not obligated by this service.

Address

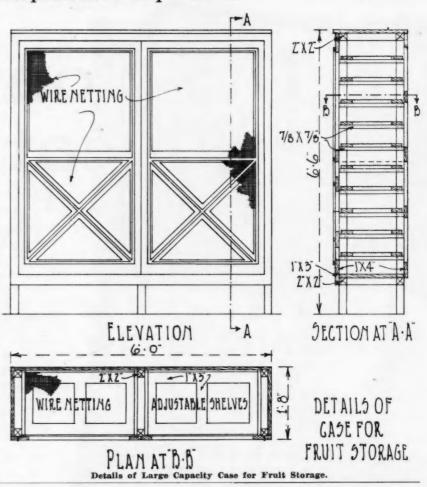
### Case for Fruit Storage

To the Editor: Bucyrus, Ohio. For years the writer has been a subscriber to your magazine, and in all these years I have never seen anything on fruit cupboards, that is, a cupboard for storing fruits in cellars and like places.

If you will publish a design of such a cupboard in your magazine I will appreciate it. C. EICHMAN.

Answer—In the accompanying detail drawing is shown the principal features of a popular type of case for fruit storage. It is built up on a strong frame of 2-inch by 2-inch lumber with solid top, bottom and sides and ventilated front, back and shelves. The vertical 2-inch by 2-inch members are carried down below the bottom of the case to form supports which will hold the body of the case up from the floor.

Shelves are made of 1-inch by 3-inch stock in the form of frames, over which wire netting is stretched tightly. These shelves are supported by 7%-inch spare strips nailed to the framework. The height between shelves may be regulated to permit the storage of fruit in jars of different sizes. The case is divided in the center by the two vertical frame members, but no partition is built between the parts. The division serves to make the shelves more easy to handle and pro-(Continued to page 126.)



**<u>00</u>** is our price until May 1<sup>™</sup>

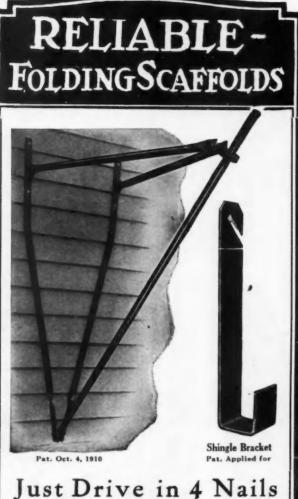
We cannot guarantee to sell our big 5-foot mixer for this price after May 1st, 1917.

If you are anticipating heavy work this summer—if you are in the market for reliable mixing equipment, you cannot afford to overlook this exceptional bargain. This is a high grade mixer. Fine steel drum construction; thorough mix by three distinct, constant mixing operations which are independent and opposed to each other; discharges directly into barrows or forms; uses less fuel; has bigger capacity; requires minimum of attention. If you are familiar with the Interstate Mixer, your business sense will tell you "Here is a good buy." If you are not familiar with the Interstate machine let us send you complete specifications.

> Let us tell you more. Write for our interesting book entitled "The Mixer Where the Dollar Does Its Duty"

Interstate Equipment Co., 1745 Ernsperger St., South Bend, Ind.

THE amount of Building Construction planed this season is enormous. Will you plan now to get your share of the Big Profits to be made? Will you let us show you can secure larger profits with NONDER Equipment than with any othery of the normous work of the Big Profits to be made? Will you let us show you can secure larger profit of the Big Profits to be made? Will you let us show you can secure larger profit of the Big Profits to be made? Will you let us show you can secure larger profit of the Big Profits to be made? Will you let us show you can secure larger profit of the Big Profits to be made? Will you let us show you far the Big Profit of the Big Profit of the Big	
A contract of the right capacity, high speed and perfect mix with the right capacity, high speed and perfect mix with widest range of utility—the mixer of small with the right capacity, high speed and perfect mix with widest range of utility—the mixer of small with the right capacity high speed and perfect mix- with widest range of utility—the mixer of small with the right capacity high speed and perfect mix- mixer of small contractors because of the large contra- to the sign usinest of the large contra- with widest range of utility—the mixer of small with the right capacity high speed and perfect mix- mixer of small contractors because of the large contra- to the solution the mixer of small with the right capacity high speed and perfect mix- mixer of small contractors because of the large contra- to the solution the mixer of small have if your with the right capacity high speed and perfect mixer with the right capacity high speed and perfect mixer with the right capacity high speed and be	



Just Drive in 4 Nails and your bracket is up ready for business. Think of the time saved. No boring of holes, placing of bolts or boards to remove. No need to spend your valuable time sawing lumber for scaffolding. Four 16-d nails do the job in a few seconds. When the brackets are removed nails are driven in flush with the siding leaving no trace of your work. Made in two sizes, 36" and 48" extension. When not in use brackets fold up compactly, occupying very little space.

Malleable iron and steel construction. Absolutely rigid. No side swing.

Note the roofing bracket at right. A single rail holds it in place. Indispensable tor asbestos shingling. If your dealer does not handle "Reliable" Scaffold and Roofing Brackets, send us your order direct and mention your dealer's name.

ELITE MFG. CO.

Dept. "B"

ASHLAND

AMERICAN BUILDER

To the Editor:

vides for the use of two doors in front. These doors are strongly braced to prevent sagging. In order to brace the entire case and allow for the use of stock widths of wire netting, there are strips carried across the back from one side to the other.

The storage capacity of this case is sufficient for a large family. Since it is well ventilated and reasonably proof against insects, there are a number of other uses which such a case may be put to, and its size is therefore probably not too large. EDITOR.

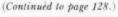
### Gambrel Framing on the Square

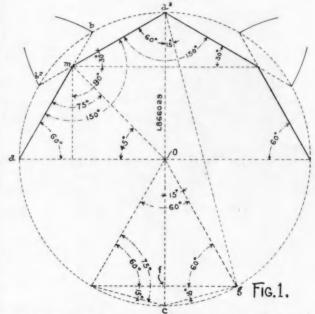
Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. Woods, in the Steel Square Department of the current AMERICAN BUILDER, invites contributions relative to gambrel roof framing, which, by the way, he has already treated in a masterly way. Prompted by the incentive of his generous spirit so recognizing the talents of others, I take pleasure in submitting a few suggestions on the subject already stated.

In Fig. 1 is shown a few of the principles on which gambrel roof framing depend. The circle is divided by perpendicular axis into quadrants and by chords a b,  $a^2 b^2$ , etc., each equal to the radius (as  $O_a$ ) of the circle, the outline of the roof is shown in position. The intersection of the chords a b and  $a^2 b^2$  positively determines the gambrel angle, which, when bisected, gives the gambrel joint.

Fig. 2 shows an accurate method laying out angles of 60 degrees and 30 degrees, with the steel square. First measure off on the edge of stock or straight edge, any given number of inches; in this case 24 inches (any convenient number will do) as shown at A B, Fig. 2. Then take one-half that number on the tongue, in this case 12 inches, place at A and pivot around until the blade coincides with the point B. In this position tongue gives 60 degrees and blade gives 30 degrees, absolutely correct; 60 degrees is the plumb cut of upper rafters and foot cut of lower ones, while 30 degrees gives the cuts to fit against the purlin. Return to 60 degree and 30 degree cuts; in 30 degree and 60 degree right-triangle, the shortest side is equal to one-half of the hypothenuse. The most accurate set of figures I know of is 7 and 121% for the base and perpendicular and 14 for the hypothenuse; as 72+121/82=196.015 v 196.015=14.000535+





Diagrams Illustrating Principles of Gambrel Roof Framing.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

OHIO



### The name Kawneerstands for copper store fronts, service and satisfaction

YOU want maximum value for your money when you select or recommend a store front construction for your client.

First of all, insist on RESILIENT GRIP ON BOTH SIDES for all glass bearing members. Your first aim in setting glass must be to set it *safely*.

The advantage of having a RESILIENT GRIP is evident if you stop and think how you would expect glass shipped to you. You would not be satisfied if this arrived with a couple of boards 'round it, would you? No, you would insist on having it protected by a *resilient* packing to absorb the shocks and vibrations.

Glass is brittle and represents an investment on the part of your client which you should safe-guard. Just think of the inconvenience and trouble you put your client to, should his plate glass break.

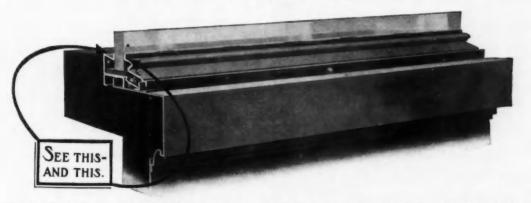
As for yourself, the embarrassment of having such a thing happen would discredit you in your client's eyes, especially when he had faith in your knowledge of store front construction.

This is the time when you should be able to get a great deal of work in the store front line.

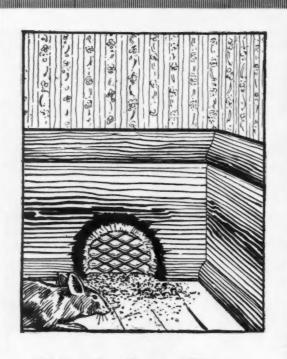
Before you decide on a store front construction, make sure that it is an all copper construction. Rust-proof processes and rigid grips have not proven satisfactory. Investigate the merits of our pure copper construction with resilient grip. Our co-operative service enables you to take advantage of our experience in store front construction.

No matter where you are, we have a Branch or Representative near you, who at all times is willing to assist you in all matters pertaining to store front construction. Why not take advantage of this—our co-operative service.

### KAWNEER MFG. CO., NILES, MICH. Manufacturers of High-grade Store Fronts



RESILIENT GRIP ON BOTH SIDES FOR ALL GLASS BEARING MEMBERS



### Don't Let Him Gnaw a Hole in Your Business

There's more to a job than just finishing it. Every job you can point to with pride is a business getter for you. Every job that falls down even if it's no fault of yours—does you harm. Then why take chances?

When you place interior plaster, or outside stucco or overcoating on a base of



you are cutting out any risk that the work won't be of lasting satisfaction to the home owner.

Undoubtedly you have used "*Kno-Burn*" —you know that its mesh grips the plaster so tightly that the bond will never break—have found out that the line is so broad that it covers every demand you can make on it satisfactorily.

If you haven't, let us send you "Modern Walls and Ceilings," our latest book on metal lath for house construction. Just ask for booklet 32.

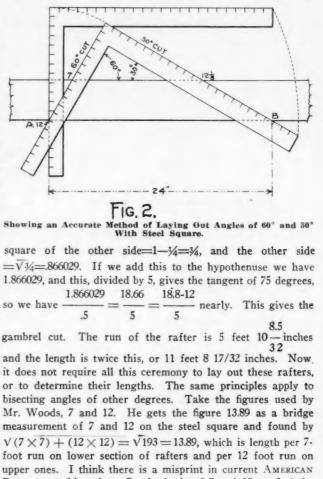
NorthWestern Expanded Metal Co. Manufacturers All Types of Expanded Metal 903 Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

#### **Gambrel Framing**

(Continued from page 126.)

which differs from 14 by a very small margin.

Now for the gambrel joint, Fig. 1, lower side, shows an equi-angular triangle whose sides each equal the radius of circle. It is bisected by diameter  $a^2$  c, making a 30 degree-60 degree triangle g f O measured by the chord c g, which is 30 degree;  $a^2$  g and we have a second triangle g  $a^2$  f measured by one-half of arc cg = 15 deg. Now, the complement of 15 deg. = 90 deg. — 15 deg = 75 deg. = one-half of gambrel joint. The hypothenuse of a 30 deg.-60 deg. triangle =twice the shortest side; the square of hypothenuse=1 and the square of the shortest side is  $\frac{1}{2}x\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{4}$ . Whence the



BUILDER on this point. On the basis of 7 and 12, to find the gambrel joint, cut by applying the principle shown on the 60 degree and 30 degree, we have the hypothenuse regarded as 12/12 + 7/12 = 13/12 19

unity or  $\times \frac{1-7/12 = 10.12}{1-7/12 = 5/12} = \frac{1}{5}$  the cut. In this case,

the rafters 11 feet 7 15/32 inches long instead of 11 feet 8 17/32 inches. If the 5/12 cut be used, then the gambrel requires 17/7 cut.

With a little practice no diagram is needed and angles may be bisected with as much celerity as shooting clay pigeons, as the graphical method instead of the mathematical may be used.

This seems like stirring up a lot of dust, but I trust someone may find some helpful suggestions. Sometimes the pivoting of a steel square around a point may be found useful in determining some unknown quantity as illustrated in Fig. 2 and a tedious mathematical calculation obviated. When thus used as a compass it has the advantage of carrying the right angle with it and the consequent completion of the right triangle and the number that is impossible to represent is often avoided. CHAS. GRAY.



# Builders' Hauling Costs Sawed In Half!



"After trying out the two Martin Semi-Trailers we ordered from you last August we are satisfied to order more. You will find enclosed our order for six (6) additional." Capitol Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

"How quickly could you finish another Martin Semi-Trailer, same as that recently purchased from you?"-J. E. Smith & Co., Waterbury, Conn. Armstrong-Thielman Co., Calumet, Michigan, ordered another one-ton Martin Semi-Trailer, "same as that received from you Sept. 19th."

from you Sept. 19th." We can on request refer you to hundreds of other concerns who have sent in repeat orders. HERE is the real solution to carpenters' and builders' hauling problems! In less than 30 minutes you can convert your Ford, or other runabout, into a strong, dependable, speedy, one-ton truck. The Martin Patent Rocking Fifth Wheel has made this possible.

Hundreds of builders, lumber dealers, dealers of all kinds are using these new and more powerful and more dependable delivery units. Read the excerpts of letters in the column to the left and remember—a

MARTIN Semi-Trailer With Martin Rocking Fifth Wheel Transforms Your FORD Into a Speedy One-Ton Truck For

This Martin Semi-Trailer will pull a one-ton load 20 miles an hour without the least strain on the car. The Martin Rocking Fifth Wheel can be attached to the rear of the Ford without boring the frame or mutilating the car in any way. Anyone can attach it. No expert truck mechanic necessary. That's why \$195 is the one cost and the only cost. No "extras." No charge for cab or body or "shop work." The \$195 gives you the one-ton trailer-truck complete.

body or "shop work." The \$195 gives you the one-ton trailer-truck complete. What is more—this is a two-purpose truck. You don't give up your Ford for pleasure purposes when you buy a Martin Semi-Trailer. In six minutes' time you can detach the trailer, remove the fifth wheel, replace the rear deck of the Ford and go "joy riding" without anyone ever knowing that it has been used for commercial purposes.

Learn all the uses to which you can put this remarkably lowpriced, astonishingly efficient delivery unit. Send for complete information and new folder at once. Simply send in your name and address on the coupon or a post card.

> MARTIN ROCKING FIFTH WHEEL CO SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Martin Rocking FifthWheel Company

Springfield, Mass.

Send me immediately full details of your Martin Semi-Trailer and Martin Rocking Fifth Wheel.

State

Name\_\_\_\_

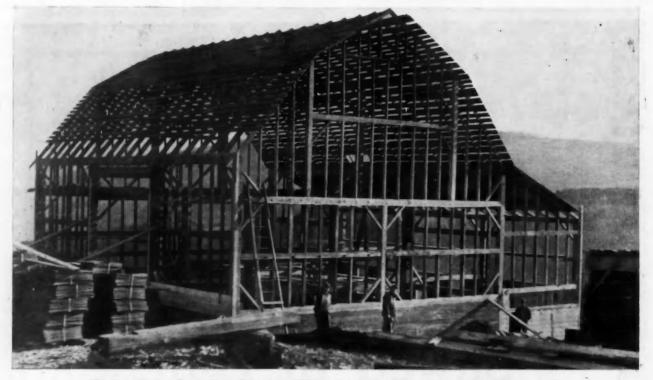
St. No.\_\_\_\_

•

..

.

### **Correspondence** Department



Old Style Timber Frame Barn Erected by William Granby for Verson Huse of Franklinton, N. Y.

### **Good Old Heavy Timber Job**

To the Editor: North Blenheim, N. Y. Vernon Huse, of Franklinton, N. Y., in the fall of 1916. This is an old-style timber frame. The timbers are hewn

with a broad axe, mortised and tenoned together, and fastened with wooden pins. It sits on an 8-foot concrete base-I am sending you photo of a farm barn that I built for ment. The frame would have shown up better had the photo been taken from the other side, as the timbers go way to the ground there. WM. GRANBY, Carpenter.



### MADE PERMANENT WITH CERESIT

ERESIT Waterproofing Compound was used in these three interesting types of mausoleums to protect them against the disintegrating effects of moisture penetration. ¶And that's what Ceresit does. All concrete work subjected to dampness can be waterproofed permanently with a few pounds of Ceresit in each vard of concrete. Heavy water pressure cannot penetrate Ceresitized concrete. Contractors building mausoleums and burial vaults can better their work by using Ceresit; and the additional cost is little. ¶Ceresitized cement stucco is not affected by storms, sleet and driving rains. Use Ceresit in your stucco work.

"The Ceresit Waterproofer" tells all about the Seven C. W. Co. Products Write on your letterhead or send your business card for a copy.

Ceresit Waterproofing Co., 910 Westminster Bldg., Chicago



### Unbreakable Stucco

N<sup>O</sup> brittle material can ever be entirely satisfactory for use as a stucco. It is the enormous tensile strength, the elasticity, the non-brittleness and the tenacity of Kellastone that makes it the one, great and only satisfactory stucco material. It contains no Portland cement, lime, or gypsum and is not subject to extreme contraction and expansion, which cause cracking in other stucco materials.



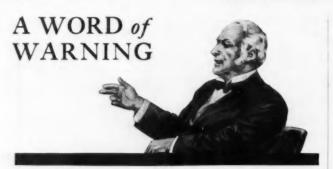
Kellastone will not break, check or crack even under normal wall settling or other similar strains. Rain and moisture cannot permeate it, reach the backing, make it deteriorate and cause the stucco to fall off.

Kellastone is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It is waterproof, fireproof, and adheres so perfectly to wood, stone, brick or metal that these materials become part of the stucco itself. A "Kellastone" house is hermetically sealed. Your Kellastone job will remain perfect for years; you take no chances with your reputation.

Send today for our book, "The Story of Kellastone," illustrated,—free, with facts about Kellastone, Kellastone Composition Flooring, and Interior Kellastone.

The National Kellastone Co., 504 Association Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

[April, 1917



132

THENEVER linseed oil sells around \$1 per gallon or higher, the market is flooded with substitutes. Some of them are cleverly disguised. None of them have the binding and wearing qualities of pure linseed oil, and many are so flagrantly adulterated that they are positively dangerous to use.

The paint troubles common to adulterated oil are: Non-drying, the surface remaining tacky and quickly gathering an unsightly coating of soot and dust:

Yellowing of white or light-tinted paints;

Early loss of gloss and chalking due to lack of the binding qualities of pure linseed oil.

The market price of a paint pigment or a paint oil has no effect on its durability. Whether pure linseed oil costs 50c per gallon or \$1.50, it is the only oil that will make a glossy, long-wearing, weather-proof surface.

At best you can save but a very small percentage of the total cost of a job of painting by using adulterated materials. Then why not use the best -the most reliable-and make your price cover the cost? You are acting in the interest of the owner or the buyer when you do this and few are unwilling to pay the difference when they understand what it means to them.

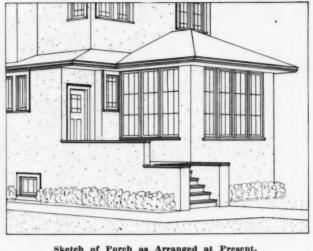
When you use Carter White Lead and pure linseed oil and let the owner or buyer know that you use it, you are giving him the best possible evidence of the quality of your work and furnishing a long time policy of insurance against decay and depreciation.

Other troubles than those due to adulterated oil are prescribed for in "The Carter Paint Calculator." This vest-pocket compendium of paint information will be sent

free on request to any building or painting contractor. Especially useful to those specializing on remodeling and repainting.

Carter White Lead Co. West Pullman Station "B" Chicago, Ill.





To Enlarge a Glassed-in Porch

To the Editor:

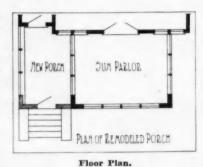
Cresco, Iowa.

Enclosed find blueprint of a house that is in need of a front porch. The owner has no photograph of it, but I thought the print would be as good. I am only sending the front and side elevations and the floor plan, which I think is all that is necessary. The owner wants to enclose the terrace with a porch to be glassed in in winter and screened in summer.

The problem that gets me is to get a roof that will look right.

I like the porch in the January number and thought you could help me plan this as I am young at the business.

GUY A. DAWS. Architect and Contractor.



Answer - The ac-

companying illustrations show perspective views of the porch before and after the terrace has been enclosed and the plan of the sun parlor and porch.

(Continued to page 134.)

Sketch of Enlarged Porch as Suggested in Accompanying Remodeling Directions.

# NCREASE YOUR PROFIT

NY one of these protective materials will prove the source of additional profit A to the builder. On almost every job there is an opportunity to sell and apply one or more of them. It will be worth your while to investigate them further and we will gladly furnish you complete information on request.



Penetim is a powerful and permanent wood preservative for flame-proofing and preserving wood, canvas, etc. Penetim repels insects and boring worms, prevents mold, scale and fungus formations. Any wooden construction to be submerged in water should be treated with Penetim; this treatment is permanent and the life of the wood is lengthened considerably.

The covering capacity of this material in immersion is one gallon to every 240 square feet; brush or spray coats, one gallon to every 360 square feet, making it a very cheap and effective material.

F Rusteline, the ultimate in non-corrosive for iron, steel and all metals. Made in four coatings.

STANDARD BLACK, No. 1

A very high-grade coating, glossy, and with great wearing qualities, suitable for all out-door work. Will resist heat up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

BLACK ENAMEL, No. 2

Specially adapted for coach and car finishing.

STANDARD GRAY, No. 3

Very high finish, great covering capacity. Our standard color is battleship gray. Light colors or white can be ap plied over it. The above coatings are adaptable for japan process.

PRIMING COAT, No. 4

A priming coat of wonderful tenacity and adhesive proper-ties. Covers 500 square feet; takes white over it without showing through.

This preparation

was designed especially for the water-proofing of stucco, cement or concrete houses. It penetrates deeply into the pores of stucco and is absolutely permanent in all weather conditions.

Sta Dri is a limpid liquid practically without odor and can be applied to the lightest surface without discoloration. Sta Dri covers about 450 square feet two coats to the gallon and the cost of the material does not exceed one half cent per square foot, making it a very economical and effective material.

> Write Today for Pamphlets and Prices on these Profit Making Materials

Protective Materials Corp'n 51 East 42nd Street New York

Cretoline, a scientifically prepared liquid for the improvement of all kinds of concrete floors. Unlike any other preparations Cretoline penetrates deeply and will not wear off. Cretoline prevents and removes efflorescence in brick work. The economy and ease of application makes it a very desirable product. It costs but one cent per square foot and is applied with a hair broom.

133

Trackoline, an exceptionally effective weed killer, used

throughout the country by the big railway companies. Trackoline diluted with 20 parts of water will sterilize any soil and prevent the growth of any form of vegetation.

EASY TO



The alter

AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917

DENBY TRUCKS

> **D**<sup>ENBY</sup> trucks were pioneer users of the internal-gear drive. We have never built any other type of truck.

> And the remarkable record of the internal-gear axle is due in no small degree to Denby performance.

> Power—sturdiness—economy. In these three essentials you will find Denby trucks dominant. Paved streets or muddy suburban roads are alike to it. Hill and level make no difference in its effortless efficiency.

> And the Denby is built for quality and service in every part to the smallest bolt or nut.

> Scores of Denby trucks are in service in the building and contracting trades. And many of these concerns have found our advice, in the selection of the proper body or trailer equipment, of exceptional value.

> > Write for descriptive catalogmailed free on request.

Denby Motor Truck Company

Dept. S, Detroit, Michigan



The alteration of floor plan consists in carrying out the front wall of the sun parlor across to the extended side wall of house. A glazed door with fixed sash above is placed at the center of the new porch and three windows of the type used in the sun parlor are placed in the side wall of this porch. This consists simply in building up the walls of the terrace called for in original plans. Foundation, front steps and hand rails remain in the same position that they formerly occupied.

Perhaps the most important change will occur in the construction of the roof. The hip type roof is maintained, but because of the changed width of this portion of the house, it will be swung over past the center of the house. The new roof centers at a point about in line with the inner edge of of the window divided by the wall between sun parlor and new porch. In order that correct appearance may be given this roof, a wider cornice is used than that which extends around in line with second floor joists. This necessitates placing a hip and valley out from the corner of the house above the front door. EDITOR.

### \*

To the Editor:

#### **Advocates Cavity Brick Walls**

Fontanet, Ind.

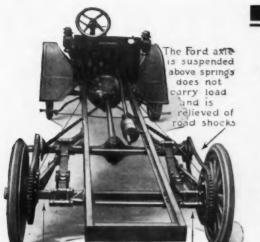
In the recent issues there has been quite a bit about brick construction. I have often wondered why more was not said about brick houses.

We read about safety first, and read about danger and losses from fire, but still the inclination is to put up fire traps, for that is what I call frame houses. Of course, I understand the man who is wanting a home usually has to consider cost first, last and all the time, and often has no alternative but to build a frame house, because of the great difference in the cost of brick and frame houses. This difference is quite an item as a rule, for most building laws call for a  $1\frac{2}{3}$ -inch wall, for even a one-story building; also, there is in some parts a prejudice against brick houses on account of dampness. Brick houses are damp sometimes, but it is not the fault of the bricks every time. A house can be built with bricks that will not be damp, and it does not need to be  $1\frac{2}{3}$ -inch walls.

I have not seen hollow or cavity wall construction advocated very much, and this is, I suppose, because the building laws call for 13-inch walls. There is no reason or sense of fitness in this. A building can be put up with 2x4-inch studs, two or three stories high, and used for most any purpose. But if a brickmason wants to show his calling and build a cottage out of bricks, even if only one story, he must build 13-inch walls. The result is he usually has to be content to have a brick flue and enclose it with 2 by 4's anweather boards. I lay part of the blame for these conditions on the bricklayers for not advocating hollow wall construction more. Yet they could not boost it very much, for lots of them probably do not know what a cavity wall is.

Hollow wall construction, to be built properly, must have a space or cavity between the inner and outer walls, and these walls should not touch each other at any place from bottom to top. The walls should be tied together by galvanized metal ties every five courses. No. 9 galvanized wire cut into short lengths and hooked or bent on each end make good wall ties. Since they are round, the moisture from the outside wall will not travel very easily to the inside walls and thus cause a damp spot. This can be guarded against by keeping the inside a little higher than the outside, which will prevent the moisture from getting to the inside wa'l Another important matter is to see that all mortar joints are cut clean, and so leaving no place for anything to lodge in the cavity that drops down.

(Continued to fag: 136.)



All the load is carried on the truck axle - truck springs - wheels and solid tires.

Capacity 2,000 lbs. Will carry 50% over load

### If it's a "PIONEER" and a Ford—Then it's AMERICA'S GREATEST ONE-TON TRUCK---

135

The "Pioneer"-Truck-Attachment converts a new or used Ford into a Reliable, Sturdy, Guaranteed, One-Ton Truck.

With the "**PIONEER**" you don't have to waste time sawing off the Ford axles or changing Ford chassis in any way. Any handy man can bolt the "**PIONEER**" on. Simply use the Ford that you have, or the one that you can buy, old or new, in your home market.

**Remember!** the "PIONEER" is not a makeshift proposition, but a high grade one-ton truck when attached to your Ford, and will do the work of any \$1500 one-ton truck and at less than one-third the cost.

### Selling Direct to YOU from the factory at Factory Prices

"PIONEER" Truck Units are sold Direct from Factory to Consumer.

**Don't** pay a dealer \$50 to \$100 to sell you a one-ton truck attachment for your Ford; it's not necessary.

You are perfectly safe in ordering **direct** from the factory—the "**PIONEER**" is guaranteed against defective material and workmanship—is guaranteed to give you absolute satisfaction in every way.

We are the only firm in existence selling one-ton truck attachments **direct** — we have succeeded — we have made good — we are saving truck buyers thousands of dollars in all parts of the United States.

Buy your Ford from your local dealer your one-ton truck attachment direct from the factory—any handy man, garage or blacksmith can connect it up in a couple of hours time.

\$50.00 Cash with Order Brings the "Pioneer" to You

Write for Catalog

PIONEER TRUCK MAKERS, Inc. SOUTH BEND, IND. The Pioneer Truck Attachment is a perfect mechanical masterpiece — designed by mechanical experts—it's the latest in Motor Truck Construction.

Better buy a "PIONEER" than wish you had!

The "**PIONEER**" is designed and built by engineers under S. A. E. standards therefore it will give full service with the minimum of trouble to the owner.

It has been tested out in actual service by hundreds of owners—there is no guess work about the "PIONEER."



We can furnish you any style and size body, suitable for any business, at factory prices. This style body and cab, complete, \$75.00 Dealers' Price, \$110.00





ARPENTERS, builders and contractors find that no matter the amount of work, the length of hauls and condition of the roads, their KisselKar Trucks are always on the job day and night.

The reliable Kissel-built engine insures uninterrupted haulage and delivery schedules. The superior Kissel-built construction insures the stand-up qualities that owners in the building trades demand in the trucks they use.

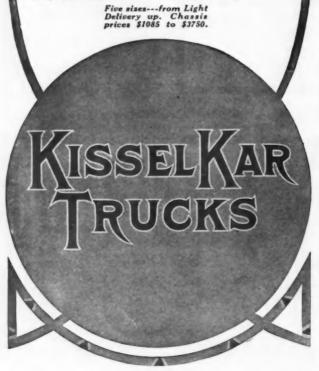
The Kissel built-in strength, the perfected worm drive rear axles and other structural Kissel superiorities insure continuous service at low upkeep.

Let us send you information and data on how KisselKar Trucks are solving the transportation problems of other carpenters, builders and contrac-

### **Kissel Motor Car Company** Hartford, Wis. U.S.A. KisselKar Truck branch-

The matchless Kissel-built motor, and perfect-ed worm drive rear axle are guaranteed with every KisselKar Truck.

es, display rooms and service stations in all principal cities and towns.



For ordinary residence of one or even two stories, two four-inch walls with a two-inch cavity between will make a good substantial building, and can be plastered right on the bricks without any furring whatever; far superior to a brick veneer; outclasses ordinary frame buildings out of sight until there is no comparison; the cost is within reason, and there is no need to put headers in every fifth course, so that people would not think it was a veneer job (as C. S. Dow states), for you would know that it was a brick house and that would be sufficient.

My house is built with cavity walls. It is story-and-a-half and 32x36-foot floor plan. All the walls inside are 4-inch brick walls, and the only studdings used are to divide the rooms upstairs, as these do not come directly over the lower rooms.

I claim that if this method of construction was used we would have warmer houses, less danger from fire, and therefore less premiums to pay; and the cost is no more than a brick veneer, for face brick can be used outside and common bricks on the inside walls. A good frame house will generally last about an hour in a fire and all will be gone. while a brick house has always the bricks left at least. I would like to hear what others have to say on cavity walls. Yours truly, I say build one.

### W. H. H.

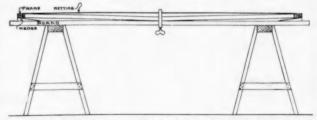
### -1-**Another Screen Wire Stretcher**

To the Editor:

Clinton, Conn.

In the issue of August, 1916, I noted in particular the method of J. E. Donaho, stretching wire netting on screen. frames, which I should think would work very well. But most everybody has a method of their own, and the one I use, for simplicity, is about as good as anything, especially for those that do not make a specialty of screen work.

My method is to take a pair of common saw horses, set as far apart as needed for the work in hand. Then take two boards, about 1x6, or any width will answer, lay on the horses the width of frame to be screened, laying the screen frame on the boards. A clamp hand screw to fasten frame at the center on the 1x6 board is then needed. Take four wedges and drive them at the four corners of the frame until you get the proper tension for stretching the netting



Method Used by Alva H. Pierson to Stretch Wire Screen Cloth on Frames.

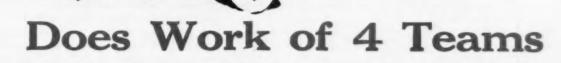
on the frames. Place the netting on the frame and nail each end to the frame and release the wedges and the frame will spring back on the board, and the netting is then stretched nicely.

If the frames are about square they can be turned at right angles and proceed nailing as before. When the wedges are driven, it hugs the frame to the board on the horses and that also presses the horses on the floor and makes them quite secure, besides getting the tension of frame to tighten the netting.

In this method, it will be readily seen, there is no special device whatever, and the writer has had very good results with same.

Hope this will be of some value to any Brother Chip and wish the AMERICAN BUILDER success that it justly merits.

> ALVA H. PIERSON. Builder and Joiner.



SMITH Form-a-Truck is displacing horses for hauling among Building Supply Houses all over the country. Daily hauling performance, under practically every condi-tion, is giving these concerns 300% more efficiency than horses.

A Smith Form-a-Truck in your business right now would enable you to dispense with four of your costly teams-save extra drivers' wages or cover a far greater territory.

Sell your teams. Install Smith Form-a-Truck. Make an actual cash profit on the investment. Save 74 Per Cent

Lumber Companies and Supply Houses use Smith Form-a-Truck for hauling the same loads as heavier trucks costing several times the Smith Form-a-Truck price. It hauls those loads just as far—over the same roads—under thesame conditions. And the saving is at least 2/3.

**New Hauling Efficiency** 

Consider the amazing low ton-mile cost of Smith Form-a-Truck. Less than & per ton-mile. Consider the tremendous tire mileage-6,000 to 8,000 miles per set of tires. Now figure the vast saving in gasoline consumption-12 to 18 miles per gallon. And the unusual speed-12 to 15 miles per hour-enables quick getaways-quick deliveries-fre-quent returns for reloads-saving in extra drivers' wages.

This amazing maintainance economy cannot be even remotely approached with horses or more expensive trucks.

### **\$8** For Repairs

The lowest motori truck repair cost ever recorded. The first Smith Form-a-Truck made has already traveled 20,000 miles, carrying an average load of 2050 pounds. Yet its total repair cost was only \$8. Economy impossible with any other truck.

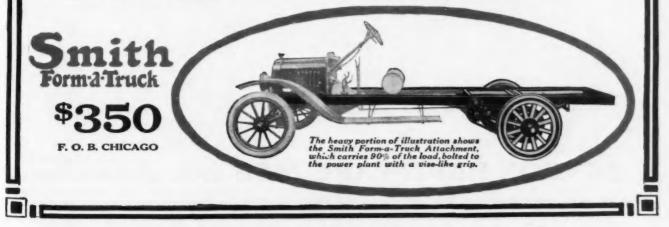
Amazing Power and Strength "We put a platform on our trucks and load same up to 3500 pounds. We haul this load wherever we want to go. In unloading lumber from the car we attach a wagon to the rear axle and haul any length of lumber. In this way we have hauled 4 tons and over easily." J. E. WIESS LUMBER COMPANY, Sloux City, Iowa. Smith Form a Truck is a big streng fully guaranteed one to truck

Smith Form-a-Truck is a big, strong, fully guaranteed, one-ton truck, with tremendous power.

For These Cars Nation wide demand has compelled us to make Smith Form-a-Truck attachment for Ford, Maxwell, Dodge Bros., Chevrolet, Buick and Overland power plants. You know the power, speed and efficiency of these wonderful cars.

We Solve Your Problems Our transportation engineers will figure the solution of your hauling problems. Right now. Learn approximately what Smith-Form-a-Truck will save you.

SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION Manufacturers of Smith Form-a-Truck Executive Offices and Salesroom: Suite 998 Smith Form-a-Truck Building CHICAGO



### **Correspondence** Department

### **Good Pointers on Brick and Tile Work**

To the Editor:

Kennedy, N. Y.

Am writing you a letter, altho I haven't been on your list very long; but will say that until recently there hasn't been the interest for me that has developed lately in your brick and tile articles.

I have been using brick and tile in construction for over ten years and am naturally interested in others' experiences, and like to compare my ways with theirs.

Am using brick and tile for heavy as well as light work and have had the best of success. In doing this I use what we call loaded tile. To make these tile, simply set on end on a board and pour full of good concrete.

Make your footings a little wider where these blocks start and build right in with the other wall up to receive bearing plate, making them first three, then two, then three, and so on up to plate.

For lighter irons start about four courses down and about four tile long, then three on the third course, finishing with one under the iron.

I like the brick and tile rather than the solid tile, as you get a continuous airspace from top to bottom, thus insuring a dry wall by using wall ties and making your caps in two sections.

In ordering tile I generally buy 8-12-12 and 8-5-12's with about 15 per cent halves; and if I am using them for outside work I first load enough for corners and jambs by setting on a board and filling up 2 or 3 inches with concrete. With these a mason can make almost any desired combination.

In laying tile I always lay them with the cells parallel to the wall, as I think the advantage gained in securing a good bed joint more than offsets all the rest and especially in backing up brick, as then your ties do some good.

In laying I only put on a cross joint where it will not be plastered, as I think it best to let the plaster go thru and

clinch where it is to be plastered.

In leveling up get as close as possible to the height with tile, then put a board along side of tile and just the right height and level with concrete. This will make the carpenter happy.

Inside for non-bearing partitions use 4-12-12 tile, making the caps for openings of concrete the same thickness and well reinforced. The openings should have rough wood jambs to plaster and case.

In making mortar use a power mixer if possible, for this is the place on the building where it is needed, especially if colored mortar is to be used. It will make a 50 per cent better mortar with the same material, and it will be evenly tempered and will stand twice as long on the boards without setting, which means a lot to the mason.

I have just completed a brick and tile school without having a joint freeze out, which is doing pretty well considering the winter we have had. I used a frost-proofing made by Mr. G. O. Sander, of Leroy, N. Y., which certainly gives good results. PRESTON B. PARKS, Mason Contractor.

### How Can He Finance His Jobs?

To the Fditor: West View, Ohio. I would like to ask you to send me two or three good ways that a carpenter with limited means can get started into contracting, or how he can finance a job until he gets his money. I would like to build for myself and sell and build

L. A. OSBORN.

### 아! For a No-Leak Casement

To the Editor: Azusa, Cal. Will some kind brother give me his way of putting in casement windows, both single and double, so that they will not leak?

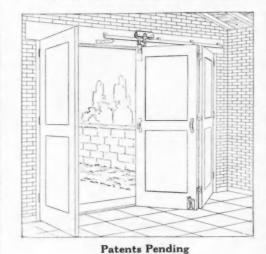
Yours for satisfactory work.

again and so on.

C. H. E.

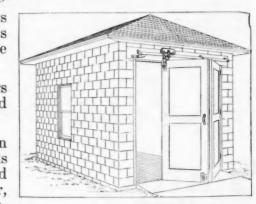
### The Sharon No. 23 Garage Set for New or Old Doors

Permanently prevents sagging; brings the sagged doors up into shape. Seals the doors into the casement and makes it weather-tight.



Sliding doors leave cracks around the edges. Hinged doors will sag and

leave gaps. The Sharon No. 23 holds up the far end of the door, takes the friction off the



**Patents Pending** 

hinges and opens and closes the doors almost automatically. There isn't anything like it.

Write us and we will tell you how to get a set to prove it

SHARON HARDWARE MFG CO., Sharon, Pa.

CONT

Often times a long way around, and you may have to travel the same route many times a day. You can make the trip quickly and cheaply in the

from Office

to Lumberyard

---- to the Job.

7

h

er

ng nd bs

is if

nt

ut

ng he Ir.

od

ood nto

his uild

l. in will

## New Case "40"-- \$1190

### Justly called the "100,000-Mile Car"

One generation after another has found in the name CASE a standard of good workmanship and efficient service. You who particularly need a *faithful* car will find in the CASE a wonder for your use---comfort, power, endurance, speed---in abundance.

When it comes to a long, *hard* pull, or to a *steep* climb, you will realize just how faithful this car is. And then after you have owned it a *long* time, and have driven it 100,000 miles, you will appreciate the CASE standards of construction.

Consider what you want a car for and what you want it to do. Then write in for our illustrated description, and see if the CASE does not fill the bill in every particular. We can tell you of other Contractors' experiences at the same time.



### J. I. Case T. M. Company, Inc.



**719 Liberty Street** 

Racine, Wisconsin

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

AGTOR

[April, 1917



### Why Every Modern Kitchen Should Have a KOHLER Sink

KOHLER Sinks have the same quality distinctions that make KOHLER Bath Tubs and Lavatories first choice for the well planned home.

The designs have the hygienic features that are characteristic of all

### KOHLER WARE

always of one quality—the highest

KOHLER Sinks are made for right and left-hand corners, and for open wall spaces. They have right, left or double sloping drain-boards, and are made without aprons.

"It's in the Kohler Enamel"

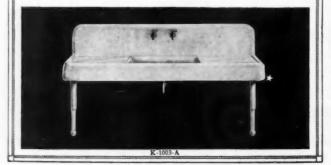
The whiteness of the enamel is notable in all KOHLER products, each of which has our permanent trade-mark — a guarantee of its high quality.

Owing to manufacturing economies the prices of KOHLER WARE are not excessive.

### KOHLER CO., Founded Kohler, Wis.

Boston New York Philadelphia Atlanta Pittsburgh Detroit Chicago Indianapolis St. Paul St. Louis Houston San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle London

★ The KOHLER permanent trade-mark in faint blue appears on end of sink shown by star.





### NEWS OF THE FIELD

### Western Drawing and Manual Training Convention

The twenty-fourth annual convention and exhibit of the Western Drawing and Manual Training Association will be held at Lincoln, Nebr., in the high school building, May 2-5, 1917.

#### +

#### **Hobbs Sold to Anchor**

The Hobbs Concrete Machinery Company of Detroit, Mich., has been bought by the Anchor Concrete Stone Company of Rock Rapids, Iowa. The main office of the company will be located at Rock Rapids, Iowa, and the business will be continued under the old name. Chas. W. Bradley, of the Anchor Concrete Stone Company, will be in active charge, with office at Rock Rapids. Geo. M. Friel will be manager of the eastern territory, with office at 234 Hamilton Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

#### +

#### New Chain Belt Agency in East

The Hartford Contractors Supply Company of Hartford. Conn., has taken over the entire state of Connecticut and the western half of Massachusetts in the interests of The Chain Belt Company. This concern will carry a complete stock of mixers and repair parts at Hartford, and will maintain a large service department consisting of five expert mixer, gasoline engine and steam engine mechanics, who are equipped to go out on trouble calls on a moment's notice. A completely equipped machine shop and repair department devoted to complete overhauling of mixer equipment offers service of this kind to customers at a very reasonable rate.

#### +

### Johns-Manville Moves Into New Quarters at Louisville

After March 15th the Louisville branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. will be located at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Guthrie Street, Louisville, Ky., in the new building erected by the Speed Realty Co.

This building provides a frontage on Guthrie Street which is in the very center of the retail district of Louisville.

Mr. A. H. Voight will be in charge of this office and will have under him a corps of salesmen who in these new and large quarters will be able to give even bigger and better Johns-Manville service to the buying public of Louisville and surrounding country.

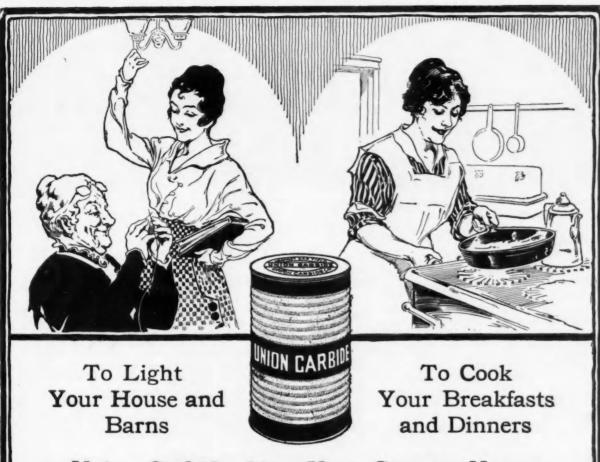


#### **Changes in Atlas Engineering Company**

The Atlas Engineering Company, one of the largest manufacturers of concrete mixers, has recently undergone a change in management. The company was purchased outright by H. W. Zimmermann and William I. Buhl. The new officers are: H. W. Zimmermann President; L. A. Clas, Vice-President, and William I. Buhl, Secretary and Treasurer.

The new owners will make some improvements and addi-

(Continued to page 142.)



### Union Carbide Gives Your Country Home This Two-in-One Service

**CARBIDE LIGHTS** are as brilliant as the cities' best – they shine from handsome bronze fixtures – they are commonly equipped to turn on without matches.

CARBIDE COOKING RANGES are just like city gas ranges - they furnish heat on tap - instantaneous - steady - uniform heat, without kindling, ashes or fuel to handle.

Fifty pounds of UNION CARBIDE will run a single CARBIDE LIGHT AND FUEL PLANT for weeks.

h

1.

h

11

d

er

le

u.

ge

by ers siWithout attention the plant will automatically "feed" the range in your kitchen, and as many lights as you care to install in your house and barns.

The beauty and convenience of the light will double the charm of your fireside hours – and the modern gas range will bring relief from kitchen drudgery to the woman who cooks your meals.

During the past fifteen years these CARBIDE Lighting and Cooking Plants have been tested, by country home folks, in competition with hundreds of different lighting plants invented during the same period.

While most of this army of lighting plants have lived a day and fallen by the wayside, the CAR-BIDE Plant alone has survived and gained steadily in popularity. One and all, the hundreds of thousands of CAR-BIDE Plants now in use are practically indestructible – they last most a lifetime.

Instead of daily attention, the CARBIDE Plant needs monthly attention – instead of constant repair, it needs none at all – instead of a single service, it furnishes double service – two in one – twice the value for your money.

We would like to answer any question about the CARBIDE Plant you care to ask – we can send you too, if you wish, with our compliments, intensely interesting Booklets telling you why the light flame is the coolest of all – and the cooking flame the hottest – why the light is called artificial sunlight – how it grows plants the same as sunlight – why the UNION CARBIDE in one hundred-pound drums (always colored blue and gray) is as easy to store as coal – why it won't burn – why it can't explode – how we sell it direct at factory prices to most a million users and distribute it through two hundred warehouses scattered all over the United States.

Write us today for this wonder story, and ask us the hard question you have in your mind-just address

#### UNION CARBIDE SALES COMPANY

Dept. 28

42d Street Building, New York Peoples Gas Building, Chicago Kohl Building, San Francisco

#### (Continued from page 140.)

tions to the present line and have under consideration the erection of a new factory for the manufacture of contractors' equipment, which will be sold under the present trade name of "Atlas."

The Atlas mixer will be manufactured in 5-, 8-, 12- and 16cubic foot capacity sizes, and the paver will be a 14-cubic foot machine.

#### ------

### Lining Up The Boys For Better Building

As part of the educational campaign for better buildings. which the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is extending to manual training schools, Mr. R. S. Whiting. architectural engineer for the association, recently gave a lecture to 300 students of the Harrison Technical High School. Chicago, on "The Building Code and the Carpenter." Mr. Whiting, after emphasizing the importance of every carpenter and builder producing the best that is in him, and using only such material as is best suited to the service to which he is put —went at length into the value of a good building code to every citizen and builder, as being the basis upon which they should work out all problems of construction and at the same time establish and maintain a substantial standing in their community.

"The building code," he said, "is the evolution of constantly changing methods of construction in growing localities to secure the prevention of fire and the protection of life, health and morals by regulating the inspection, materials, construction, alteration, repair, height, area and location and use of buildings within the corporate limits of states, cities or towns. Codes may be classified in three groups:

"Large congested cities, smaller cities, rural districts outside corporate limits.

"The larger cities, such as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia.

Boston and St. Louis, cities of above 150,000 population have usually well compiled codes, but find it necessary to add to them from time to time to meet changing conditions. While many cities of this size and under are found to have but such building ordinances as have been enacted by force of circumstances or by some catastrophe or incident which aroused the people to see the necessity for them. These ordinances usually grow to a more complete code."

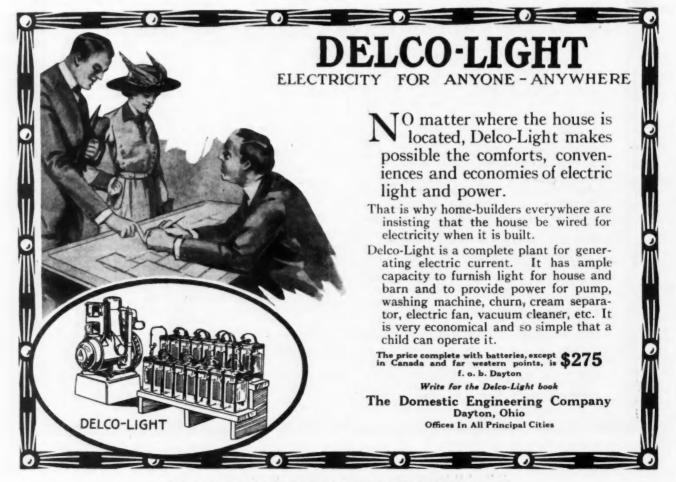
The students were then told of the extensive use of wood in all classes of buildings, and each classification was taken in order and in detail to give them a clear idea as to the value, importance and extent of wood in each. More time was given to a discussion of the frame building than any other, especially the frame dwelling, as in this type lies the greatest possibility for laxness of construction and the substitution of cheap material which make it unsafe if the material were not properly used as well as properly protected.

In conclusion Mr. Whiting stated the value of better buildings to every community, and also the still greater value to every community of better builders, and expressed the hope that all his listeners might be such.

### Wheeling Corrugating Company Name Changed

The Whitaker-Glessner Company, Wheeling, W. Va., who for a number of years have owned all of the capital stock of the Wheeling Corrugating Company, have arranged to assume the liabilities and assets of that company.

Except as to the name, no change has been made, and the business of the Wheeling Corrugating Company will, on and after March 15, 1917, be conducted by the present organization under the name of Whitaker-Glessner Company, Wheeling Corrugating Department. The branch offices and warehouses will be continued as now located.



# Every Country Home You Build Needs Electricity

ERE is a chance for carpenters and builders to cash in on the big, growing demand for electricity in rural districts. The up-to-date prosperous farmer is thoroughly sold on the idea of having city conveniences.

The Uni-Lectric Lighting Outfit is fulfilling one of the greatest needs in the farm home today. It is furnishing the farmer, his wife and their family with thoroughly efficient electric current—current which can be used for lights as well as for operating electric irons, vacuum cleaners, electric fans and small motors for power purposes.

The Uni-Lectric system is in reality a central service station in home size. It is a compact, complete unit and the first thing of its kind ever devised.

### No Belts-No Batteries-No Complications

The Uni-Lectric outfit generates standard 110 volt direct current, exactly the same as city central service stations. The outfit comprises a small high-speed, perfectly governed, four-cycle engine and a very efficient generator, direct connected.

The whole outfit is simple and very easy to understand and operate, requiring the very minimum of care and attention. The wiring is very easily done and, if our directions are carefully followed, it is not even necessary to get the assistance of an electrician.

The Uni-Lectric has unusual capacity for a home-size plant. It will operate all the way from one to fifty lights, and as previously stated can be used for other power and heating devices.

There is a splendid opportunity for contractors and builders to introduce Uni-Lectric machines where they are building new country or farm homes. You will not only be pushing a device that is a boon to the farmer, but a device that has thoroughly demonstrated its efficiency and practicability in the hands of users.

For complete details of our special proposition to contractors and builders, write us at once, addressing

THE WATERMAN MOTOR COMPANY 152 Mt. Elliott Ave. Detroit, Michigan





#### If the Owner Wants Competition, Let Him Pay for It

What is the unfair thing about the present methods of bidding for contracts which affects the contractor and more indirectly his clients? That is what H. W. Nelson, president of Moline Heat, Moline, Ill., has been thinking for some time. He has been interested in the building and contracting business for twenty years so that he is well qualified to study out an intelligent solution of his problems. This he has done and so that all contractors and builders may know of his methods and help in getting owners and contractors to adopt it he has published his ideas in book form, "Choosing Bidders and Awarding Contracts."

In helping to get this system generally used you will help yourself, your brother contractor, the business, the owner, and, in fact, all people interested in contracting and building.

In the first pages of the book Mr. Nelson tells of the things done by a building committee in advertising for bids. The doings of this committee are told of in story form and is called "A 1 to 160 Shot."

A large building to cost \$200,000 is to be put up. The committee is after all the bids it can get and, as usual, is going to award the contract to the contractor who makes the lowest bid regardless of his past record or qualifications. Jack Martin, a contractor and the principal character, does not put in a bid. In telling why he has not entered a bid for the contract, Martin goes on to tell one of the committee of his previous experience in this respect.

It was relative to entering a bid for a similar contract. Martin's bid in this case was \$4,800 higher than the lowest. He therefore lost the contract, but the building owners were out more than this \$4,800 when the building was (Continued to page 146.)



# Where Time Means Money

On building jobs of every nature, time is a factor of prime importance—more so today than ever before because labor is scarce and wages are high.

Therefore, mechanical power is becoming more and more important every day—every job that you can handle in quicker time and with less help than by old-fashioned methods means increased profits for you.



Ideal engines and Ideal equipment are saving time and making money on thousands of building jobs today. Wherever there is material to hoist, water to pump or other work requiring power, Ideal Engines are dividend paying investments.

The carpenter and builder find reliable power an absolute necessity — power that will give them dependable service every day in the year, regardless of weather conditions.

The Ideal Engine is especially adapted for the work encountered in this particular field. It is of simple, compact design, very easy to understand and operate, requiring the very minimum of care and attention.

Being of the vertical type, it requires very small floor space its light weight also makes it an easy engine to move about from job to job. The enclosed crankcase keeps out all dirt, dust and grit. In short, Ideal Engines are dirt-proof, frostproof and fool-proof.

## Special Equipment for Carpenters and Builders

The line of Ideal equipment includes hoists and pumping outfits in various types and sizes for all the different kinds of work. Single drum reversible hoists, double and single drum one way hoists, force pumping outfits and diaphram pumping outfits.

For complete details and specifications, address



Diaphram pumping outfit on skids or truck 21 H. P. only. 3" or 4" suction.

Lansing, Mich.

IDEAL ENGINE CO. R. E. OLDS, Chairman

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS FLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

630 E. Kalamazoo St.

### Pay for It

#### (Continued from page 144.)

finished. The man who got the contract had bid so low that he went broke before the job was finished. A bonding company had to be resorted to for finishing up the contract; liens were filed by sub-contractors: lawsuits were necessary and many other things came up which more than exceeded the \$4,800 asked by the higher bidder. This shows the loss to the owner of the building.

To show the loss and injustice to the contractor, Martin says that it cost him \$296.20 to prepare an estimate for the bid. There were sixteen bidders, so Martin had one chance in sixteen of getting the contract-that is, if all the contractors figured as carefully as he did. But some don't and some cut the price to get the contract. This left him but one chance in thirty, so Martin concluded. Errors are only human things; so it was further concluded that the chance of getting the contract was only one in forty, on a possible profit of \$3,000. The profit in that case should have been forty times the \$296.20 or nearly \$12,000. Thus note that the profits possible were only one-quarter of what they should be. For this reason the one-to-forty chance is made-a one-to-one hundred and sixty chance of ever getting anything out of the \$296.20 spent for making the estimate. Martin said that he could not lose that money and so, as in the majority of the cases, he added it to the prices he asked for work which he did. In reality this \$296.20 should be paid by the people who wanted and received the benefit of his bid-that is, the building committee.

To see that the contractor gets, from the owner, what it cost him to make the bid, Mr. Nelson, in the pages following the story, gives the details of a very good system to remedy this fault. Specific rules are given here. Briefly they state

If the Owner Wants Competition Let Him that the owner desiring bids shall select his own bidders. Each shall be paid for his services as a bidder and in this way the owner can have as much competitive bidding as he is willing to pay for. There are a number of rules governing the details of his paying and selecting of contractors whom he desires to have bid. These rules, with illustrations of the blank forms to be used in carrying out the system, are given in detail and will be found very instructive.

If you are interested in bettering the present bidding system, write Glen Smith, 1824 Third Avenue, Moline, Ill., and get one of these little books.

#### Here's to the Chicken!

We have always believed that Wm. J. Bryan's oft quoted "What is so mysterious as an egg?" was the last word in appreciation of the queen of breakfast foods. His tribute has been surpassed, however, by that of an old colored philosopher of our acquaintance.

"Chicken, suh," said this sage, "is the usefulest animal they is. You c'n eat 'em 'fo' they's bo'n an' aftah they's daid !"

#### Wished a Thoro Test

The negro janitor of the flat next door approached the grocer and handed him a paper containing some white powder.

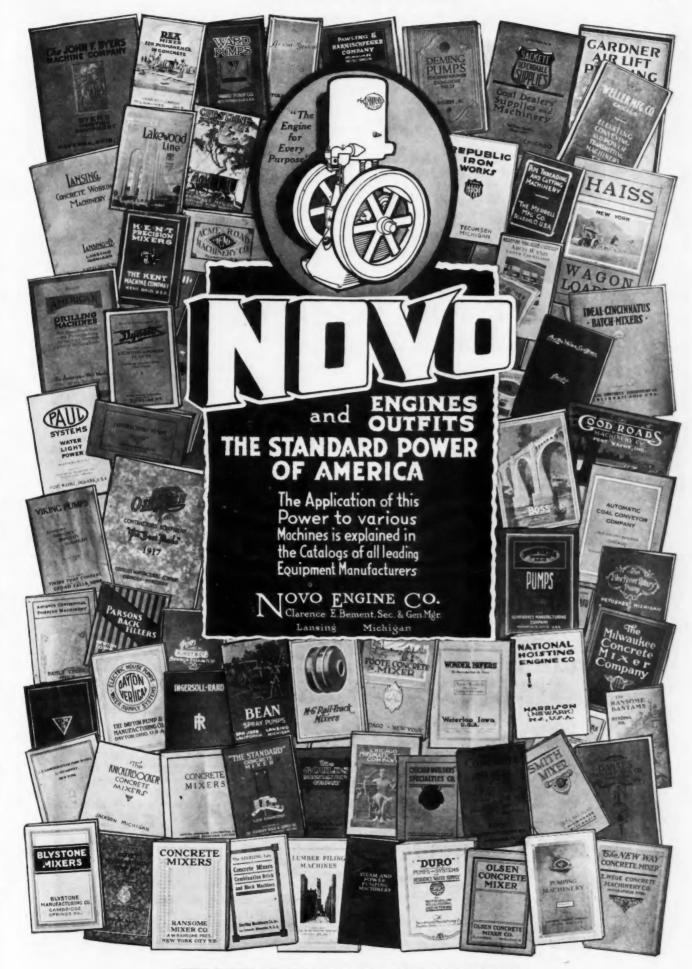
"Say, boss," he asked, "what yo' t'ink dat is? Jes' taste it an' tell me vo' 'pinion.

The grocer smelled it, then touched it to his tongue.

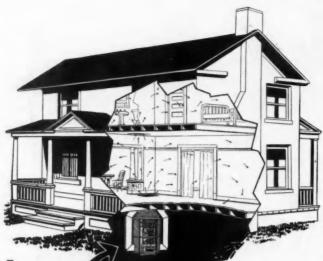
"Well, Jake, I should say it was soda."

"Dat's jes' what I say," replied the janitor, triumphantly. "I say dat's soda, but my ol' woman, she 'low it's rat pizen; she says she know 'tis. Jes' taste it again, boss, fo' to mak sure."





[April, 1917



Easy to Install Heats the Whole House

Good Profits Are Easy Installing

**Single Register Heaters** 

You can give your customer a better heating plant and make more money for yourself.

Here is the quality pipeless heating plant—built with a large grate on ball bearings—high ash pit—big white enameled water pan attached to water pan door straight side, double-ribbed fire pot—guaranteed for five years—extra large radiating surface—a real, powerful heater.

The Estate Single Register Heater is the scientifically correct pipeless system—separate flues for cold air returns—the home gets a complete circulation of warm air. One or both intake registers may be placed at a distance from the warm air register.

Easy to install—no clumsy heating pipes to fit—no hard job of tinning.

WRITE US—Get our proposition for home builders, carpenters and contractors. Address



CATALOGS BULLETINS & BOOKS RECEIVED

The following literature, dealing with subjects of interest to builders, has recently been sent in:

Medusa White Portland Cement is discussed in a 48page book, 8½x11-inches, published by The Sandusky Cement Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The book is well illustrated with photographic views showing the many uses of this white stainless cement.

"Arkansas Soft Pine—How to Finish and Paint It" is the subject of an illustrated booklet of 24 pages, 7x9 inches, by the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau, Little Rock, Arkansas.

"The Theory of Drying and Its Application to the New Humidity-Regulated and Recirculating Dry Kiln" is the subject of Bulletin No. 509 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This bulletin was prepared by Harry D. Tiemann, in charge, Section of Timber Physics, Forest Products Laboratory.

**Prentiss Vises** are illustrated and described in catalog No. 50, 72 pages, 6 by 9 inches, of the Prentiss Vise Company, 110 Lafayette St., New York City.

Why the Price of Beaver Board Had to Advance is explained in a little circular by The Beaver Board Companies, Buffalo, New York.

The line of concrete mixers manufactured by The Standard Scale and Supply Company, 1631 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is illustrated and described in their new catalog Y159.

"Standardized Power," an illustrated booklet 6x9 inches, 24 pages, presents the line of contractors' equipment manufactured by the Novo Engine Company, 701 Willow Street, Lansing, Michigan.

March number of "Graphite," published by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N. J., contains special articles pertaining to paints and the care of crucibles.

The 5- and 8-cubic foot batch mixers manufactured by the Interstate Equipment Company, 1745 Ernsperger Street, South Bend, Indiana, are illustrated and described in a 10-page booklet.

"Your Streets" is a booklet 6x9 inches, containing 34 pages of material illustrated with a great many photographic views showing concrete pavements in all parts of the country. The booklet is published by the Portland Cement Association, 111 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

"Made-to-Measure Window and Door Screens" is the title given a 24-page catalog, 6x9 inches, of the Standard Screen Company, 1848 Hastings Street, Chicago, Illinois, showing the construction of their screens and a line of screen door and window fixtures.

Sheet metal construction and products are fully covered in the general catalog No. 7 of the Willis Manufacturing Company of Galesburg, Illinois. This catalog is a handy reference book on all matters pertaining to sheet metal.

## HOLLAND FURNACES Make Warm Friends Ask Any Owner



Yes-ask any owner of a Holland Furnace.

Hear what **he** has to say about how warm it it keeps his whole house—how warm it keeps the floors—what perfect ventilation it provides—how much it saves in fuel. You will then readily understand why Holland Furnaces make warm friends everywhere. The lucky owner of a Holland Furnace regards it literally as the heart of his home. It insures a warm, healthful, cosy home—the kind of home that keeps the family circle together. Investigate the merits of the Holland Furnace and you will understand why more than thirty thousand owners declare it to be the best and most economical heating plant that can be installed in a home.

## Holland "Boosters" Also Make Warm Friends

Your recommendation, Mr. Contractor, goes a long way in the final selection of any special kind of material, appliance or fixture for the home. And your reputation and success depend very largely upon the degree of satisfaction the home owner derives from your recommendations.

You can conscientiously recommend the Holland Warm Air Furnace. You know, because you have given the subject of heating plants close study, and also because scientists have proved it, that warm, moist air, such as the Holland Furnace supplies, is the most healthful heat that can be had. You know that it costs less to install a warm air furnace than any other kind of a heating plant and that it is the most economical to operate.

Your recommendation of Holland Furnaces will make you friends. Not only does a Holland Furnace insure an abundant supply of heat in even the coldest weather at the smallest cost, but it invariably enhances the value of the house in which it is installed. Our Holland Service Home Comfort Bond is the strongest guarantee ever given with any heating plant. Free heating plans. Send your floor plan

## Special Proposition to Contractors and Builders

Holland Furnaces are not installed by dealers. We have our own special representatives who have made a study of the Holland Furnace and who make a regular business of installing it. We have a very special proposition which means increased prestige and more business for you. It is a proposition which means increased prestige and more business for you. Let us submit this proposition in detail to you. Mail the coupon for full particulars. This places you under no obligation of any kind whatsoever. Just sign and mail coupon today.

The Holland Furnace Company HOLLAND, MICH. World's Largest Installers of Furnaces 2 Factories—128 Branches HOLLAND FURNACE CO. Dept. 703, Holland, Mich.

Gentlemen: I am interested in your Special Proposition to Contractors and Builders. Without obligation to me please send me full particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

City......State.....

------

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

149

#### Catalogs, Bulletins and Books Received (Continued from page 148.)

**Portable saw mills** manufactured by The Enterprise Company of Columbiana, Ohio, are presented in a book of 24 pages, 6 by 9 inches, in which photographs, drawings and tables are liberally used to make the subject matter clear.

"How Better Lighting Yields You More Profits" is the title of a booklet by the National X-Ray Reflector Company, 235 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. The booklet explains how efficient, glareless and eye-conserving light can be secured for all working spaces.

Three "Cannon Ball" garage door hangings, comprising the "curve," the "right angle" and the "parallel" installations, are illustrated and described in a catalog of 16 pages, 8 by 9 inches, of Hunt-Helm-Ferris & Company, Harvard, Illinois.

Gas and soot consuming furnaces of The Gibson Furnace Company, Waterloo, Iowa, are presented in a 16page catalog, 6x9 inches, illustrated, together with a complete line of furnace accessories.

"Motor Trucks of America"—the fifth volume of this nature published by The B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, is an illustrated book, 7x10 inches, having 164 pages. It contains photographs of each make and detailed specifications of the various models, this material being furnished and checked by the truck manufacturers.

The King System of Ventilation is explained in a 60page book published by the King Ventilating Company. Owatonna, Minnesota. Subject matter is well illustrated with photographs, drawings and colored views. Smith-Chicago Mixers are illustrated and described in catalog No. 402 of The T. L. Smith Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Booklet is 6 by 9 inches, 48 pages, contains a table of capacities based on new rating of N. A. M. M., presents new high drum pavers and improved Smith Mixerette.

"The Proper Ventilation of Farm Buildings" is the subject of a 38-page catalog, 7x10 inches, illustrated with photographs, drawings and colored views, of The Thomas and Armstrong Company, London, Ohio.

#### -1-

#### **Detroit Steel Products Growing**

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Detroit Steel Products Company, manufacturers of Detroit Self Lubricating Springs for motor cars and trucks and Fenestra Solid Steel Windows for factory buildings, it was reported that 1916 was by far the most successful year the company has ever had. Recent indications are that 1917 will show a proportionate gain over last year. January sales already show an increase of 100 per cent over January, 1916. The capacity of the company's factory departments has been increased to meet the requirements of the rush of business which is confidently expected.

#### Schlafly Celebrates Thirtieth Year With Berger

On March 5, 1917, Julius H. Schlafly, General Superintendent of The Berger Manufacturing Company, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his service with this company. Mr. Schlafly has grown up with the organization which he has served since he was a lad of sixteen years.





**Bovee's Upright Furnace** 



**Bovee's Cast Iron Pipeless Furnace** 

Bovee's Cast Iron Pipeless Furnace ing and there is nothing more economical of fuel. With this system of piping the basement is always cool.

#### The Central Heating System

With this system of piping but one large warm air register is used directly over the furnace. It also has two cold air returns that may be taken from other rooms which greatly aids in the circulation of heat in the different rooms which and also prevents the cold air moving over the floor to reach the one central register as used with the pipeless furnace. This also allows using a rug in the room as the openings in the floor are not as large as when both hot and cold air registers are one. With the CENTRAL HEAT-DIC SUCTER are used of the former and of the reserved of ING SYSTEM we use any style of our furnaces and of suitable size to heat the building. With this system a separate pipe can easily be run to a bath room or to any other rooms, which is often very desirable.

We ship everything prepared so that any handy man can install any of the Bovee Furnaces quickly and without the aid of a tinner.

Send us a rough plan of your building for estimate on best system of heating plant.





At Special Prices to Contractors

**The Pipeless Furnace With One Register** The Central Heating System With One Warm Air and Two Cold Air Registers

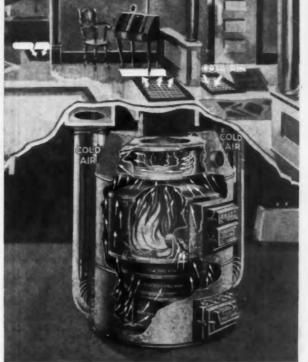
#### **Regular Piping to Each Room**

We MANUFACTURE a full line of furnaces, both UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL, which we furnish with regular piping to every room where the buildings are not arranged to be properly heated by one register. We have had a very wide experience and can tell at once on receipt of a pencil sketch of the building to be heated the best style of furnace and piping to use. The BOVEE FURNACES are well made of the best heavy material and actually use very much less fuel than other furnaces.

#### The Pipeless Furnace

This style of furnace is especially adapted to houses having large openings between rooms and open stairway to allow free circulation of the warm air. Also for old houses where it is difficult to cut piping into the walls. We use only furnaces having ample capacity to heat the building as we make different sizes suitable to heat any building from a

cottage to a large church. They are very easy to install as as there is but one register to cut in the floor directly over the furnace and no piping in the basement. The



Bovee's Upright Furnace With Central Heating System

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERY IN BUILDER

151

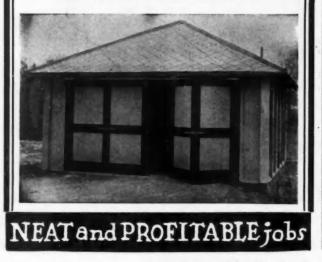


#### Car Owners want Topping Hardware

The sale and installation of Topping Hardware is only a natural consequence to your erection of a garage and garage owners can easily be shown the advantage of Topping Hardware over the ordinary hardware used on the sliding or swinging door.

> Write today for details and illustrated literature if your dealer cannot supply you

#### Safety Door Hanger Company Dept. G., Ashland, Ohio



Lost Motion Must Go (Continued from page 37.)

structure and has very much to condemn it.

The panel door, with its multiplication of lines and corners to collect dust, has no compensating advantages. Its lightness and strength can be secured in a plain door which any carpenter can make of double thickness and perfectly braced within. The facings of doors and windows should be plain and free from angles, beading, offsets, and carved blocks.

The floor space of the kitchen should not be larger than necessary. It should be entirely free from pipes coming thru the floor for water or for gas. Plumbers have been great offenders in this respect, and will continue to be unless better work be required of them. Table and sink should not be supported on legs. The entire floor should be accessible for rapid cleaning.

Correct furniture arrangement will reduce the floor space to the minimum. There should be no lost motion in tramping back and forth ten or fifteen feet from work table to the range and sink.

To secure comfort in small working space close to the stove or range provision must be made for carrying off the heat from over the stove. This can be done by means of a window above the stove with sash so hung that it can be swung open below and thus give exit to the heat and gases. This window, too, provides excellent light over the cook stove and would render a hood over the range unnecessary.

A floor of tiling laid in cement is ideal perhaps, but one of cement, covered with good linoleum or rubber sheeting, is better on account of their elasticity, which is less tiresome to those standing a long time on the floor.

The walls should be plastered with cement, and not the rough finish either, but a thoroly well smoothed surface should be put on, that can stand washing. No paint or finish should be used for the purpose of not "showing dirt." The day has gone by when dark or gray or brown colors can be used so that walls or floor may not show dirt.

The range or stove must not stand on the ordinary stove legs, but on a base of smooth finish perfectly inclosing the space under the stove. This space is too difficult to sweep; and to clean with a mop around the stove legs is impossible. And there should be nothing in the kitchen impossible of cleansing and *rapid* cleansing.

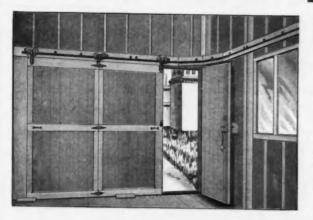
All the lost motion from size of kitchen, bad furniture arrangement or bad form and fashion of furniture, finish of walls, and floor space should be gotten rid of. Every weight should be taken from the housewife's shoulders and she should be given the best chance possible to run her race in patience.

Gentry, Ark.

## MYERS Right Angle Garage-Door Hangers-No.

For Inside or Outside Sliding Doors on Any Building

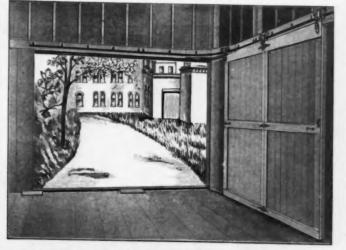
It's the New Myers Right Angle Garage-Door Hangers for you who want modern doorways for your garage, or for any other buildings where uniform all-weather door service is desired.



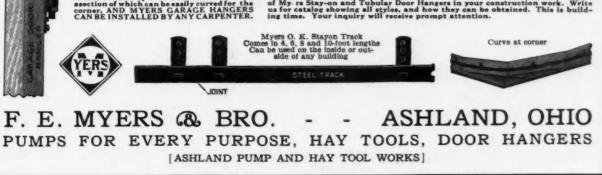
Then, too, swinging doors are always of more or less bother the year through. Hard to open and close-must be securely fastened back when opened and latched every time they are closed. If not, they are bound to swing free in the wind, causing much annoyance. And, by the way, it is difficult to open swinging doors after heavy snows or during cold snaps when ice collects, and the ground or cement outside heaves up because of frost action. These troubles are lost sight of when Myers Hangers are used, and here are the reasonsjust note how common-sense they are:

MYERS RIGHT ANGLE GARAGE - DOOR HANGERS have heavy maileable iron frame, tandem rollers, mounted engine trucks and re-volving on hard steel roller being raised or top wind on hard steel roller being raised or lewed, or model in or other being raised or lewed, or model in or other being raised or lewed, or model in or other being raised or lewed, or model in or other being raised or lewed. DUBLE STAY-ON DEVICE pre-rents trolley leaving track. CRANK SHAPED permits hanger being used with any thick-net intervening aisse work nicely. An ordinary 30-inch swinging door can be aliding doors. THIS HANGER WILL OPE-nate to advantage in connection with the aliding doors. THIS HANGER WILL OPE-nate of on orw. THIS HANGER WILL OPE-nate on of which can be easily curved for the assection of which can be easily curved for the assection of which can be easily curved for the section curved for the section which curved for the section curved for the section which curved for the section curved for the section which curved for t MYERS RIGHT ANGLE GARAGE - DOOR

You know that of't times a garage is built in close quarters, sometimes set at an angle with the surrounding buildings so that an easy and convenient entrance can be obtained. No room for swinging doors, or for track extension to left or right for regular sliding doors. Just note how the MYERS GARAGE HANGER overcomes these difficulties. Doors roll along on the inside of the building, and slide around the corner on the curved track, as shown in illustrations, out of the way, leaving the entire front open for entrance; besides, they take up but little space and are entirely free from weather conditions.



this and the many other styles your construction work. Write can be obtained. This is build-Hangers d how the



#### The Why of Portland Cement Advance

In connection with the advance in the prices of building materials during the last two years, information reaches the public occasionally which indicates that the manufacturer, in dealing with labor and raw materials, has the vexing problem of high prices before him quite as well as the consumer.

The cement manufacturer today is charging for cement from 20 to 50 cents per barrel more than three or four years ago.

One manufacturer of cement, in discussing his difficulties, said: "As compared with 1915, cost results for January, 1917, show that coal for power and burning was 25 cents higher per barrel for finished cement. In other words the amount we are obliged to pay for coal now has increased the cost of manufacturing a barrel of cement 25 cents, as compared with the early part of 1915. We are paying 35 per cent higher wages, which has increased the cost of manu-

facturing cement several cents per barrel. All repair and renewal material has increased in cost by percentages varying from 30 per cent to 250 per cent. The increase in the cost of insurance due to the general adoption of compensation insurance and the increase in taxes have also added to our cost of doing business 1 cent per barrel. We have been compelled to pay higher salaries. Our operating costs are considerably higher than formerly by reason of frequent interruptions due to shortage of cars and delays in transportation. All of these factors and the general increase in the cost of all items entering into the problem of manufacturing cement have vexed the cement makers and have compelled them to charge more for their product, a situation which is not at all relished by them because of the fact that one of their most prominent arguments for the use of concrete is not only its economy and permanence, but its relative low cost as compared with other materials which for many purposes are rivals of concrete."

For Up-to-Date Barns---Wilder Patent Steel-Latch Cattle Stanchions

Wise contractors insist upon them. All hardwood—except the patented steel latch. Comfortable, noiseless and easy to adjust. Won't rust, rock or loosen at the joints.

1—Cross-bolted top block; won't split. 2—Top one of the two pins on which stanchion revolves when closed. 3—Cast lug; holds stanchion rigid when open. 4—High carbon rustless steel latch. 5 and 8—Stop bolt and steel clip which limit width of opening. 6—Stationary upright. 7—Movable upright. 9— String piece; mortised for cast lug.

Automatically rigid when open—swings freely when latched. Opened or closed without removing mittens. Write for full information.

**Study Wilder Construction** 

WILDER-STRONG IMPLEMENT COMPANY Box K MONROE, MICHIGAN

### **KREOLITE WOOD BLOCK FLOORS** The Ideal Floor for Horse Stables, Cow Stalls, Piggeries and Driveways



Kreolite Wood Block Floors in Horse Stables of Tivoli Brewing Company, Detroit, Mich.

THIS floor replaced a concrete and plank floor. It can be cleaned with a hose, like a cement floor, yet is as comfortable on horses' feet as an earth floor.

Being extremely durable, Kreolite Wood Block Floor will not wear away or become full of holes, as would a plank or concrete floor.

Kreolite Wood Blocks are treated under hydraulic pressure with Kreolite Oil, a high grade antiseptic that is death to vermin and infectious hoof diseases.

Kreolite Wood Blocks are non-conductors of heat, warm and restful to the touch, retaining all the warmth that is produced by the animal's body.

Veterinarians, Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Farms and Stock Raisers use and endorse Kreolite Wood Block Floors.

Specifications for Laying, Samples and Barn Floor Booklet are Yours for the Asking. Write Today.

THE JENNISON-WRIGHT COMPANY, 2472 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio



HUNT-HELM-FERRIS & CO., 60 Hunt Street, Harvard, III. Send me FREE of all charges, the 126 page Keratol leather bound, pocket size "HOW BOOK" and details of your FREE BLUE PRINT SERVICE and co-operation. Enclosed find a list of folks in my vicinity who expect to build new barns, remodel old ones this Spring.

- 60 Hunt Street, Harvard, Ill.

Barn Plans FREE! DESCRIPTION OF THE "HOW" BOOK-Write for the "How" Book and details of our co-operation. 126 pages

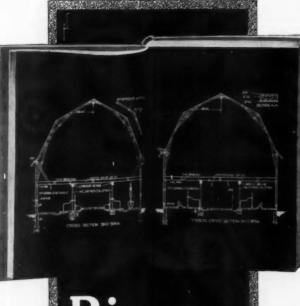
**HUNT-HELM-FERRIS & COMPANY** 

R. F. D......State.....

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Name

Post Office.



# Bigger Profits For Barn Builders

B ACK your building skill with the scientific knowledge of our barn experts.

"The James Way" Book gives the practical, helpful suggestions for better barns and barn equipment. It advises as to the best location. Basing its advice on drainage, ventilation and best distance from other buildings.

#### **Complete Dairy Barn Information**

From cover to cover "The James Way" is filled with the best, most modern dairy barn facts. Including blue print plans for complete barns, floors,

windows, ventilation, etc. Showing James Barn Equipment the equipment used by thousands of dairymen and instelled by leading builders everywhere

#### Write for This Book TODAY!

Just send us the names of farmers who intend to build or remodel, and for how many cows. James reputation added to your skill will do more to increase your income. Dairymen everywhere know the name "James" to stand for the best in barn equipment. Get in touch with us as quickly as possible. We have some barn information that will help you land jobs and beat competition. Write us now.

James Manufacturing Company EJ75 Cane Street, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.

#### Lumber Branding in a Retail Yard

(Continued from page 43.)

is. Associations of lumber manufacturers have for some time been branding their products. In some cases individual mills have done the same thing. But the retailer or jobber of plain boards and timbers has sold them as such, unidentified as to origin.

Let's analyze this experience of the Sterling Company and Mr. Dodd. Suppose that the officials of this large concern had merely put in a claim for worthless timber and had not put the case up to Mr. Dodd, but had just quit ordering from his concern, giving no reason for the action. Of course, it would have been an injustice; at the same time, it would have meant the loss of thousands of dollars worth of business.

But now there is no chance of the Sterling company being blamed for bad timber which did not come from its yards. It lets the world, and, what is more to the point, its customers know where that lumber came from. Its name is on every piece.

There is a selling psychology in this marking system. Without going into detail you know the value of a trade mark. Practically every thing you buy is trade marked. The reason is that you know what you are buying. When you buy trade marked lumber you know from whom you secured it. If it isn't up to standard you know who to blame; if it is, you know of whom to purchase the next time.

Marking lumber is little trouble. The system adopted by the Sterling Company is simple. The lumber is being loaded onto wagons, trucks or into cars, the checker imprints the name with a large rubber stamp and an indelible ink pad. Rain will not wash it off; it is easily covered with paint and no part of the wood is spoiled by a burned-in mark.

Mr. Dodd is enthusiastic over the plan he has adopted. In telling of it, he declared that it will save his company the possibility of future ruptures with its customers, and it will also advertise to them the fact that the Sterling company stands back of any material the company sells. This he believes is good business.

In the December number of the AMERICAN BUILD-ER, the opinions of two well known men in the lumber world regarding the trademarking of lumber were given. K. S. Kellogg, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association discussed this phase of lumber distribution and cited the action of the National Association in commending the practice among manufacturers. G. A. Townsend, sales manager of the Great Southern Lumber Company, told why his company brands its lumber.

But it remained for the Sterling Lumber & Supply Co. to inaugurate the practice among dealers and jobbers.

It is usual to end a story with a moral by putting that moral into words. Therein this story is different.

#### The Louden Architectural Department

E.E.Lehmann's Beautiful Barn

is the most complete organization of its kind in America devoted exclusively to the practice of barn architecture. Every member of the staff is a barn specialist.

This organization can be of material assistance to you in your barn building operations without cost to you. Its service is valuable and comprehensive.

der

## Let These Men Help You **Plan Your Barns**

Let us show you how complete and convenient, roomy and labor-saving, warm and well ventilated a moderate priced Louden-planned barn can be.

Show your prospective client suggestive sketches and blue prints specially designed to meet his individual needs. They will give you a decided advantage over less aggressive competition and help you land valuable contracts.

The Louden Architectural department is in reality a SERVICE DEPARTMENT of The Louden Machinery Company. Consequently much of the valuable service it renders is ab-solutely free. There is no charge for preliminary sketches and suggestions or for advisory Complete working plans and material lists are furnished at actual cost of production. service.

### This Valuable Book of Plans Free to **Contractors and Carpenters**

Don't fail to get a copy of "Louden Barn Plans," our 112-page book of practical farm building plans and dollar-saving information on barn construction.

If you build barns you need this book. It contains more than seventy representative plans for barns and other farm buildings, with full description and estimated cost of each; also many pages devoted to grading, drainage, concrete work, lighting, ventilating and other important factors in barn building.

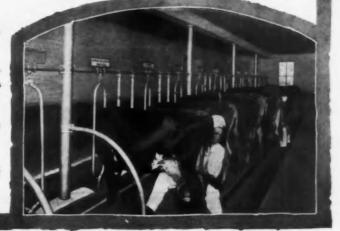
Your request on a post card will bring you this valuable book, postpaid. No expense. No obligation. Write for it.

#### The Louden Machinery Co. (Established 1867)

5511 Court Street, Fairfield, Iowa

State.....

Manufacturers of The Louden Mach. Co., 5511 Court Street, Fairfield, Iowa Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers Barn and Garage Door Hangers Please send me, postpaid, the book checked below. Animal Pens Water Bowls Louden Barn Plans Your Complete Catalog Horse Barn Equipment Hay Unloading Tools **Cupolas and Ventilators** Name ..... "Everything for the Barn P. O.....



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

157

the Villa III

#### Why the Architect and Contractor Should Advertise

Advertising is selling by means of publicity. If it were possible and economical for you to see all of your prospective clients in person and show your ideas or tell about how you can help them, there would be no need for printed advertisements. But the architect and contractor cannot expect all prospective clients to come to his office voluntarily, nor can he expect all to see samples of his work.

The recommendation of satisfied clients is good advertising, but it is not ordinarily sufficient in itself to build up a large business quickly. The distributing of samples is excellent advertising, but hardly practical in your case. Besides, you may want to sell your experience and your services in other towns and cities than your home location. Therefore, newspapers, street car cards, mailing cards or folders, personal letters or some similar form of advertising should be used. Instead of reaching one or two persons at a time with the spoken personal solicitation, your advertisement, with its printed sales talk and, if possible, pictures of finished work, and testimonial letters, reaches hundreds of readers.

The object of your advertisement is not always to complete a sale. It may do so and require only your personal closing of the deal, but your main object is to attract the reader's attention to you and your work and draw him to you when he is in the market for your services.

You can readily see the advantage of having hundreds of home buyers, business men, auto owners, farmers, etc., thinking of you and your work, rather than the few with whom you could witherwise come into personal touch.—"Doo-R-Ways."

#### "Caveat Emptor" By the Man from the Lumber Yard . (Continued from page 41.)

Having always been interested in young men I had quite a chat with him when he came home from school, and in the course of our talk I asked him, what his motto was. With that cocksureness of a young chap just out of school, and with the freedom used in addressing an old friend of the family, he promptly answered: "*Caveat emptor*." It was too deep for me, but being called away just then I was unable to inquire the meaning which I learned later, was "Buyer Beware."

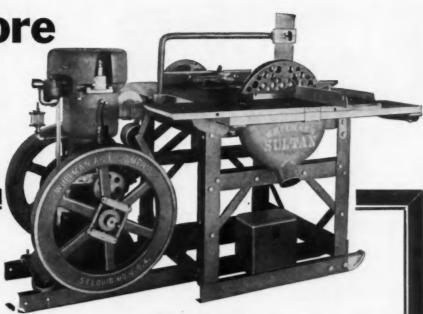
#### Juggling vs Merit

About a year later I stopped off to see the C. Schmidt & Son Company, and found that the father had died and the young man was doing a most excellent business. I remarked to him that evidently "Caveat emptor" was winning out. He told me that his father had had old fashioned ideas about taking care of his customers, giving full value, etc.; but he was for making the money. The old way was too slow. He figured that with the completion of contracts on hand he would clean up more than his father had in any two seasons. He said that there were always ways to beat specifications. He had much more to say along the same line.

(Continued to page 160.)



## Look before you buy! SEND COUPON FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON THE SULTAN



159

You ARE or WILL BE in the market for a saw rig outfit! Or maybe you use nothing but hand sawed work or send all work to the planing mill.

Whatever it may be in your particular case you,

being in the building field, are interested in the quickest and most economical way of getting your millwork done.

Read this description of the Sultan Portable Saw Rig as follows—study the illustration above—examine a Sultan in operation if possible—before you buy.

The Sultan Saw Rig is made from a good grade of gray iron and the surface is finished perfectly. The frame is steel made from heavy angle iron, hot riveted together, thus insuring perfect rigidity, but light in weight.

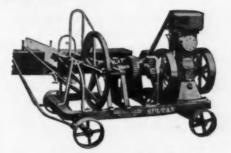
The cross cut saw and rip saw is provided with a gravity blower to carry away all sawdust from the engine. The size of the table top is  $41\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 36 inches, built of iron entirely, to give long life and continuous service. The rip and cross cut guides slide in iron grooves, the rip gauges being adjustable so that lumber can be ripped and planed on the bevel. Belt tightener is fastened to bottom of frame and is so situated to permit easy adjustment at will. The saw has jointer head, dado or groover head

> Send coupon for further information on this wonderful little machine and our catalog of Sultan Contractors' Equipment.

The Portable Sultan

boring outfit, sanding disc emery wheel, and jig saw if desired, but we do not recommend a jig saw because they are not practical from an economical standpoint.

The engine we build for this saw is a special 5-horse power, high speed, 4-cycle water cooled unit engine, and it is low in height to accommodate table.



Combined Engine and Saw Rig

This is the Whitman Combined Engine and Drag Saw, consisting of a Whitman's Steel Drag Saw connected directly through 4 sets of gears to water cooled 4-cycle engine, mounted on a heavy alliron truck. Ideal for builders, contractors. Saws heavy timbers as they lie on the ground. Slow, tedious handsawing entirely eliminated.

### Whitman Agricultural Company 7304 So. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY For Our Special Low Prices and Catalog of Sultan Contractors' Equipment Name... City... State



## Build to comply with the ordinances of your city—

EVERY requirement of your client has been considered in the construction of 3-Way Sidewalk Doors.

They are watertight and absolutely flush with the sidewalk.

The frame of the Type "C" door is of wrought steel channel construction, welded at the mitred corners and is absolutely watertight. Both types of frames are drilled and tapped for drainpipe connection. Shipments can be made on Type "C" door in 2 or 3 days' time.

The frame of the Type "D" door is cast in one solid piece of iron in the shape of a gutter, and deliveries can be made in from 4 to 6 days' time. The hinges in both types of doors are of heavy brass concealed in the gutter affording no stub toe.

The door leaves are of exceptionally light and rigid steel construction and open easily without the use of clumsy mechanical contrivances, and are automatically locked when closed.

Both types of doors are furnished in either illuminated or diamond top. These doors are easy to install, and are sure to give your client satisfaction and allow you a good margin of profit on the sale and installation.



**Prism Company** 

La Porte, Indiana

Eastern Office: Spring & Wooster Sts., New York, N. Y.

#### "Caveat Emptor"

(Continued from page 158.)

It was the old story of reaping the sowing. The harvest of sharp tricks is always thorny.

Schmidt kept within the law. His schooling enabled him to do that. Because of his skinning down process, he made more money on his contracts than anyone else, but he finally paid a big price. He lost in one season the heritage of a good reputation which was left him by his father. One instance of his duplicity was especially pathetic. He had bought a lot and put up a showy bungalow. It was equipped to be heated by hot air, but the furnace was not put in. He priced it at \$3,100.00. Learning that an old lady in the town had received some money, with which to buy a home, from her son who had been prosperous, he called on her, secured her interest in this property and took her to see it the next afternoon. This was late in October. He timed it so they reached the house about 5 P. M. He showed her the conveniences of the house, the registers, etc. The old lady talked more about his father, whom she called "Carl," than she did about the house. She knew that what Carl's son did was right. She only had \$3000.00, but Schmidt consented to turn the house over to her for that sum and the papers were drawn and money paid the next day. In about a week the old lady having had coal put in, moved her belongings, and on going into the basement, discovered that there was no furnace in.

She hastened to see Schmidt, but he laughed at her, and told her that it wasn't his fault she hadn't looked in the basement. One of her friends had an attorney look the matter up, but he saw at once that she had no case. Before the furnace could be installed a cold rain set in and she died from pneumonia.

Several other transactions of a shady sort, and his constant skinning of the job placed him under suspicion.

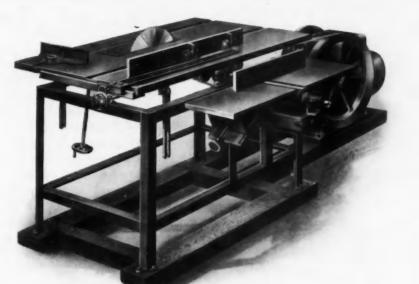
#### The Political Pull That Failed

Schmidt was quite a politician and when the new Court House was to be built he pulled wires and secured the contract. It was a half million dollar building, but he secured the backing of his bank on the showing of profit that he figured. The unfortunate thing for him was that his gang was thrown out of office just as the building was completed, but before it was turned over to the county.

The new people found that the escutcheons were plated in place of genuine bronze, and that only a few of the vertical steel columns in the frame which (Continued to page 162.)

161

# The Machine You Are Waiting For!



A New Portable Woodworker

## Here It Is!

An iron and steel construction, electrically welded, (except skids of yellow pine) insuring EVERLAST-ING rigidity.

This practical Woodworker with its PATENTED features is the result of the inventor's ten years' experience and experiment with all types of woodworkers.

This woodworker is faultless in design! It will POSI-TIVELY perform the work expected of INDIVIDUAL machines.

Ask us about our *new* PATENTED features! Ours is a machine that can be operated RIGHT HANDED, something that has NEVER before been accomplished on a PORTABLE WOOD-WORKER. Our machine establishes a precedent—do you know what this means? The labor-saving advantages of FOUR separate and distinct machines, combined, each retaining its individual value, AND AT THE PRICE OF ONE.

Write us for circulars and data, with complete information on this efficient, labor-saving woodworker.

#### You Want It Now Act Today



Local Agents Wanted

MANUFACTURED BY HERCULES MACHINE COMPANY

MACHINERY MERCHANTS, Inc. 50 Church St. DISTRIBUTORS New York

.

#### "Caveat Emptor"

(Continued from page 160.)

were easily gotten at were fireproofed with concrete, as per specifications.

Of course all this was played up in the press and the bank had to take over all of Schmidt's assets to protect themselves. A settlement was made so that the bank lost very little, but Schmidt was wiped out.

No one save his own family felt any grief.

No man whose motto is "*Caveat emptor*" ever has, nor ever can make a permanent success.

#### The Ant as a Result Getter

Did you ever consider that every building job is merely the repetition of the same process used by the ant?

It is the same working together along a preconceived plan that makes possible our great railway systems with their magnificent terminals which are the wonders of the world.

Some time since it was necessary for me to meet several men from various sections of the country in New York. I was unable to get reservations on the Pennsylvania train which was being taken by one other delegate to the conference.

That morning I had over four hours to clean up my work before I stepped onto the 20-hour train at the La Salle Street station, which is no insignificant pile of brick and mortar costing some five millions. I knew that my friend was leaving that old rookery known as the Union station at the same instant. It naturally brought to mind the sixty million dollar station that is now being built to take its place. When I was a youngster we used to run races around the block, one going around one side and the other around the opposite side. Some times one of the runners would forget that his competitior was on the job and slacked his pace.

#### A Thousand Mile Race

All the way to New York that kept in my mind. My steed was undoubtedly on the job as he rushed my coach into Cleveland, thence to Buffalo and Albany and began the long home slide down the banks of the Hudson. As I sat with the Pennsylvania folder in hand and followed in my mind my friend from the time he raised a dust in the sand hills around Gary and across Indiana and Ohio, I could not see any handicap for him until he got into the Allegany mountains, but I knew that he was given an extra horse to get him up over the horseshoe bend down into Altoona.

When I arrived at the Grand Central Depot, a structure that cost as many millions as Uncle Sam has invested in forts, I did not tarry, but hastened into the subway and was soon signing my name in (Continued to page 164.)



1461 Lumber Exchange Building, 9 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

## The Hobbs Block Machine

#### Positively the Leading Machine

Although the Hobbs is the last word in the art of block making, it is the lowest priced good machine made. Makes common block or the finest Broken Ashlar work, uses the wettest concrete, and positively is the fastest, and we can prove it.

#### Made in Two Sizes 16" and 24" Machines

Only the Hobbs has Composition Face Plates, Automatic Dividing Plates, and a range of over two thousand distinct sizes of blocks. Can you beat it?

Get our Catalogue and our terms for time or cash

HOBBS CONCRETE MACHINERY COMPANY GEO. M. FRIEL, Mgr. 234 Hamilton Ave., COLUMBUS, OHIO

## Anchor Automatic Tampers FIT ANY BLOCK MACHINE



Anchor Tamper over Hobbs 24" Machine

or any brick machine. These tampers will save enough in cost of labor to pay for themselves in sixty days and also produce blocks perfectly stamped. You can prove this to your own satisfaction in your own way. We will ship an Anchor Tamper on

## FREE TRIAL

We will install it and if it suits you we hope to make a sale. And we agree to furnish, free of charge, any or all parts that break or wear out within three years from date of purchase. Each machine has this

#### THREE YEAR GUARANTEE

Write today for full information as to this GREAT FREE TRIAL OFFER — mentioning the make of block or brick machine you operate.

Anchor Concrete Stone Co., Rock Rapids, Iowa Geo. M. Friel, Eastern Agent 234 Hamilton Ave., Columbus, Ohio



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

163



## Quality Retailers Sell PEARL the Quality Screen

VU'LL find genuine G & B PEARL Wire Cloth on sale at the best retail stores in America. No other screen material made offers so many distinct advantages for door, window and porch screening as G & B PEARL Wire Cloth. That's why merchants whose policy is "quality first" sell and endorse it.

The first requirement of wire cloth is durability. Rust, not wear, ruins screens. G & B PEARL resists rust and outwears painted and galvanized cloths so far that there is no ground for comparison. The process which makes PEARL so durable is a secret of The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., consequently no similar cloth can be "just the same" in wear or manufacture. Make sure you get the genuine by looking for the marks of identification. Two Copper wires in the Selvage and a Round Tag on each roll of G&B PEARL Wire Cloth. Insist on seeing them.

> and recommends G & B PEARL for permanently screening doors, windows and porches. See him or write up direct for samples and literature. Address Dept. A.

The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co. New York Georgetown, Conn. Chicago Kansas City Pearl is made in two weights — regular and extra heavy The best Hardware Dealer in your city sells PEARL

#### "Caveat Emptor"

(Continued from page 162.)

the big book. As I told the clerk the kind of a room I wanted, a voice at my side said: "Give me a room next to his." My friend had arrived only two minutes later than I. We found our confreres at once, and by dinner time had practically completed our business. The next time I meet one of you fellows in New York, I want you to take dinner with me at the same place. SOME DINNER. I can't tell you about it.

By noon the next day we had all of our work cleaned up and my friend having said he enjoyed himself more when I wasn't on the same train, and knowing I could work better if I didn't have him along, we decided to come back on each other's routes.

#### The Big Man of the Pennsy.

When Cassatt was President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Systems, he was greatly annoyed by the advertising of the N. Y. Central lines that they landed people in the heart of New York. He knew that as far as transcontinental traffic was concerned he could not be in the same class as the N. Y. Central, as long as they had the handicap of the ferry over the Hudson.

Engineer after engineer said it couldn't be overcome, but he said it MUST. Finally, one man showed him how to do it, but it would cost millions.

That was the period when markets were panicky and money hard to get. Nothing daunted, Cassatt raised the money, and almost singlehanded against the judgment of the majority of his board of directors, he put it thru. It cost over a hundred million, but now the Pennsy also places her passengers in the heart of New York; in fact, within walking distance of many of the best hotels.

In addition to raising the money for the tube under the Hudson, Cassatt raised the money for one of the most wonderful stations ever built in the world. It is very fitting that his memory should be preserved in bronze.

#### Honor to a Great Builder

As I stood with uncovered head before this bronze figure in the corridor of this wonderful station, and considered the MAN and the way he had BUILDED, and some who met ignominous ends by attempting the short cuts of graft and cheat, I couldn't help but consider that the same law operates, whether in the METROPOLIS or VILLAGE, and no one is swift enough to beat it.

What made the difference in the building by Cassatt and Boss Tweed, who grafted himself into the penitentiary in the building of the City Hall of New York? That same difference is found in every city around the globe. While I care for others, I espe-(Continued to page 166.)

165



YOU CAN MAKE better roofs by using Zinclad Shingle Nails. They are cheapest in the long run-for 'you, because of easy driving qualities—for the owner, because they are everlasting. Get these nails from your local lumber dealer with every purchase of shingles.

## W. H. Maze Company - Peru, Illinois

#### [April, 1917

#### "Caveat Emptor"

(Continued from page 164.)

cially reach out my arms in warning to my family of readers and shout BEWARE.

#### Which Do You Choose?

It it is easy to lie, hard to face facts.

It is easy to skimp, hard to give full measure heaped up and running over.

It is easy to be bogus, hard to be real.

It is easy to be blind to full specifications, hard to see the full letter of the law.

I would not write one word to a bigot or a Pharisee. But to the men who are responsible for the building of this generation, I would say: Build so your grandson will point with pride to your work.

Let your ideals stand for honesty in building.

From the man who drives every nail home, to the one who writes the specifications of the skyscraper, there goes out an influence that unconsciously affects your fellows.

The MAN of all the world that has touched more lives, made most for the welfare of mankind, was a carpenter. I have never seen a blue print of his structures—I doubt if they were valued at millions. While a carpenter he was a teacher—a teacher who lived as he taught. Let us build as was taught by the Carpenter of Nazareth.

THE MAN FROM THE LUMBER YARD.

#### Fundamentals of Reinforced Concrete Designs

(Continued from page 47.)

per cent of the area. More than this amount is wasteful, for it adds little strength. The spiral does not act until the concrete begins to fail and as it postpones the total failure the effect is the same as increasing the strength of the concrete in compression so we can use 20 to 25 per cent higher unit stress, depending upon the building ordinance followed. Steel in the form of a spiral, provided it has a pitch not exceeding one-sixth of the diameter, is 2.4 times as effective as the same amount placed vertically. The vertical equivalent of spiral steel is found as follows:

Let c = circumference of the core in inches.

x = pitch of spiral in inches.

a = cross sectional area of steel used for spiral.

A = Area of core in sq. in.

Then the equivalent ratio of spiral per foot of length  $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ ca \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$=1.1 \left[ \frac{a}{Ax} \right]$$

D

The strength of the hooped column is

 $P = f_{\rm c} \left( A_{\rm c} + nA_{\rm s} + 2.4nA_{\rm h} \right)$ 

in which  $A_h =$  area of spiral steel, in terms of vertical steel.

or 
$$f = \frac{1}{A} = f_{c} \left[ (1-p) + np + 2.4np' \right]$$
  
(Continued to page 168.)

## "200% Profit in my Second Year"

U<sup>P</sup> in a little town alongside the Hudson is a live man. Some day he will be a rich man. For, in a little over two years, he has not only created a business of his own, but doubled his equipment and tripled his territory.



THREE years ago this summer, he first heard of the Norwalk Vault. Scraping together \$450 he took over the franchise for his County. He kept his regular business position, working at his vault business at nights and odd times. WITHIN a year his profits had paid back his original investment, and left him a hundred dollars or so to the good besides. In his second year he cleared more than 200 per cent profit.

A LL this was done, mind you, outside his regular working hours, and, in a dark, low cellar. He had no one to help him, and no capital. Now, however, things began to change; he moved into a shop with plenty of light and air, resigned his position to devote all his time to developing his own business. In another year, he was independent with money in the bank.

O<sup>F</sup> course, the man we would rather hear from is the one a little surer of success—the man with enough capital to go into vault manufacturing for his locality in a way big enough to make it a pleasure rather than a struggle. With the Norwalk Vault it is just as easy—and a good deal more certain—to make 200 per cent on an investment of \$4,500 as on one of \$450.

THE amount of money required varies directly with the size of the territory occupied. Even in the large cities, though, the capital necessary is astonishingly small compared with the possible returns. You won't need an expensive factory-any respectable shed will do; nor high priced labor—any intelligent laborers can do the manufacturing:

high priced labor—any intelligent laborers can do the manufacturing: nor any large sum tied up in machinery or materials—a few dollars at a time will keep the work going.

E VERY day. therefore, the franchise to manufacture the Norwalk Vault in any territory becomes increasingly valuable. Nearly half of the United States has in the last six years already been taken over by local manufacturers. If your territory has not, we will invite you to compare the opportunities of the Norwalk Vault with any other business you can find.

Look through the advertisements in this or any other magazine; see if you can discover any other article, patented and trademarked, with a sale based on as unchanging a thing as the human death rate, that you can develop exclusively in a protected territory, and cash in on as fast as the article becomes known to the public.

IF the *idea* appeals to you—and you have the energy and capita adequately to take care of your territory—write us for the details. We'll be glad to answer fully and frankly every question in your list. no matter how long. No obligation whatever on your part. Address

The Norwalk Vault Company, <sup>71 Seminary Avenue</sup> Norwalk, Ohio

# Non-Breakable-It's All-Steel

A strong, accurate Mitre Box is a necessity for anyone who wants to make clean joints and close fits in cabinet or ornamental woodwork. The Goodell Pratt All-Steel Mitre Box, with its riveted truss-frame steel construction, is unbreakable and everlastingly accurate. It is made in five sizes to take five different sizes of Disston back-saws; the width of the box is always the same, all sizes having a capacity of  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " at right angles. The saw lever swings  $45^{\circ}$  either right or left from the center, looking at any angle.

#### Partial List of Goodell-Pratt Tools

Squares	Screw-drivers	Bit Braces
Drills	Hacksaws	Punches
Levels	Saw Sets	Lathes
Vises	Calipers	Grinders
Gauges	Micrometers	

Ask for the Complete Catalog

GOODELL - PRATT COMPANY GREENFIELD, MASS.



1500 GOOD TOOLS

GOODELL PRATT

1. 1. 1.

er cre d

he al or g: a

alf ver to

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

167



# Good for a peration

The first RU-BER-OID roof was laid nearly 25 years ago.

It was a novelty.

But it made good.

RU-BER-OID became the standard prepared roofing.

Time has proved it the best and least expensive of all roofings.

RU-BER-OID roofs laid more than 20 years ago are still giving good service. Many of them have not cost one penny for repairs.

You can distinguish genuine RU-BER-OID from imitations by the "Ru-ber-oid Man" on the wrapper.

Your dealer will show you RU-BER-OID in Slate Gray, Tile Red and Copper Green.

#### THE STANDARD PAINT CO.

587 Woolworth Building, New York

BOSTON CHICAGO Also makers of Ru-ber-old Shingles and Impervite Waterproofing for Concrete The Paraffine Paint Co., San Francisco (Under License) The Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal



#### **Reinforced Concrete Designs**

(Continued from page 166.)

in which p' = ratio spiral steel expressed as equivalent vertical steel.

In Fig. 2 is shown a beam bending under load. In the middle of the span is shown a vertical line A c, an extension of a radial line. On one side of this line is a radial intercept A'b and on the other side a radial intercept A''d.

Provided the material is homogeneous, that is, uniform in quality and strength, and is not stressed bevond the elastic limit, a vertical section plane before the beam bends is plane after it bends. That is, A c is straight before the load is applied and the lines  $A \ b$  and A''d are also straight, altho the horizontal separation bc is greater than A A' and cd is greater than A A''. In Fig. 3 the line A'b is assumed to be moved across Ac so the space A A' = b'c. This is equivalent to revolving the line Ac until it becomes A'b', parallel to A'b.

In Fig. 4 this is again shown to illustrate the two force triangles, the upper one representing compression and the lower one tension. The material being homogeneous the neutral axic x.....x' is midway between the top and bottom edges. The force triangles are therefore equal, the stress being zero at the neutral axis and a maximum at the edges. The maximum unit stress (skin stress some men call it), is designa-

ted by the letter f. The average stress is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The area

of each force triangle is  $\frac{f}{2} \times \frac{h}{2} = \frac{fh}{4}$ .

We have been considering a thin slice of a beam, and as a beam has breadth we will use the letter b(breadth) to designate this. Our force triangles now fhb

become wedges each with a volume =

Forces act thru the center of gravity of bodies and the center of gravity of a triangle is - from the base. The distance between the center of gravity of the two 2h force triangles is - as shown in Fig. 4.

3 The total compressive force is equal to the total tensile force exerted to resist bending and each force wedge acts with a moment arm =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , so we obtain the

moment of resistance by multiplication, thus:  $M = \frac{2h}{3} \times \frac{fbh}{4} = \frac{2fbh^2}{12} = \frac{fbh^2}{6}$  for a rectangular

beam of homogeneous material; that is, one in which (below the elastic limit) the tensile strength equals the compressive strength.

(Continued to page 170.)

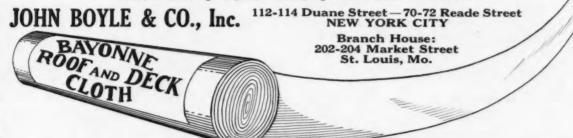
## The Roof You Put On

-can make or ruin your standing with your clients. A shoddy, leaky roof is one of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction. Don't take chances with inferior roofing materials. Use

## **BAYONNE** Roof and Deck Cloth

**Bayonne** makes the roof absolutely water-tight. Laid on dry boards. Can't crack or peel as ordinary roofing. canvas does. No buckling as with metal. **Bayonne** is made by a special process that resists the weather. It is the best you can buy—and the most economical. It's honest value.

Sample Book N gives prices and laying instructions. Write for it.







#### Comfortable and Cozy within, although the storm rages without

within, although the storm rages without CON-SER-TEX is a specially treated high grade cotton fabric particularly well adapted for roofing and porch covering. It will not, stretch, crack nor blister. No more noise and rattle when the elements let loose. No more leaky spots nor repair bills after the storm has passed. CON-SER-TEX preserves the coziness and safety of the home during the storm. Every earpenter, builder and owner should send for our new illustrated

Every carpenter, builder and owner should send for our new illustrated bookiet, "Roofing Facts and Figures." It proves the many advantages of "CON-SER-TEX" Canvas Roofing.

WILLIAM L. BARRELL & CO. 8 Thomas Street New York City CHICAGO DISTRIBUTOR Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., 430-40 Wells Street CALIFORNIA DISTRIBUTORS Waterhouse & Price Co., Los Angeles The Pacific Building Material Co., San Francisco

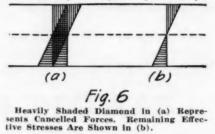
#### **Reinforced Concrete Design**

(Continued from page 168.)

In Fig. 5 is shown a beam of two pieces with a hinged joint. In the top of the joint is a block of rubber and at the bottom is a coiled spring. When a load is placed on top the beam will, of course, bend at the hinged joint. It requires no effort of imagination to prove that in the top of the open joint the tendency to close is opposed by the rubber and in the bottom the tendency to open is opposed by the spring. Actually the hingc midway is not required. It merely locates definitely the position of the neutral axis, and to consider the hinge as a necessary feature is likely to confuse one as to the action of resisting forces in a beam. The neutral axis is the point where the character of stress changes from tension to compression, or from compression to tension. In a beam of homogeneous material, that is, one in which the tensile and compressive strengths are equal, with symmetrical cross-section, the neutral axis will be midway between the top and bottom surface, or skin. At the skin the stress is a maximum. At the neutral axis it is zero. A diagram illustrating this is triangular and is termed a force triangle.

In Fig. 6 (a) the compressive triangle has vertical lines and the tensile triangle has horizontal lines. Each triangle overlaps the other and the heavily shaded diamond center indicates a cancellation of one force by another.

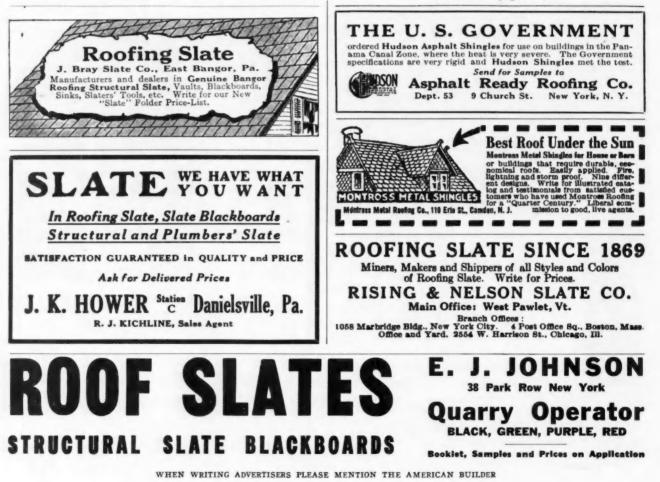
The remaining effective stresses are shown in Fig. 6 (b). The neutral axis is therefore the point where the tensile and compressive stresses are definitely separated. In a beam with a finite breadth, for we have been considering only a thin vertical slice, the neutral axis becomes the neutral plane. The use of the word neutral implies a point, place or plane where



there is definite neutralization of opposite forces, or stresses. The force acting along the neutral plane is therefore horizontal shear, for the forces acting on either side are opposite in character and equal in magnitude.

The principle of the lever is evident. The length of the lever arm is the distance between centers of gravity of the opposite forces and the fulcrum is situated in the neutral plane.

In a reinforced concrete beam steel is placed near the lower edge to take all the tension, for, roughly speaking, concrete is ten times stronger in compression (Continued to page 172.)







having to wait for plaster to dry. But that's not all —there's no running back to refit windows and doors, as the house is free from moisture. And when the last nail is driven, the house is ready for occupancy, free of all odors or dampness caused by new plaster.

But the saving in first cost of building is not the only thing in favor of Compo-Board. First cost is last cost. It cannot fall off, crack or dent and if the wall happend to get bumped with the corner of a table, chair or door knob, when the door is thrown open suddenly, there will be no hole.

The wood core of the genuine Compo-Board is what gives it such great strengh, durability, moisture-proof, non-warping and non-shrinking qualities. No other wall board is made with the wood core, so be sure you get Compo-Board when you ask for it.

get Compo-Board when you ask for it. Sold by dealers in strips four feet wide by one to 18 feet long.

by one to 18 feet long. Write for sample and interesting booklet.

The Compo-Board Co., 5777 Lyndale Ave. N.,

Minneapolis - Minnesota

To The Standard Paint Co., New York.

The Impervite Stucco work is the best job in the County, not a hair-crack in the whole building. Carbon Cement Block Company.

To The Standard Paint Co., Chicago.

We tried everything to overcome water seeping through the **cellar wall.** Are now using the room for pianos and there is no sign of dampness. Bell Brothers Music Company. To The Standard Paint Co., New York.

The pit goes twenty-five feet below water level. It was originally waterproofed with ten layers of tar and felt, which failed. The Impervite system was decided on and a <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inside facing was applied in 1912 and has been absolutely successful. Isaac Hopper Sons, Inc.

We ordered 5000 lbs. of Impervite for plastering several reservoirs. We have had no leaks, we have had no cracks and it has held on a stone wall where we very often had trouble in being able to hold the cement plaster. Frederick & Bradenbaugh.

Your Reputation Demands

PROCESSED

Contains no dirty, black

materials or cheap, punky

Write for Samples and Information

"jack pine" fibers.

THE UPSON CO. Fiber Board 16 Upson Point, Lockport, N.Y.

LOOK FOR THE FAMOUS BLUE CENTER



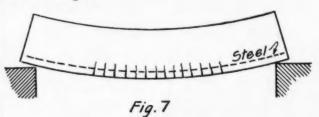
than in tension. In a plain concrete beam the neutral plane will be very high because the tensile and compressive forces must be equal. The tensile stress will be low and the compressive stress will be high, but the lever arm is a constant. The relative volumes of the two force wedges will be approximately as 10 is to 1.

When steel reinforcement is used the area required is computed on the assumption that it will carry all the tension and the value of the concrete in tension below the neutral axis is neglected. The tensile stress, thereforce, does not vary from zero at the neutral axis to a maximum, but the compressive stress above the neutral axis does so vary.

The ratio of deformation between concrete and steel prevents the consideration of the value of concrete in tension. Experiments have shown that when steel embedded in concrete is stressed in tension to an amount practically equal to the tensile strength of an area of concrete equal to the steel area, multiplied by the ratio of deformation, the concrete cracks. The tensile strength per square inch in the concrete at the

level of the steel =  $\frac{f_s}{n}$ , in which  $f_s$  = unit tensile steel stress.

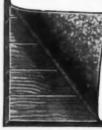
These cracks are vertical and fairly uniformly spaced. They probably extend as far into the beam as the neutral axis when the beam is on the point of failure. If the beam is well made and the bond of the concrete to the steel is good the cracks are so small, because numerous, that there is no danger of the entrance of moisture in large enough amounts to cause rusting of the steel. It is therefore possible to use steel with a very high stress, for the ratio of deformation is not a stress ratio as in the case of columns carrying direct compressive stress. In a column a high compressive stress on the concrete may strip it from the steel. In beams a high tensile stress in the concrete merely cracks it and the concrete between the cracks clings to the steel and protects it from corrosion. The vertical tension cracks in beams are shown in Fig. 7.



Showing Vertical Tension Cracks.

The ratio of deformation plays an important part in determining the location of the neutral axis in concrete beams. In the Chicago Building Code the following values are used as a result of experiments:

(Continued to page 174.)



# BEAVER BOARD

## Count the Walls and Ceilings in Your Town

That would be a big job, wouldn't it? It would be a still bigger job to repair them all. Yet nearly every wall and ceiling in your community is a prospective job for the Beaver Board man. Besides all these, there are the walls and ceilings of new buildings. That makes it a pretty large field in which to work, but no matter how large, it's there and it always will be.

#### Be a Beaver Board Man

Can you see the possibilities in this field? Do you realize what it means for you?

We want high class workmen in every locality to take care of the demand for Beaver Board work which our national advertising is creating. The demand is growing greater every day.

The application and decoration of Beaver Board walls and ceilings offer endless possibilities to the man who wants pleasant, profitable, interesting inside work.

Write for literature and information regarding the Beaver Board design and decoration service. Free to carpenters and contractors.

#### THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES 134 Beaver Road BUFFALO, N. Y.

United States Branches at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Beaver Greenboard and Beaver Blackboard

WATERPROOF

WALL-BOARD



You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trade-mark is on the board you buy.



0

0

0

f

y

S

n n

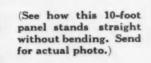
e

in

te

ng

This test shows that a good sized drop of ink remained on the broken edge of a piece of Ceil Board for 1 hour and 35 minutes. Write for samples of fine finishes, bookles and "Special Service" proposition for builders. THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY 1021 Wayne Ave., Lockland Cincinnati, Ohio



## **Outlasts** Plaster

Time tells superiority and true economy. Plastergon is economical both first and last. By coming pre-sized saves \$4 to \$6 per M square feet — making it cost less than other wall-boards in the beginning. Stands up better than other wall-boards and outlasts plaster by years — making it less expensive in the end.

Be safe, use Plastergon. Our customers say it has no equal at any price.

Your Safeguard in Buying (No. 10) "The Plastergon we used in our 15 houses has given perfect satisfaction. . . It applied much easier than lath and plaster, and is in better shape now, after three years, than some of our houses with plaster on but a year and a haif. F. R. ALLEN. St. Augustine, Fla."

Samples and our "Contractors' Practical Working Guide" sent free. Send the name of your Lumber or Builders' Supply Dealer. Write today.

Plastergon Wall Board Co. 1 Philadelphia Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

#### **Reinforced Concrete Designs**

	(Continued from page 172.)	
Mixture 1:1:2	Ultimate Compressive Strength Per Square Inch 2,900	Ratio of Deformation 10
1:11/2:3	2,400	12
1:2:4	2,000	15
$1:2\frac{1}{2}:5$	1,750	18
1:3:7	1,500	20

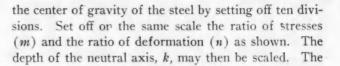
The allowable safe unit stress per square inch is thirty-five hundredths of the ultimate strength in compression.

In the reinforced concrete, we have two materials with widely differing unit stresses. The letter f is used to denote the unit stress per square inch, usually termed the "Fiber Stress." The unit steel stress is  $f_s$ 

and the unit concrete stress is  $f_c$ . The stress ratio  $\frac{1}{f_c}$  is  $f_c$ 

denoted by the letter m (meaning "measure"). The ratio of deformation is denoted by the letter n (meaning "number"), for it is an arbitrary number which is approximately correct.

Figure 8 is a graphical representation of the effect n and m have on the location of the neutral plane in a reinforced concrete beam. On a piece of quadrille ruled paper plot the depth from the top of the beam to



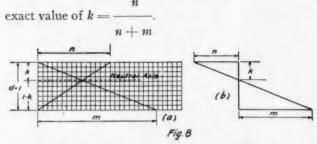


Diagram Showing Effect of n and m on Neutral Plane.

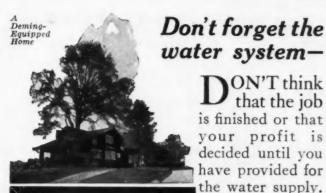
EXAMPLE. What is the value of k when  $f_s = 16,000$  pounds per square inch and fc = 650 pounds per square inch?

$$n = \frac{15}{16,000}$$
$$m = \frac{15}{650} = 24.62$$
$$k = \frac{n}{n+m} = \frac{15}{15+24.62} = 0.378 \ d$$

Figure 9 shows the force triangle of the concrete in compression and steel in tension. To find the ratio of steel proceed as follows:

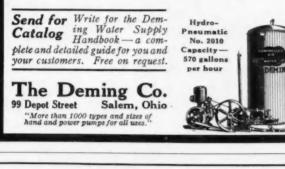
(Continued to page 176.)



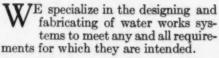


## DEMING SUPPLY SYSTEMS

will please your customers and give them an easy-to-operate, dependable outfit. They are furnished with gas engine or electric motor drive in all styles and capacities to meet every need of home or farm.







We make tanks (wood or metal) of every kind and towers of any height.

We have filled over 18,000 orders and have made installations in many parts of the world.

We want agents in every county to sell our water works plants and will allot a limited territory with full protection.

These plants have a world wide reputation and sell for as little as \$42 complete. Others up to the largest such as used by railroads, factories, and municipalities.

Simplex Pneumatic Systems Complete as low as \$42. Send for Water Systems Circular No 49.

The BALTIMORE COMPANY Baltimore, Md.



HERE is your future charted for you, based on the actual average earnings of trained and untrained men.

Which way will you go? You'll either go up, through *training*, to a position that means good money and more comforts as the years go by, or you'll go *down*, through *lack* of training, into the ranks of the poorly paid.

It rests entirely with you which way you go. You can make or break your own future. And now is the time to decide. Not next year, not next month, but now. You can go up if you want to. You can get the training that will command a trained man's salary. The International Correspondence Schools have helped hundreds of thousands of men to qualify for advancement. Let them show you how you can prepare yourself, in your own home, for the position you want in the work you like best.

At least, TEAR OUT HERE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS find out what Box 8141 SCRANTON, PA. the I. C. S. Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X. Explain, with cut obligation position, or in the subject, 1 Architectural Draftaman Contractor and Builder Building Foreman Concrete Builder Plumber and Steam Fliter Heating and Ventilation Foreman Plumber CIVIL ENGINEER Structural Engineer Struc 

 law for Contractors

 Law for Contractors

 BUSINESS (Complete)

 BOOKKEEPER

 Steasgrapher and Typist

 Higher Accounting

 GOOD ENGLISH

 Common School Subjets

 Mathematics

 ADVERTISING MAN

 Window Trimmer

 Show Card Writer

 CIVIL SERVICE

 Railway Mail Clerk

 AGRICULTURE

 Poultry Raising

 MINE FOREW'S OR ENG'B

 Metallurgist or Prospector

 Case Engineer

 German

 ATONOBILESS

 Preach

 Anto Repairing

 can do for you, by marking and mailing this coupon. It will be the first step upward. Choose your future from this list, then get this coupon into the Name mail today. Occupation & Employer I. C. S. Box 8141 Street and No

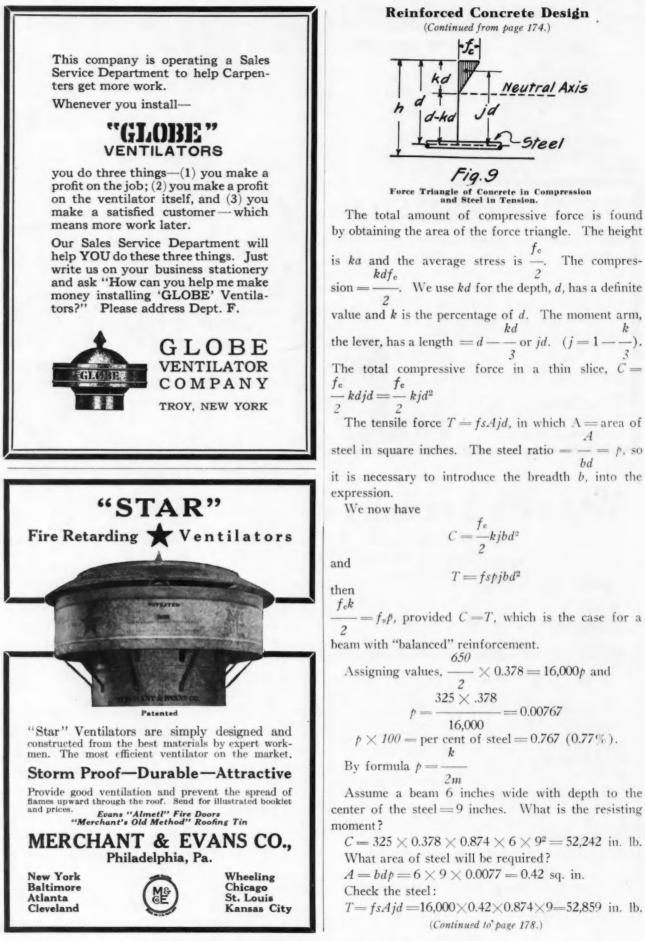
It name of Course you want is not in this list, write it below.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Scranton, Pa.

City\_

[April, 1917





#### **Reinforced Concrete Construction**

#### (Continued from page 176.)

The greater resisting moment in tension is due to having used 0.42 square inches of steel, the exact area being 0.4158 square inches. The area of steel used is governed by the commercial sizes of bars and rods, or the expanded metal or wire fabric used. The actual steel area used will usually be greater than the theoretical area necessary.

Every reinforced concrete beam has two moments of resistance; one determined by the concrete, the other by the steel. The lesser of the two is the resisting moment which determines the actual strength. In designing slabs a width of one foot is taken, for a slab is merely a wide and shallow beam assumed to be made up of a number of beams each 12 inches wide.  $f_cgj$ 

R is a moment factor. For the concrete  $R = \frac{1}{2}$ 

For the Steel  $R = f_s p_j$ . Then bending moment  $M = Rbd^2$ 



To design a beam select stresses for the steel and concrete and find R. The value of M is the bending moment which is equal to, or is less than, the resisting

moment. Assume a breadth and solve for the depth, or assume a depth and solve for the breadth. T-beams are beams in which the floor slab is considered to be a part of the beam and carries the compression. The breadth, b, is the width in the floor slab and the stem below the slab must be wide enough to contain the reinforcement. The width necessary must include space between the bars and on each side to furnish bond and shearing strength.

Below the steel there must be a covering of concrete not less than the thickness of the steel, with a minimum thickness of one-half inch, this being for bond and fire protection. In all building ordinances minimum coverings of concrete are specified; as for example, onehalf inch for slabs and one and one-half inches for beams, girders and columns.

(To be concluded in the May American Builder.)

#### +

#### **Famous Scotch Bridge Restored**

"The Auld Brig of Ayr," the bridge in Scotland made immortal by the poet, Robert Burns, has been completely restored, although the work of strengthening it was quite complicated. Concrete was the material used. The bridge has four spans of slightly more than 50-foot length, and is 12 feet wide between parapets. The piers formerly rested on 12 by 8-inch oak beams placed on firm boulder clay. Some idea of the age of the bridge is afforded by the fact that one of the spans was considered "new" because rebuilt only 200 years ago.



# ANY OF YOUR MEN CAN ERECT WILLIS KYLIGHTS

A hammer and screwdriver, the only tools needed. Simple in construction and built from the best grade of sheet metal, heavily galvanized to withstand long wear. Every Skylight guaranteed not to buckle, sag or spread. Designed for the greatest possible glass area. Made in all styles to care for every skylight requirement.

The cost of Willis Skylights is moderate—freight charges are reduced by shipping these skylights knocked-down. Erection cost is low, as anyone can do the work. Entire satisfaction is the result after erected, for your clients and yourself.

## THE WILLIS LINE

includes everything you can need in Sheet Metal Building Materials. We supply Ventilators, Fireproof Windows and Tin-clad Doors, Hoghouse Skylights, Canopies and Marquise, Metal Ceilings and Roofings, Ornaments, etc.

Our big illustrated catalog should be in the hands of every Architect, Contractor and Builder. Let us send a copy to you.

Willis Manufacturing Company Galesburg Department Illinois

#### MONITOR CUPOLAS

ARE: Made in all sizes and for all purposes. Reliable at all times and in all weather. Storm and bird proof, will not rust nor become dilap-idated. Made only from the best grades of materials and are furnished with pure gold leafed weather vanes. Shined with beas all mut together Shipped with base all put together in the factory, which makes them easy to erect, and they always go up straight and true.

The best Cupola for the OWNER, for the AGENT or for the CON-TRACTOR, and the price is right. We are making a special proposition to con tractor agents in territory where we are no already represented. Write for particular and catalor

Lichty Metal Products Co. Station A, Waterloo, Iowa



Anderson Mfg. Co. Des Moines, Iowa turers of "Tip-Top" Ventilators, "Tip-Top" iltary Cistern Filters, Anderson Water and htning Conductor, "Tip-Top" More Sun Windows Light 

#### WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Profit is figured in two ways-that which you



They are easy to erect-shipped ready to install. Absolutely Bird, Storm, Rust and Rot proof. Neat in appearance. Every owner

realizes the importance of proper ventilation in his barns. O-K Cupolas solve the problem and sell themselves. Every one you erect adds to your reputation.

we are not represented.

SIOUX CITY

BERNARD CO. 2400 Floyd Ave. IOWA

**Get All The Profit** 

make on the job and the jobs your reputation brings you. Get both profits by recommending and equipping the barns you build with





### The boys are warm! Read the Letter:

Houghton Mich., March 7, 1916. Gentlemen: In answer to your letter of Jan 29th. I am enclosing you a photograph of the outside of our Club House, in which is installed a MODERN WAY FURNACE. I want to say that we are having entire sat-isfaction with your furnace— in fact, it is a wonder to all our members. It has been burning continuously from November last, to the present time, and is extremely economical in every respect, and heats the whole building, 2 story, 36x40, at 70 to 75 degrees in the coldest weather. without any trouble. Yours respectfully. Yours respectfully, FRED STOYLE, Houghton, Mich.

### A furnace that is easy to sell and easy to install

The Modern Way Pipeless One Register Warm Air Furnace accurately conforms to the laws of nature: hot and cold air can't occupy the same space. It creates a circulation of warm air which goes up spreading out to form numerous warm air currents. Contact with distant or outside walls cools this warm air and makes it heavier, thus causing it to seek a lower level. and eventually returns to the register. Now as to economy! The cellar is not filled with furnace pipes cut through your flooring and installed at quite an expense. The Modern Way Furnace does not heat up your cellar un-necessarily, enabling you to store vegetables with-out having them ruined by the heat.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

out having them ruined by the heat. You save. In to beat up rooms through great length of piping which must be fairly hot before any heat reaches the rooms. If you want the satisfying assurance of handling a throughly modern efficient furnace that will reflect only credit upon your building reputation, let us tell you more a bout the Modern Way Pipe-less Warm Air Furnace. We have may letters in our files from please d customers who have installed the Modern Way after trying experiences with the old type. These letters would confine you that this furnace equipment is a highly satis-factory business investment. We would like to give rou ow Medar May ruse for you. We would like to explain more fully why this enough to influent that the seasy to install. Send for complete infor-

for complete infor-of the Modern Way, other lines.

We Want Live Agents

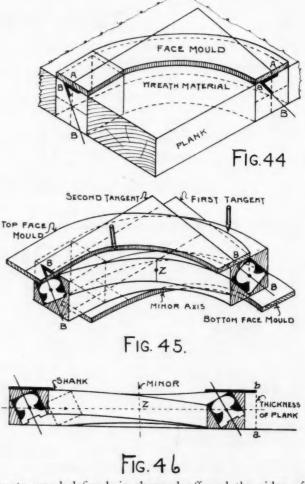


#### Laying Out a Scroll Hand Rail (Continued from page 65.)

face of the plank all around the edges and joints, and that the bevels are applied reversely thru the center of the plank coming out on top and bottom surfaces at B and B. The piece cut out is shown in Fig. 45 under the process of being twisted.

In this figure is shown the face mould on top and bottom with its tangents upon B and B, the points upon the surfaces determined by the bevels as shown in Fig. 44.

While in the position shown in Fig. 45, the correct form of the wreath is obtained by scribing along the edges as shown by the pencil. After the scribing the



waste wood defined, is chopped off and the sides of the wreath completed by carefully following the lines of the scribing on both surfaces. After completing the sides, proceed to prepare either the top or bottom surface, and after it is completed, the other may be gaged from it.

Care should be taken to see that the wreath when completed has been kept within the center of the plank, which is an easy matter to accomplish in view of having three guiding points to follow, namely, the two ends and the minor axis.

In Fig. 46, the wreath is shown after the twisting, its center coinciding with the center of the plank.



## Unobtrusive!

Passersby don't realize the presence of Canton Sidewalk Doors. They are not jarred unpleasantly by slipping on a smooth expanse of metal. They cannot slip or trip on Canton Doors.

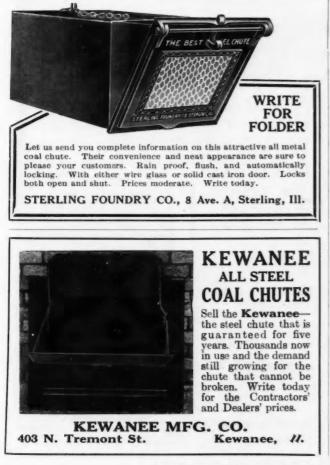
This is the kind of doors thoughtful storekeepers want in front of their places. It's only one of the little things that can help or hinder the best interests of the storekeeper, and it is so easy to get the RIGHT kind of door while you are buying.

The Canton door is made of the finest wrought steel. The entire frame is cast in one piece and is equipped with a water drain to carry the seepage to the curb. It is burglar-proof, efficiently protected when open by stay rods and chains.

The Canton Sidewalk Door is built to comply with city regulations.

Send for our descriptive literature on sidewalk doors, coal chutes and builders' ironwork. Ask for Booklet No. B-4.

### The Canton Foundry & Machine Company Canton, Ohio



# Jahant Pipeless Furnace

best heating principle known is the pipeless feature. The Jahant Down Draft Furnace uses all the heat units in the coal and saves its original cost in a few months.

### Save \$20 to \$50 on Coal Bill

A Jahant will save  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ on coal bills according to size of house. Remember the Jahant burns air and saves the coal. We have been selling Jahants for 35 years and have never had one returned.

Get Our Engineers' Help FREE

Our Engineers will figure out your heating problems, will make drawings and plans for every Jahant Job and give advice as to whether the pipe or pipeless Jahant is best—this service is absolutely FREE.

Contractors' and Builders' Proposition

Jahants are sold on easy payments—we pay the freight. They are easily and quickly installed—each Jahant is cut to fit—blue prints with each job. 360 Day Legal Guarantee Bond. Get our Contractors' and Builders' Special Proposition. It's a money maker—it adds profit to every house built. Write now for Catalog—literature and proposition all FREE.

JAHANT HEATING CO. 104 Jahant Bldg. Akro

Akron, Ohio

## THE FORBES WAY

### NOTICE THE MANIFOLD

At the back of the Forbes is our coal saving manifold which extracts and retains the heat which usually goes up the chimney. This manifold also provides an immense radiating surface. Forbes Furnaces are particularly economical of space, our highest furnace being only 4 feet 3 inches high, giving splendid elevation for hot air pipes and making the Forbes especially adapted to low cellars.

air pipes and making the Forbes especially adapted to low cellars. We would like to send you further information on the Forbes along with free estimates on your heating system costs.



TUBULAR HEATING and VENTILATING CO. 232 Quarry Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Negligence of Owner of Building **Failing to Install Fire Escapes**

The Court of Appeals, New York, has rendered an interesting and important decision in a case brought against the owner of a factory building in New York City which was destroyed by fire, the action being a claim for damages made by the heirs of an employe who was burned to death. The Court holds that it is conclusive proof of negligence where the owner of a structure does not comply with the law ordering the installation of such fire escapes as may be deemed necessary by the municipal authorities.

The building was a frame structure, three stories high; there were seven vents on the second and third floors with openings 3x8 feet. The Labor Department ordered fire escapes installed, but the owner held that same were unnecessary, and shortly following the building was destroyed by fire.

In its decision, the Court says:

"It was not necessary on the part of the representatives of the deceased employe, in the case for damage, to prove that the owner of the building had caused the death of the employe thru negligence, in order to establish the liability claim against him. Mere non-compliance and neglect with that provision of the city law requiring fire escapes was sufficient to determine conclusive negligence on the part of the owner of the building, altho the structure was provided with stairs, elevators, windows, seven ventilator openings, was steam heated, and there were no stoves. Failure to provide a fire escape thus establishes the negligence of a property owner, as a matter of law, even under conditions L. R. W. Allison. as stated."

### Water Supply for Country Homes (Continued from page 59.)

### Wind Mill Was Too Short

My next friend I visited put up a wind mill. His house was an old fashioned ten room house down in the valley, surrounded by big trees. I dare say his house to the top of the roof was about 28 or 29 feet. The outfit he bought was good and substantial looking, he wind mill was 20 feet high to the top, and his tank was in the attic. He had a fine flow of water when his tank was full, but low and behold, it was seldom full, because his wind mill was not high enough to get the benefit of the wind; the big trees and the house kept the wheel from revolving and of course it pumped no water. By rough calculation he could have put up a higher mill tower at a cost of about \$35.00 more and saved himself about \$15.00, the expense of taking down and building his first outfit higher, besides the annoyance. This he finally did and now is getting good results.

### The Goose Wouldn't Run It

My third friend bought a 20-foot steel tank frame and a 1000-gallon tank for less than \$90.00-this does look cheap because it is a good outfit. Well, after he had bought it plowing season began and he had no time to put it up, but meanwhile he discussed the (Continued to page 184.)



182

**AB-417** 

STANDARD SCHOOL HEATER CO., Chicago, Ill.

Send me free plan and heating advice on a Money Saver.

[April, 1917





### Draws cold air out Forces warm air in

THE heating problems of every store can be quickly and easily solved with the "Majestic Duplex One-Register Heating System" for stores. No matter how cold the weather, there will always be plenty of heat uniformly distributed.

The cold air is drawn from the floor through the cold air ducts, while pure air is discharged from the main face of the register. Perfect circulation is maintained; and the far corners, usually cold and uncomfortable, get as much heat as any other part of the store.

## Majestic Duplex Heating System-More Heat at Two-Thirds the Cost

The Majestic Duplex Heating System not only gives more heat, but it costs one-third less than old-fashioned methods. The furnace occupies space in the basement only four feet square. It has but one register which may be placed anywhere in the store for use as an extra counter or table. The Majestic comes to you all ready for use and is easily installed in one day.

### Carpenters and Builders, Get the Agency

Our extensive advertising is making every store owner realize the value of this modern heating system. There are stores in your own locality that should be equipped with it. Get the agency and let us make money for you. Mail the coupon today for printed matter, complete information and terms.

There are other Majestic Spec.alties, too, including Coal Chutes, Underground and Built-in Garbage Receivers, Milk and Package Receivers, Rubbish Burners, Metal Plant Boxes, Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces, etc.

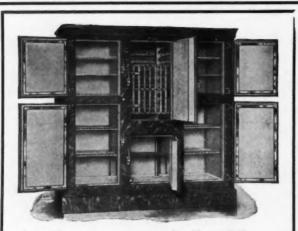
The Majestic Company 703 Erie Street HUNTINGTON, IND.

Mail This Coupon Today THE MAJESTIC COMPANY, 703 Erie Street, Huntington, Indiana. Please send me printed matter, complete information, propo-sition and terms to carpenters and builders.

NAME..... ADDRESS....

CITY......STATE

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER



## Architects and Builders Choose the Best

Every architect and builder realizes that beautiful buildings and residences are not complete unless they are equipped with scientific refrigeration systems. That is why the great majority of them endorse and specify

### MCCRAY SANITARY Refrigerators

For over thirty years the McCray has been used in the finest hotels, clubs, restaurants and residences. It was selected by the U. S. Government as the best for use in the U. S. Pure Food Laboratories, and it is recognized everywhere as the standard of superiority.

The opal glass, white enamel and odorless wood linings of the McCray are sanitary and easy to keep clean. All foods are kept pure, cool and fresh by scientific refrigeration and spoilage is reduced to a minimum.

You can select from a large variety of ready built sizes or we will build special sizes to meet any requirement. In the better buildings and homes McCray Refrigerators are arranged for outside icing and conform to the floor plan and decoration.

### Free Plan Service

We maintain a special drafting department to cooperate with architects and builders and to furnish ideas and suggestions for any type of refrigeration equipment.

- Get these catalogs for your files: No. 92 for Besidence.
- No. 51 for Hotels, Clubs, Institutions,
- No. 70 for Grocers.
- No. 62 for Meat Markets and General Storage. No. 74 for Florists.

### McCray Refrigerator Co. 760 Lake Street Kendallville, Indiana

Agencies in all principal cities



### Water Supply for Country Homes

#### (Continued from page 182.)

installing of his water plant with any number of wiseacres. To begin with, he had a fine artesian well 120 feet deep, which produced the finest water, cold and clear as crystal. He bought a pump for this well, one of those combination pumps to use by hand or any kind of power by putting on some extra gear wheels. He found out that it was no easy job to pump all the water he need by hand, for his house and cow barn, so he finally concluded to put up his tank and steel frame. It was well built-looked as tho a cyclone couldn't blow it over. Now came time to work out some plan of attaching power to his pump. Well, almost everybody he talked to believed that a gasoline engine would be the thing. One man told him that the "Golden Goose" engine selling for \$39.00 would be the right size-well, it was said to be 11/2 horsepower. It worked for some time, but it was too much work for the engine; it was not big enough, and he had all kinds of trouble. One of his city friends spent Sunday with him, and to him he told his troubles. The city man said: "Let's look it over; maybe I can straighten it out for you." Well, the city man concluded that the engine was too small, so he bought himself a big, powerful-looking engine, rated at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 horsepower. It certainly was a fine looker and did good work. It cost him \$90.00, and it was cheap at that. He sold his little engine for \$15.00 after using it only a few months, and had he used a little judgment he could have saved in cash \$24.00, not counting his labor and trouble that he had for those two months.

### Pump Wasn't Right

The next one that I looked over was a city man's plant who moved to the country for his health. He bought an old farm house and remodeled it, and a nobby way he did it, too. When this was finished he began to put in a water plant. He had a great big boiler sent from town, and when I asked what they intended to do with that big steam boiler, he said: "That's no steam boiler; that's for one of the airpressure water works that forces the water thru the pipes by air." When I heard that, I sat up and took notice. I neglected some of my work at home to watch them install that plant. They tore a big hole in the foundation wall to shove it in the cellar. After it was in, they put it on big hewn logs about 6 feet long and 14 inches in diameter, gouged them out in the center so that the boiler would fit in snugly and not roll off. Next came a big double-acting pump and a 6-horsepower gasoline engine. The curiosity of the whole neighboring country was aroused, and they came to see his wonderful outfit. It all was built very strong and put in good shape. It was late one evening when they had it finished, and the next morn-

(Continued to page 186.)



### Father of Them All

We have thousands in use. Sizes, styles and prices to suit all. \$38.00 to \$94.00.

Made for the building where a furnace is needed, but where the cost has been prohibited.

The GREAT BELL PIPELESS FURNACE will heat any one or two-story building in the most efficient manner with the least effort and the lowest relative cost. While **Cost** is secondary to **Service** in this furnace, our methods of production and sales have reduced the cost so low that no builder can afford to overlook our proposition.

And we guarantee our furnaces to be and do all we claim for them in both catalog and correspondence. Write for our catalogs, describing the various styles, prices and specifications of the Great Bell Furnaces.

### American Bell & Foundry Co.

27 Cody Street, Northville, Mich.

### What Did the Contractor Forget?

The Contractor has forgotten Protection. Lightning may come any day and destroy it in a few minutes. Protect the building before you turn it over to the owner and make another Profit on the contract.

The Shinn System of Lightning Protection postively prevents Lighting damage. Remember, Lightning can't strike if Shinn gets there first. We are glad to co-operate with Contractors and Builders. Write us.

r

t

n

d

p

f

y

lt

e

Shinn Mfg. Company W. C. Shinn, President General Office: 1635 Monadnock Bldg. Chicago, 111. Factories: Niles, Mich.; Windsor, Ontario Warehouses: Lincoln, Neb.; Minneapolis, Minn.

## MARVELITE

is a "radio-luminous" material, made into switch buttons and door numbers that are findable in the dark.

The buttons are attachable to any ordinary switch button or switch-button plate. The numbers (half-inch by quarterinch wide) are for inside doors and outside door bells.

Real Radium is used in a base of zinc sulphide and other ingredients; the compound is pressed into the form of buttons backed with brass and faced with celluloid. These buttons can be fastened onto the faces of the switch buttons or onto the plate.

The glow of these buttons is soft, mellow and unannoying to the eyes, but plainly visible in the blackest darkness. Their lasting quality is absolutely guaranteed, and their price very reasonable.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

### [April, 1917

### Water Supply for Country Homes (Continued from page 184.)

ing bright and early they began pumping. In about two or three hours the tank was nearly full. They tried the faucets in the house and the water ran out under good pressure and the workmen went away. There was enough water in the tank to last for three or four days they said, but the third day with plenty of water in the tank it would hardly flow at the faucets on the floor above. The man who put in the plant said the pipes leaked around the joint and the air escaped, and without air there could be no pressure. Our new city friend had all kinds of troubles with his plant; every now and then his tank would not deliver any water upstairs, even tho it was full. I talked with him about it one day, and he said: "What do you think is the trouble?" I said I did not know for sure, but I believed it was the fault of the pump. He said nobody ever suggested that before. Nevertheless, he went to town the next day and consulted with a water works engineer and brought him out with him. He at once condemned the pump. He said: "The pump is good for general pumping, but not for an air-pressure tank." So in less than two weeks a new pump came along and was put in, and now the plant works fine.

I copied the name of the makers of that pump, and wrote them a letter asking them if they could supply me with a smaller pump of the same style. They replied very courteously, telling me they had all sizes from a little \$12.00 hand-power pump to a \$600.00 power pump.

#### Satisfaction in Water Supply

They asked me some ten or fifteen questions which I answered about my requirements. I bought the pump and a 500 gallon tank from them. They made me a nice plan, showing me how to go about putting it in my place. Our village storekeeper got me some pipe and a Stilson wrench, and I began to put it in. And it is in these past seven months, doing good work. We only began to realize what our house missed by being without this greatest of comforts the past twenty years of our married life. I would mortgage my house rather than be without it. And to think how easy it was to put in. And what do you think the whole thing cost me, including a 3-horsepower engine that I use for sawing wood and other purposes? It was just \$380.00, and I think it is dirt cheap at that, because it was perfect from the start.

I understand these plants, depending of course on the size, can be bought as low as \$45.00, but when you buy be sure and buy the right size of the right firm that will stand back of what they sell and give you the chance to try it, and if it doesn't do your work, allow you to send it back.

## <u>'ROUBLE SAVERS please this Builder</u>

### **READ THIS LETTER FROM MR. BORNEFELD**

Gentlemen: Gentiemen:— I cannot express myself too highly in regards to your "Trouble-Saver" Scaffolds. They are strong and safe and the men like to work on them. They are great time-savers. My men put them up on one side of a build-ing while I walked from one end to the other. For putting up cornices and for working on gables they are especially

Ing while I walked from one end to the other. For putting up cornices and for working on gables they are especially convenient. Also for putting on the first two or three rows of shingles they convenient. Also for putting on the first two or three rows of shingles they are just the trick. I think I was the first to use the Porch Scafold and consider them just as handy as the weather boarder and the shingler. I would not care to part with them, as they soon pay for themselves. You are at liberty to refer anyone to me as to their safety, economy and convenience. Wishing you much success, I remain, yours very truly, 1300 East Louisiana Street.

UILDERS all over the country tell us of the satis-B factory results that "Trouble-Savers" have brought them.

Quickly applied, they save much valuable time as compared with the slow, tedious erection and dismantling of wooden scaffolding and the saving in waste lumber and nails is a big item in your profits.

It will pay you to investigate the scaffold that the other fellows find so satisfactory.

Let us send you further information on this "Trouble-Saver." WRITE TODAY.

The Steel Scaffolding Co. EVANSVILLE, INDIANA



187





IF you will keep your motor free from carbon. That knocking in your engine—the difficulty you have climbing hills —poor pick-up—lack of power—noisy motor—pre-ignition—in fact 80% of engine trouble is caused by carbon. Clean it out

# JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

and your engine will run like it did the first 500 miles, quietly and full of "pep". And your gasoline consumption will drop from 12% to 20%.

### You Can Do It Yourself

For 25c—five minutes' time—and with no labor you, yourself, can remove all carbon deposits. Simply pour an ounce of Johnson's Carbon Remover into each cylinder—allow it to remain from two to twelve hours and then drive your car 10 or 15 miles. You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.

### How It Works

Johnson's Carbon Remover does not eat the carbon, but releases it from the metal and softens it into a jelly-like, inflammable mass. Then, as the engine is operated, the mass burns, pulverizes and is blown out with the exhaust in powder form.

### Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals, giving carbon no chance to accumulate, you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be at its highest efficiency.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Johnson's Carbon Remover use attached coupon.



### AMERICAN BUILDER

### How to Design Foundations for Small Factory

(Continued from page 71.)

"The design of footings and foundations for important or large buildings should be left to an experienced architect or engineer, altho any of our members who have been able to follow the mathematics and reasoning of the Talks which have preceded this one should be able to do such work with a good degree of accuracy by following the line of procedure given in Kidder's Architects' and Builders' Pocket Book.

"An approximate method which is satisfactory for small buildings and firm soils is to find the total load on the side walls and basement posts or piers separately and proportion the areas of the footings under these parts in such a manner that they will be firmly supported in the ground. This approximate method should not be followed for soft soils where the footings are likely to settle when placed under load.

"We take one of the posts in our previous problem which carried a load of 84,320 pounds to the foundation piers, and see what size of concrete pier will be needed under it. The calculations for the side wall foundations would be similar after we had found the weight of the wall itself, and the load it carries from the girders which rest on it.

"If we use a concrete pier composed of one part Portland cement, two parts clean sand, and four parts of crushed stone or screened gravel, and assume that the soil is dry, firm sand which will support four tons per square foot of surface pressed upon, the lower 84,320

face of this pier will have an area of  $\frac{1}{8.000} = 10$ 

(nearly) square fcet. This means that the lower face of the pier should be about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet square for safety. This layer should be from 1 to 2 feet thick and form the base for another layer of the same thickness placed on top of the first. This top layer will not be as wide as the bottom one, but will be stepped as shown in Fig. 14A. The width of the stepped part is from three-quarters the thickness of the lower part to an amount equal to the thickness of the offset. If the lower part is made  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, the next layer can be made 2 feet square on top and of the same thickness as the lower part. The base plate for the support of the post or column rests on the top of this second step as shown in the figure.

"We can checl: the thickness of the offset and its proper length by the following approximate calculation: Assume that a foot width of the offset part is a cantilever of length equal to the length of the offset from the top part. This cantilever would be figured to carry a uniformly distributed unit load along its length equal to the unit pressure of the soil on the bottom of the footing. In this case, we used 4 tons or 8,000 pounds per square foot. Then fill in the (Continued to page 192.)



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

### How to Design Foundations

(Continued from page 188.)

following formula and solve for t, the thickness of the concrete offset in inches.

$$\frac{2 \times p \times t^2}{6} = \frac{1}{2} w \, l^2 \times 12$$

"In the formula given above, p is a safe value for the modulus of rupture for plain concrete in bending in pounds per square inch, w is the allowable soil pressure in pounds per square foot, and l is the length of the offset in feet. Substituting our values and solving for t, the thickness, we have:

$$\frac{12 \times 40 \times t^2}{\frac{6}{t^2 - 346}} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8,000 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 12$$

t = 18 inches (nearly).

Therefore, our  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, or 18 inches, is a reasonable thickness to use.

"Next, we will test this thickness to see if it is strong enough to prevent failure by shear. The distance around the edge of the top part in inches, multiplied by the thickness of the lower part in inches, and then by a safe value for the unit shearing strength of plain concrete in pounds per square inch should be equal to or greater than the upward pushing effect of the soil on an area equal to that of the top of the lower offset. Using 40 pounds per square inch as a

suitable value for the strength of plain concrete in shear, and expressing the other quantities as stated above, we have in their proper order according to Fig. 14A,  $[(4 \times 2 \times 12) \times (1\frac{1}{2} \times 12) \times 40]$  is equal to or greater than  $[(3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}) - (2 \times 2)] \times 8,000$ . Solving, we find the first part to be 69,120 and the second part to be 66,000. Therefore the footing is safe against failure by both bending and shear.

"The trenches or pits for such footings should be excavated to about the size of space to be filled with concrete. If the earth is hard and firm, it may be possible to cut the edges of the hole to take the concrete direct without forms. Otherwise, space should be left for plank forms around the finished size of footing. Such forms should be held in place by wood stakes and braces until the concrete has hardened.

"All concrete should be mixed carefully with clean materials and clean water. A small concrete mixer is advisable if any considerable amount of work is to be done. Place the freshly mixed concrete in the forms in layers about 6 inches thick, level it off, and tamp it with a heavy rammer until water is brought to the surface. Then place the next layer before the last one has had a chance to dry out. If the old surface appears dry, it should be sprinkled before depositing any new concrete.

"Do not be afraid to use plenty of cement in your (Continued to page 192.)





### Which Kitchen Would a Housewife Choose? Would she choose a kitchen with a large, clumsy refrigerator taking up a lot of space—where the iceman's daily visits leave a trail of mud and water?

Or would she choose a kitchen where the refrigerator is built flush to the wall with only the face visible—where she only has to buy the ice during the summer—and where the iceman (when he is needed) fills the chest from the OUTSIDE of the house.

The answer is too obvious. And still many housewives put up with inconveniences pictured at the left, simply because they have not heard of

The Herrick Outside Icing Refrigerator The housewife as you know is a most important factor to be considered in building a new home. It will pay you well therefore to write for our catalog on the Herrick and our FREE PLANS. These plans show you just how the Herrick is]designed to fit into the kitchen. And the catalog shows you how it really pays for itself in the ice it saves (by means of the outside compartment where the cold air enters and where the iceman fills the chest).

THE HERRICK REFRIGERATOR CO. WATERLOO



## Was<sup>\$100</sup> NEW OLIVER HALF PRICE Now \$49

The Oliver Typewriter Company created a nation-wide revolution on March 3rd when it announced its new plans. No more expensive

sales force of 15,000 men! No high office rents in 50 cities! No idle stocks!

But dealing direct with the people-cutting out all middlemen. The old plan cost the buyer a needless \$51 per machine. We now save that and give it to you. So the new price for standard \$100 Olivers is \$49.

The Oliver Nine-our latest model-direct from the factory to you. It is the finest, the costlest, the greatest typewriter ever built. Used by the leading concerns.

Who would ever pay over \$49 again for a new typewriter? Es-pecially when we not only make a new low price, but also give the lowest terms-about 10 cents per day-over a year to pay.

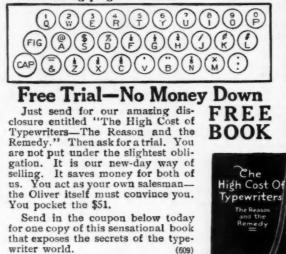


Special!

For contractors, our Special Oliver Nine is unbeatable. Besides being the best for ordinary correspondence, none can equal it for figure work. It has the characters you need, as shown on the keyboard herewith.

And remember, carbon copies of everything written, for your records.

Our new price and terms ought to sell an Oliver to every contractor. Longhand writing will be out of date among progressive men.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY 2404 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago Mail me your book and further information-all free and with-out obligation to me.

Name ..... Street Address. City.....State.

### How to Design Foundations

(Continued from page 190.)

concrete and see that the materials are measured carefully and mixed thoroly. Sand and stone or gravel without cement and water do not make concrete.

"If timber posts are to rest on the top of the foundation piers, a steel, iron or lead plate should be placed between the concrete and the wood. It is often suggested that the cut ends of the posts be given two brush coats of coal tar creosote before putting them in place in order to prevent decay of the wood at the floor line.

"Next time," said the Boss, "we will look into other details of building construction."

### -

### **Reasons for Hanging All Doors on Three** Butts

(Continued from page 62.)

2. The center butt prevents the door from striking or interfering with the door-stop, if used, or the edge of the rabbet, if door-jamb is rabbeted, when the door has a tendency to bow or warp toward the door-stop or the center of the door-jamb.

3. The center butt will hold the butt edge of the door flush with the casing edge of the door-jamb if the door has a tendency to warp away from the door-stop or the edge of the rabbet of the door-jamb.

4. If a door is hung on two butts only, each butt carries one-half of the load or the weight of the door; but when a door is hung on three butts, each butt carries approximately one-third of the load or weight of the door, and the strain and wear of each butt is decreased. The butts, door-jambs and doors will have a longer life and cause less trouble to the operators of the door.

5. When three butts are used, more screws are driven into the door-jamb and the door. This greatly relieves the strain on the screws, the wood in the door-jamb, and in the door, which is an important factor. Often thin lumber is used in door-jambs and the screws have not sufficient stock or lumber to hold them thoroly. In such cases short screws have to be used, which frequently cause trouble.

6. When three butts are used the top butt may be set nearer the top of the door, thereby lessening the leverage of the door pulling away from the door-jamb.

7. When three butts are used, the lower butt can be set lower, thereby preventing the door hugging the door-jamb near the bottom of the door.

8. When three butts are used, the top edge of the door remains in line with the head-jamb, and the bottom edge of the door is parallel with edges of threshold. The top and bottom of door cannot be thrown out of line by the door warping or bowing on the butt edge of the door, as it is firmly held in place by the center butt. The bottom and top edges of the door cannot get out of line. This affects the lock edge of door and causes it to remain straighter, preventing trouble with the lock.

9. When three butts are used there are more horizontal bearings in butts to receive the vertical downward thrust of the load and the horizontal movement or wear on the knuckles of the butts when the door is opened and closed. By having more horizontal bearings in the butts it takes much longer to wear out the bearings of the butts than if only two butts are used. If bearings are badly worn the position of door will be lower and cause trouble with lock and door dragging on threshold or floor and the doors will creak.

10. The horizontal wear on the knuckle of the butt has been successfully overcome by using ball-bearing butts.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

## STARTLING FACTS

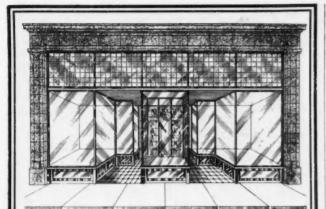
## Contractors'



[April, 1917



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE, MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER



## The Reason Why

the leading contractors have recognized and recommended ZOURI SAFETY is because they know from practical experience that ZOURI SAFETY is the greatest setting for plate glass.

**Only Found in Zouri** 

Zouri Drawn Metals Co. 1803 East End Ave. Chicago Heights, Ill. Agents in the Principal Cities of

the United States and Canada



### The Puttyless Window is Revolutionizing Modern Window Construction

CRACKING, crumbling, leaky, unsightly, putty windows will soon become a thing of the past. Puttyless windows define a new and higher standard of window service and satisfaction in up-to-date construction. No points, putty or paint. Weather-proof, durable, economical. Over 200,000 already installed.

Made with a lead inlay which gives even pressure on the glass and puts an end to putty troubles — insures firm, snug-fitting window lights — affords a glazing that lasts as long as the life of the building itself. Can be used in all forms of art glazing.

Attention: Sash and Door Manufacturers, Building Contractors and Building Supply Dealers — the Puttyless Window is a business-getter you cannot afford to overlook. Write for full information NOW.



## Make Money Building STORE FRONTS

Before

Glazing

THERE'S big profit in it and our plan helps you to make it. We sell "Desco" Store Front construction direct to you and at a price lower than you've been accustomed to pay. You'll cut the cost of installation, too—it's so simple. Any of your men can install it right and there'll be no danger of breaking the glass.

"Desco" is the result of our 28 years of experience in the manufacture of Store Front construction. Working with builders since '89 has taught us how to handle your orders.

"Desco" is made of solid, heavy-gauge copper; the corner and division bars are reinforced with heavy steel channels treated by the Parker Rust-Proof Process. Safety to the glass is one of the dominant "Desco" features. The glass in the sash rests against creosote-dipped blocks—a veritable cushion.

**Detroit Show Case Co.** 

491 Fort St., W.



After

Glazing

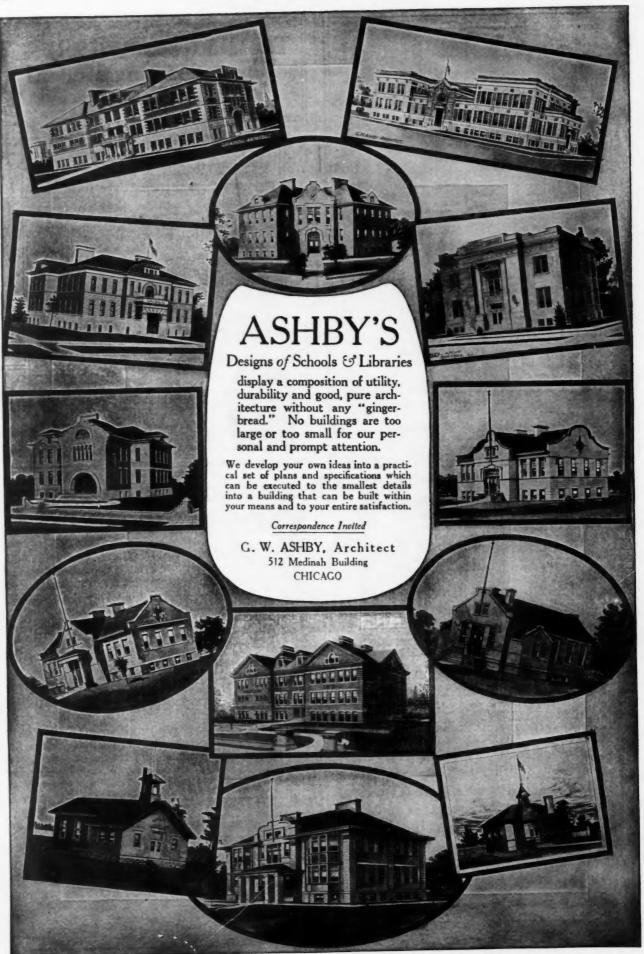
This is the big Store Front year. Live merchants need modern Fronts. Now's your opportunity to cash in on this Store Front boom. Send this coupon for "Desco" details and prices. Remember, there are no salaried "Desco" salesmen we sell direct to you. This coupon will bring full particulars.

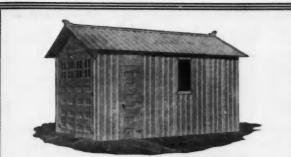
491 Fort St., W.,						••	•								
Send "Desco"	de	tail	s	a	ad	1	pr	ic	es	3	-	it	h	0	u
Name															
Street															
City															

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Detroit, Michigan

[April, 1917





### "Ready-Bilt" Portable Garages

demand a ready sale owing to their attractive appearance, fire proof, durable and portable features. They can be set up and taken down quickly and any number of times without affecting their usefulness, and as they are made of heavy gauge galvanized steel they should last a lifetime. The demand for portable and fire proof garages is growing daily.

"Ready-Bilt" Portable Cottages, Store Rooms, Warehouses, etc., also offer a profitable field for an enterprising agent. This line can be handled in conjunction with your regular contracting business and should show you handsome profits.

There is some good territory open. Write for catalog and special agent's proposition.

The Canton Metal Ceiling Company 1947 Harrison Ave. S. W., Canton, Ohio





198

AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917





WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917

## Learn to Be a Draftsman and Draw Your Own Plans

By means of these two books the contractor, builder or carpenter can advance by easy steps from the first principles of drafting room practice to the complete work of an architect's office, including drawing to scale, tracing, detailing, lettering, rendering, designing, etc. He can combine the work of the architect and builder. He will learn not only how to plan the structure, but how to lay out the work, specify the materials and finish, make the contracts, and take complete charge. A complete set of plans with every dimension, all sizes of windows, doors, etc., is shown in these books. This serves as a guide as it shows the process from the preliminary sketch to the finished plan.

Radford's **'Mechanical Drawing'** is a book of 272 pages, with 165 illustrations, and a supplement showing perspective views and floor plans of 41 brick, cement and frame residences.

Radford's "Architectural Drawing" is a book of 304 pages, with 147 illustrations and a supplement showing perspective views and floor plans of 41 brick, cement and frame residences.

Each book is printed on high-grade paper, bound in cloth, is 6x9 inches and has a beautiful illuminated cover.

**Don't Depend on Another Man's Brains** Develop your own ideas. Be in a position where you can work a customer's hazy suggestions into a tastefully arranged, complete plan, showing all dimensions.

One of these books and a year's subscription to the American Builder for only \$2.00, the regular price of the magazine alone. Both volumes and a year's subscription for \$3.00.



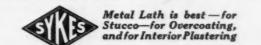
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER



American Builder, <sup>1827</sup> Prairie Ave. CHICAGO



Uniformity-**Rigidity**-Strength Saving on Labor and on Mortar SYKI EXPANDED C METAL LA SELF-FURRING gives you these advantages. Study the cuts contrasting the Sykes method with that which requires furring strips. Same thickness of wall at all points and perfect Key SHEATHING BOARDS This is Sykes Expanded Cup Metal Lath As sketch above illustrates—(1) Sykes Metal Lath is ap-plied direct to sheathing boards over waterproof paper. (2) It insures a wall of exactly the same thickness. (3) Therefore, a wall of equal expansion and contraction at every point, eliminating the danger of cracking due to uneven expansion. (4) Sykes Metal Lath being "backed up" by sheathing boards is perfectly rigid. (5) It is easy to plaster over. (6) There is no waste mortar because every particle goes to make up the required thickness of wall. Farmy Stap In Law Law SHEATHING BOARDS This is Ordinary Metal Lath Furring strips add 5 to 10 cents a square yard to cost of building wall. There is no key between Furring Strip and this lath. At the points where Furring Strips occur the plaster is, of course, much thinner than at other places. Result, uneven strength and uneven expansion, liable to cause crack-ing in plaster. There is actually more mortar required to plaster a wall of given thickness using ordinary metal lath than is required if you use Sykes Metal Lath; simply because it requires more mortar to secure a key back of the ordinary lath than is nec-essary for Sykes Metal Lath. Sykes Self-Furring Feature saves 5 to 10 cents a square yard. Sykes lath cannot be applied wrong. It is heavier than others of same gauge because cut with wider strands. Approved by U.S. Government for Post Office work; indorsed by architects.



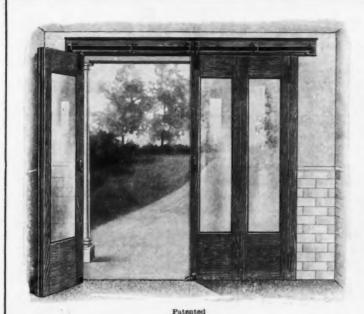
Write for free sample and for free Book of Specifications



202

[April, 1917





## **Convenience Lengthens Life**

because convenience removes the irritation and worry which break us down. Convenience is the key-note of R-W Sliding Door Equipment for garages. The garage doors illustrated operate on

## Slidetite Equipment

The doors fold and slide back inside the building out of the way. Cannot sag. Operate in exceptionally small space. We ather-tight. Keep out meddlers. Add to appearance of garage. Equipment accommodates 3, 4, 5 or 6 doors in an ordinary opening, to suit conditions.

> Complete book of information and name of dealer cheerfully furnished. Write today and we'll mail them tomorrow.





204

[April, 1917





OR fixtures like these in structures such as this Ankyra Ankor Bolts are giving extraordinary satisfaction. Builders in increasing numbers use them for their economy, their durability. They make construction easier and quicker.

17

Ankyra Bolts are adapted to the largest and smallest structures. They can be applied without fuss and trouble-without "make ready" of any kind. Once inserted they hold permanently in any wall-plaster, hollow tile, etc.unless purposely removed.

Use Ankyra Bolts in applying mouldings, grounds, furring strips, bath-room and kitchen fixtures. Ankyra superiority is proved. For their many exclusive and desirable features they were specified for and used in such buildings as the Grand Central Terminal, New York City; Quebec Union Station, Quebec; University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Massachusetts Institute of Tech-nology, Cambridge, Mass.; Alongonquin Hotel, St. Catharines, N. B.; Hotel Fontanelle, Omaha, and in many other equally prominent struc-tures tures.

Write today for booklet, samples and prices.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917









209

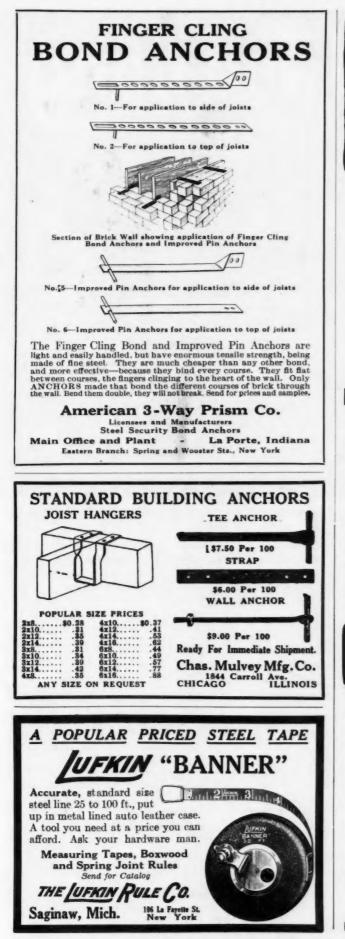
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS FLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN PUBLICS

[April, 1917



18 - 611

### AMERICAN BUILDER





211

### "Successful House-Moving Contractor" Shows You How—Keeps You Posted!

T'S a magazine for house-movers and men interested in the house-moving contracting business. Filled with plain every day information that will help bring you more dollars and easier work. Published by E. W. La Plant, famous pioneer house-mover of the country, "Successful House-Moving Contractor," will answer and advise you personally the correct handling of any house-moving problem. It's great and you'll like it, because he gives the solid facts on the best way to make bigger money moving houses—how to load odd shaped houses—how to raise and shore buildings —the principles of three-point loading, etc.



And we mean just what we say—not just a sample copy free but every issue, mailed to you absolutely free. And we'll do more—if you desire we will supply you with the pack issues so you can keep a permanent file ready for reference. Carpenters, building contractors and housemoving contractors have wanted just such a magazine. A magazine that would give them advice to help in their every day work. Here it is. Mail the Coupon NOW. Let experts tell you this story of moneymaking. The opportunity for practical equipped house- moving contractors in every community is big. People would rather move houses to cheaper locations and sell or rent, than tear them down. Get the facts! Write me NOW-E. W. La Plant, Pres.

La Plant-Choate . Mfg. Co. 620 Eastlack Court Cedar Rapids, Iowa

212

AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917

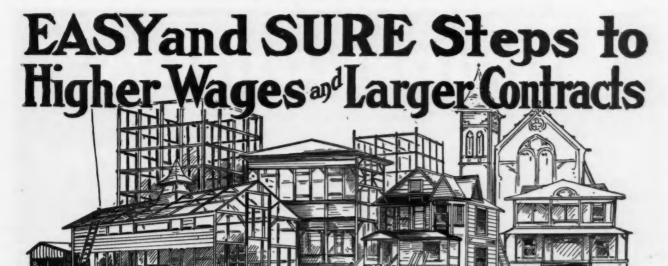


"If I only had this set of books twenty or thirty years ago, they might have changed my whole life. The knowledge in the big CYCLOPEDIA would have enabled me to increase my earning power, to take on big work, paying big money, and possibly have helped me to make a fortune in the building memory and possibly have helped me to make a fortune in the building the memory of the set of th siness

Hundreds of letters like the above have come to us, breathing between the lines the same pathetic story of regretshowing how hard it is for the untrained man to really get ahead in life. The opportunity is yours NOW, and the way is easy. Don't wait too long. Don't wait at all. Read the terms of our NO-RISK, Guarantee Offer over again, and sign and mail coupon today. You risk absolutely nothing, and you will reap the benefit ever afterward.

To realize their trem without cost to without cost to a double of the second of the second of the second of the se	Uses of Steel Square Rafter Cuts Strength of Timber Roof Trusses Stair Building <b>Drafting and Design</b> Working Drawings How to Read Plans Bine-Printing Architectural Forms Architectural Forms Forms of Contract Architect and Owner	Inspection of Work Cost Estimating How to Bid with Safety Timekeeping, Superin- tendence Uement Construction Origin of Portland Cement Advantages of Concrete Common and Hydraulle Lime Cements (Portland, Natural, etc.) Proportions for Mixing Aggregates (Sand Grav- el, Crushed Stone, etc.) Mixing by Hand and Ma- chine Depositing Concrete Concrete Troubles Waterproofing Concrete Concrete Blocks and Brick Cement Mortar Stucco and Plaster Concreting Machinery and Tools	Number of Blocks Re- quired Brick and Tile Machines Forms (Wood, Metal) Cement Houses Foundations Floors and Walls Roofs and Chimneys Fireproof Construction Concrete Sidewalks Ornamental Use of Concrete Surface Finishes Art Tile and Mosaics Terrazzo Floors Concrete on the Farm Fence-Posts and Gate- Posts Sewer and Drain Pipe Concrete Silos Reinforced Concrete Principles of Design Reinforcing Materials and Systems Industrial Buildings Concrete Piles	Work Standard Specifications Masonry Construction Building Stone Brick and Brickwork Mortar for Masonry Bonds and Joints Steel Construction Steel Shapes Use of Handbook Tables Allowable Stresses Rivets, Tic-Rods Columns, Beams and Girders Floor and Roof Arches Roof Trusses and Coverings Mill Building Construc- tion Steel Bridges Heating, Ventilation Furnaces and Pipes Plumbing Sewers and Drains Electric Wiring Papenhanging Furniture Making
scription to the American Carpenter You also agree to furnish set of B Specifications, if ordered within 2 m	and Builder. lue Prints and months after ac-	Concrete Mixers	Culverts, Reservoirs	Useful Tables, Bules, etc.
ceptance of books.	P.	12 Big Vo	lumes—Free Prer	
Name		SEN	T FOR ONLY	\$1.00
Town	State	4	RD ARCHITE	

213



The man who climbs to success is the man who knows how to do things in the best modern way. A bigger share in the

### BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES OF TODAY

**a** surely yours to claim. You can do it without technical training or hard study. To master every detail of your trade or business will be a pleasure instead of a laborious task if you will let us send you for five days' free examination absolutely at our own expense and risk, a set of

### **RADFORD'S CYCLOPEDIA** OF CONSTRUCTION **Carpentry, Building and Architecture**

A Practical Uplift to Complete Mastery of Modern Building Method and Materials

Twelve Massive Vols.—5,000 pages, 3,000 illustrations. Up-to-date, practical, thorough. All in simple English, without higher mathematics. Latest materials and methods. The gream of practical experience of the world's best known builders and contractors. Every detail covered—Carpentry; Framing; Concrete Work; Masonry; Steel Construction; Fire and Water-proofing; Drafting and Design; Heating; Ventilating; Plumbing; Decorating; Contracting; Estimating Cost, etc., etc.

### Sent Anywhere on Approval **ORDER ABSOLUTELY AT OUR RISK**

No Obligation or Expense to You Unless You Keep the Books. No Follow-Up Agents to Bother You

WHAT OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER INCLUDES: 12 Massive Vols.—Bound in 1 Morocco leather, with full Persian library covers. A brand new work, costing over \$100,000 to compile and publish, built along new lines especially for the practical builder or contractor. Without magazine, \$1.00 less.

FREE Building Plans — Over 300 designs of houses, burgalows, outbuildings, apartments, churches, etc. Ranging in cost to suit any purse.

FREE Blue-Prints and Specifications for any house design selected from Portfolio-Ordinarily cost-ing \$75 to \$100. We will also include One Full Year's Subscription to the "American Carpenter and Builder," the world's greatest building paper, with-out extra cost to you.

out extra cost to you. <sup>9</sup>If you are a Carpenter or Builder, you can do all the ordinary work of the Construction Engineer or Designer without any deep mathematical calculations, thus insuring your title to better recogni-tion, wider responsibilities and higher wages. If you are a Contractor, your clients will appreciate dealing with a man who is able to give them the latest practical suggestions, and who has back of him the experience and resources of one of the largest architectural firms in the world.

**12 MASSIVE VOLUMES** 

SENT ON APPROVAL FOR FIVE DAYS' FREE EXAMINATION No Expense No Risk to You **No Obligation** We Take all the Risk

## READ THE COUPON **ON OPPOSITE PAGE**

RADFORD ARCHITECTURAL COMPANY, 1827 Prairie Ave., Chicago, ILL SIGN AND MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS FLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

would

etthe over ard.

tio

ste tions ion

rk ables

nd ches

struo-

s

lsk

CO.

[April, 1917



PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED—Actual search and patentability report free. Send sketch or model. 1917 edition, 90-page patent book free. My patent sales service gets full value for my clients. GEORGE P. KIMMEL, 223 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

214

G. L. PARKER, PATENT ATTORNEY. Formerly member Examing corps, U. S. Patent Office. McGill Bidg., Washington, D. C. Pamphiet of instructions sent upon request.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY-Books and advice free. Eighest references; best results. Send sketch or model for search. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

#### **Agents Wanted**

AGENTS-500 per cent Profit. Free Sample Gold and Silver Sign Latters for store fronts and office windows. Anyone can put on. Big demand everywhere. Write today for liberal offer to agents. METALLIC LETTER CO., 447 N. Clark St., Chicago, U. S. A.

#### For Sale

FOR SALE—Planing mill located in city 5,000 population, 50 miles from Chicago; good location to cuter business. Owing to poor health will sell at bargain, or will sell machinery and equipment to be moved. Twelve machines in good running order. Call or address S. E. CUNNINGHAM, Woodstock, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One W. Z. Longs No. 12 Popcorn Crispette Machine, complete with rotary popper. Capacity, 12 bushels per hour. Entire outfit used only three weeks. Address P. O. Box 14, Continental, Ohio.

#### Instruction

DRAFTSMEN'S, BUILDERS' AND FOREMEN'S COURSES. MAACK'S ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE, 1742 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis. Joist and Rafter List, 10 cts.

GOOD TONED VIOLIN for sale. Free trial. Wrie MISS BERTHA MARDISS, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

#### Miscellaneous

SKELETON KEY, unlocks most doors, 10c; dozen 50c, prepaid. AMERICAN MANTEL CO., Anderson, Ind.

BUILDERS BONANZA—Water Balanced Elevator; patented 1917; no machinery or attendant. Saves climbing stairs. Cheap, simple. Address CALDWELL, Wilson, Idaho.

GOING TO BUILD THIS SPRING? Why not get your ideas worked out and know the cost before building? Sketch plan with price will cost only \$5. Don't delay, but write now to GEORGE JACKSON, Architect, 758 Orchard St., Nev Haven, Conn.

MOLDS FOR POURED CONCRETE BRICK-Why not make good brick that will sell? Outfits are inexpensive. MERRILL MOORE, Creston, Iowa.

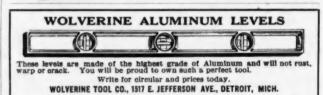
CONTRACTORS' STATIONERY—Use your own letterhead for correspondence. Looks more solid and businesslike. 1000 Bond letterheads \$3.50. 1000 Envelopes imprinted \$3.00. Cash with order. THE LETTER SHOP, 318 Second National Bidg., Akron, Ohio.

ADVERTISER would like to communicate with manufacturers and others for quotations of building materials and woodwork (in seasoned pitch-pine and other hard woods). Address S. M., P. O. Box No. 59, Calabar, Nigeria, West Africa.



#### \$2.50 A MONTH BUYS A VISIBLE WRITING L. C. SMITH Perfect machines only of standard size with keyboard standard universal arrangement-the Beckgober

Perfect machines only of standard size with keyboard of standard universal arrangement—has Backspacer —Tabulator—two-color ribbon—Ball Bearing construction, every operating convenience. Five Days Free Trial. Fully guaranteed. Catalogue and speclal price sont fires. H. A. SMITH 300-231 N. Fifth Ave. Chicago, Ill.









215



h

n

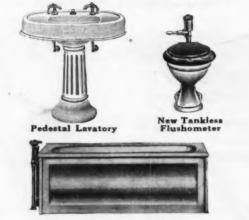
d

[April, 1917



## HIGHEST GRADE PLUMBING LOW COST

Our new HARDIN EASY WAY enables any carpenter, contractor or builder to easily install a complete plumbing or heating system. Our method is perfect, simple and easy. Reduce the high cost of building. Install your own plumbing and save on time, labor and materials. Our 40 years' experience selling plumbing and heating goods EXCLUSIVELY direct has qualified us to turn out material equipped with patented, easy adjustable connections that any handy man can do the work himself and SAVE ONE-HALF.



216

Built-In Bath Tub



## Send for Handy-Man Book

This book tells you in advance what your plumbing and heating will cost. Gives you suggestions on what fixtures to select and how to install them. Every carpenter, contractor and builder needs this valuable book. It explains the new HARDIN EASY WAY of installing. Tells you how to save on material, time and labor by putting in your plumbing and heating this newer, modern, and quicker method. It contains a complete line of new designs in guaranteed plumbing and heating outfits with the latest improvements, water supply systems, sinks, roughingin goods, pipe, fittings, valves, etc., and all parts and repairs at WHOLESALE PRICES. It also contains practical and exclusive information of value to every builder.

### We Help You Plan and Install

Send us a sketch or plan of your plumbing and heating job. Our engineers will show you the easiest, cheapest and most practical way. We furnish clear and easily understood plans free. If necessary, we will loan you the tools. Our method of installing CUT TO FIT steam, hot water or hot air heating plants saves the high cost of labor, unused material, HANDY-MAN cost of delays, mistakes, etc. We ship a complete plumbing or heating outfit direct to you ready to install. BOOK **Money-Back Guarantee** A-B FREE "Handy-Man" Book Coupon Our MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE LABEL is on every fixture. It protects you and assures you that all HARDIN-LAVIN fixtures are Highest Quality, Grade A Guaranteed. Our aim is to furnish plumbing and heating plants with new, original, easy installing features, combining highest quality, lasting durability and complete satisfaction. The Hardin-Lavin Co., 4532-42 Cottage Grove Ave. 1532-22 Cettage Lifere ave. Chicage. Please send me your "Handy-Man" Frec. Book showing everything in plumb-ing and heating supplies at lowest wholesale prices. (This "Handy-Man" Book contains much valuable information of interest to every handy man.) **40 Years in Business** at the same address is a record to be proud of. It speaks volumes for our wholesale price policy and money-back guarantee. Send for free "HANDY MAN" book and full particulars. \$500,000 plants behind our guarantee The Hardin-Lavin Co. Name 40 YEARS AT 4532-42R Cottage Grove Ave. CHICAGO Post Office..... State 

### INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS, APRIL, 1917

### Page

Alliance Brick Co100	
Aloe Co., A. S 11	
American Bell & Foundry Co185	
American Cement Machine Co	
Alliance Brick Co.       100         Aloe Co., A. S.       11         American Bell & Foundry Co.       185         American Bell & Foundry Co.       185         American Cement Machine Co.       17-22         American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.       191         American Mantel Tile & Grate Co.       191         American Sheet & Tin Piate Co.       160-211         Anderson Sheet & Tin Piate Co.       160-211         Anderson Mig. Co.       160-211         Anderson Mig. Co.       120         Andrews Heating Co.       120         Andrews Heating Co.       210         Ankyra Mfg. Co.       206         Arkanas Soft Pine Bureau       107         Ashby, Geo. W.       176         Asphalt Ready Roofing Co.       170         Asphalt Shingle Publicity Bureau       105         Atkinas Co.       20         Atas Engineering Co.       20         Automatic Stucco Machine Co.       204         Automatic Stucco Machine Co.       104	
American Montel Tile & Grate Co 214	
American Saw Mill Machinery Co	
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co	
American 3-Way Prism Co	
Anchor Concrete Stone Co	
Anderson Mfg. Co	
Andrews Heating Co	
Ankyra Mig. Co	
Arkansas Coft Dine Bureau 107	
Ashby Geo W 176	
Asphalt Ready Roofing Co	
Asphalt Shingle Publicity Bureau105	
Atkins & Co., E. C 2	
Atlas Engineering Co 30	
Automatic Stucco Machine Co204	
Baltimore Cooperage Co175	
Bangor Slate Co	
Barkwill-Farr Co101	
Barnes Co., W. F. & Jno 6	
Barnett & Co., Jos. L. A	
Barrell Co., Wm. L	
Beach Mig. Co	
Beckman Dawson Co	
Beckmann Co., The L	
Belden Brick Co 98	
Berger Mfg. Co	
Bernard Co., The Philip	
Bessler Movable Stairway Co	
Bickhell Mig. & Supply Co 8	
Bird & Son	
Barnett & Co., Jos. L. A	
Black Rock Wallboard Co.	
Blystone Mfg. Co	
Bommer Bros	
Boone Brick Tile & Paving Co	
Bovee Furnace Works151	
Boyle Co., John	
Bradt Publishing Co 18	
Bray State Co., J	
Brownwall Engine & Pulley Co. 144	
Brownwall Engine & Fulley Co	
Bush Motor Co	
Cabot, Samuel 36	
Caldwall L. T. 214	
Caldwell Mfg Co 15	
Caldwell Co., W. E.	
Canton Foundry & Machine Co	
Canton Metal Ceiling Co197	
Carborundum Co	
Carey Mfg. Co., The Philip173	
Carter White Lead Co	
Comont Cup Co. Inc. 148	
Cement Gun Co., Inc	
Cement Gun Co., Inc	
Cement Gun Co., Inc	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Cressit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challe Belt Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       214	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chailenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co.       43	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalpege Machinery Co.       214         Chappel Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheney & Co.       215	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.,       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chalin Belt Co.       31         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicage Duilders Specialitias Co.       182	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Chesley Co. A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challe Belt Co.       31         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheisley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Machinery Exchange       44	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mig. Co.       6         Chalin Belt Co.       31         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son S.       215         Chesley Co. A. C.       198         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Spring Butt Co.       36	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Contury Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       136         Chalenge Machinery Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       21         Chalenge Machinery Co.       21         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son. S.       215         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Technical College       171	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.,       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chalin Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Spring Butt Co.       36         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       216	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mig. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheesly Co. A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Spring Butt Co.       36         Chicago Technicai College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Chicago Technicai College       162         Chicago Technicai College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Chicago Technicai College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mig. Co.       12         Clackow Mer Co. P. W.       12	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chaile Belt Co.       31         Chailenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheisey Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technicai College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Chenicago Technicai College       171         Church & Co., F. H.       30         Clack Mfg. Co.       12	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chealey Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Spring Butt Co.       36         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinati Mfg. Co.       12         Clarke Mfg. Co., F. H.       30         Clock Co.       200         Cald Liept Co.       185	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheisey Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       12         Clacke Mfg. Co., F. H.       30         Clock Co.       200         Cold Light Co.       185         Coleman, Wateon E.       214	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialities Co.       162         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Technical College       171         Chicago Technical College       171         Clarke Mfg. Co., E. I.       120         Clarke Mfg. Co., F. H.       30         Coled Light Co.       185         Coleman, Watson E.       214         Compo Board Co.       172	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Spring Butt Co.       36         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       12         Clarke Mfg. Co.       185         Coled Light Co.       185         Coleman, Watson E.       214         Compo Board Co.       172         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       172	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       131         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       185         Clock Co.       200         Cald Light Co.       185         Coleman, Watson E.       214         Compo Board Co.       172         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       172         Consolidated Board Co.       123	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialities Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       216         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., F. H.       30         Coled Light Co.       185         Coleman, Watson E.       214         Compo Board Co.       122         Cornell Wood Board Co.       123         Corright Metal Roofing Co.       128         Convison & Co.       128         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       128         Convison & Co.       128         Convison & Co.       128	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheisey Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Clarke Mfg. Co.       185         Coleck Co.       200         Cold Light Co.       185         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       146         Conrell Wood Board Co.       123         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       198         Courson & Co., J. W.       189	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheisey Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., F. H.       30         Clarke Mfg. Co.       125         Clarke Mfg. Co., F. H.       30         Coled Light Co.       126         Coleck Co.       200         Ceida Light Co.       124         Compo Board Co.       124         Cornell Wood Board Co.       123         Cortight Metal Roofing Co.       128         Coursing Mcohiner Co.       188         Coursing Machiner Co.       198         Coursing Machiner Co.       198         Courell Wood Boar	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Contury Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         136           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         136           Careatit Waterproofing Co.         136           Careatit Waterproofing Co.         136           Careatit Waterproofing Co.         136           Chalenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son. S.         155           Chelsey Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Clack Mfg. Co.         120           Clack Mfg. Co.         120           Carke Mfg. Co.         121           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         147           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Correll Wood Board Co.         123           Contright Metal Roofing Co.         138           Coulson & Co., J. W.         138	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       131         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       125         Coleck Co.       200         Cole Light Co.       185         Coles Co.       200         Cole Light Co.       125         Coriginan Wateon E.       214         Cornell Wood Board Co.       128         Corvight Metal Roofing Co.       128         Coursing McMainer Co.       128         Cortight Metal Roofing Co.       128         Coursingham, S. E.       214         Curningham, S. E.       214         Coursing	
Comment Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co., 18-20       20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialities Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       216         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., F. H.       30         Colex Co.       200         Celd Light Co.       125         Cornell Wood Board Co.       124         Cornell Wood Board Co.       128         Cortight Metal Roofing Co.       188         Coulson & Co., J. W.       189         Cranel Wachiner Co.       5         Cunningham, S. E.       214         Conningham, S. E.       214	
Bush Motor Co.       215         Cabot, Samuel       36         Caldwell, L. J.       214         Caldwell Mfg, Co.       15         Caldwell Mfg, Co.       15         Caldwell Co., W. E.       187         Canton Foundry & Machine Co.       187         Canton Foundry & Machine Co.       197         Carborundum Co.       206         Carey Mfg, Co., The Philip.       173         Carter White Lead Co.       132         Cares Mfg, Co., Inc.       139         Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       216         Carley Mg, Co.       6         Chaile Belt Co.       31         Chaelege Machinery Co.       134         Chaelege Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Machinery Exchange       4         Chicago Bachinery Exchange       4 <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grechnical College       171         Church & Co., F. H.       30         Clarke Mfg. Co., F. H.       30         Cold Light Co.       122         Concol Board Co.       122         Corright Metal Roofing Co.       124         Cornolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       148         Coursingham, S. E.       214         Coursingham, S. E.       148         Coursingham, S. E.       144         Curitis Co.       128         Cortell Wood Board Co.       129         Cortell Wood Board Co.       128         Coursingham, S. E.       214         Corunningham, S. E.       146	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Clock Co.       200         Colock Co.       200         Colad Light Co.       185         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       146         Conrell Wood Board Co.       198         Courson & Co., J. W.       189         Crescent Machine Co.       5         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       16         Dahl Mfg. Co.       16         Dahl Mfg. Co.       16         Dening free Products Co.       172         Consolidate	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       131         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       126         Clock Co.       200         Cold Light Co.       185         Colesk Co.       200         Cald Light Co.       172         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       148         Corright Metal Roofing Co.       128         Cortight Metal Roofing Co.       128         Coursingham, S. E.       214         Curningham, S. E.       214         Curuningham, S. E.       216         <	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Cereait Waterproofing Co.         136           Cereait Waterproofing Co.         136           Cereait Waterproofing Co.         136           Cereait Waterproofing Co.         136           Chalenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son. S.         155           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinati Mfg. Co.         125           Clock Co.         200           Cole and Watson E.         146           Compo Board Co.         200           Colestat Machine Co.         123           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Contright Metal Roofing Co.         123           Consolidated Gas & Casoline Engine Co.         146           Contri	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Chain Belt Co.         31           Chalenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         215           Cheisey Machinery Exchange         4           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinnait Mfg. Co.         120           Clock Co.         200           Cole Magnet Co.         126           Cornell Light Co.         122           Cornell Wood Board Co.         122           Cortright Metal Roofing Co.         123           Cortright Metal Roofing Co.         124           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Coursing Machiner Co.         150           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engi	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Challenge Machinery Co.         131           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         215           Cheisey Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grechnical College         171           Church & Co., F. I.         215           Clarke Mfg. Co.         125           Clarke Mfg. Co.         126           Clarke Mfg. Co.         127           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         142           Cornel Wood Board Co.         128           Cotright Metal Roofing Co.         128           Coursingham, S. E.         144           Curtis Co.         159           Chicago Truck & Co.         124           Concol & Co., J. W.         189           Coleck Co.         124           Cornell Wood Board Co.         128 </td <td></td>	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Chain Belt Co.         31           Chalenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         215           Cheisey Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Clarke Mfg. Co.         185           Coleck Co.         200           Cold Light Co.         185           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Cornell Wood Board Co.         189           Crescent Machine Co.         189           Coulson & Co., J. W.         189           Coulson & Co., J. W.         189           Coulson & Co., J. W.         189           Consolidated Gas & Co.         116     <	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       131         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., F. H.       30         Clock Co.       200         Cold Light Co.       185         Colead Light Co.       124         Cornell Wood Board Co.       123         Corright Metal Roofing Co.       128         Coursing Matoring Co.       128         Coursing Motor Truck Co.       128         Coursing Motor Truck Co.       136         Chicago Co.       137         Coursing Motor Truck Co.       138         Coursil Wood Board Co.       134	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chain Belt Co.       31         Chalenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son. S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       185         Coleck Co.       200         Coled Light Co.       185         Colenam Watson E.       114         Compo Board Co.       123         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       124         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       124         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       136         Coulson & Co.       105         Call Light Co.       136         Coursolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       146	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       131         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       120         Clock Co.       200         Cole Light Co.       185         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       146         Cornight Metal Roofing Co.       123         Cortight Metal Roofing Co.       126         Curningham, S. E.       214         Curningham, S. E.       146         Coursolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       165         Caleman, Watson E.       123         Cortight Metal Roofing Co.	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.146Cement Tile Machinery Co.18-20Century Cement Machine Co.21Ceresit Waterproofing Co.130C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.6Chain Belt Co.31Chalenge Machinery Co.214Chappell Co., Wayvell.13Cheney & Son, S.215Chesley Co., A. C.198Chicago Builders Specialties Co.162Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Greiniel College171Church & Co., F. H.30Clock Co.200Celd Light Co.125Coleda Machinery Exchange4Chicago Technical College171Church & Co., F. H.30Clock Co.200Celd Light Co.128Coleda Light Co.128Cornell Wood Board Co.128Coursing Machiner Co.128Coursingham, S. E.214Cornell Wood Board Co.128Coursingham, S. E.146Cunningham, S. E.169Dail Mfg. Co.165Denby Motor Truck Co.136Denby Motor Truck Co.136Deroit Show Case Co.195Devoe & Raynolds Co.166Diston & Sons, Henry.15Dix Mfg. Co207Dison & Sons, Henry.15Dix Mfg. Co207Diramer & Sons, Henry.16Diston & Sons, Henry.16Domestic Engeneering Co.142Dow Wire	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Chailenge Machinery Co.         134           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         215           Cheisey Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinati Mfg. Co.         126           Clock Co.         200           Coled Light Co.         186           Colean Watson E.         114           Compo Board Co.         123           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Correll Wood Board Co.         128           Coulson & Co., J. W.         189           Creacent Machine Co.         16           Dahl Mfg. Co.         16	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Challenge Machinery Co.         131           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         215           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinnati Mfg. Co.         125           Clock Co.         200           Colock Co.         214           Compo Eoard Co.         125           Cortight Metal Roofing Co.         128           Coursing Machiner Co.         128           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         128           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         128           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         136           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         136           Denby Motor Truck Co.         136	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Chailenge Machinery Co.       134         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheisey Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Clock Co.       200         Colock Co.       200         Colad Light Co.       185         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       146         Correll Wood Board Co.       198         Custon & Co.       123         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       198         Creacent Machine Co.       16         Colok Co.       200         Colok Co.       101         Chicago Bring Butt Co.       189         Corentight Met	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Challenge Machinery Co.         131           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         155           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grechnical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinnati Mfg. Co.         125           Coleck Co.         200           Cole Light Co.         185           Coleck Co.         200           Cole Mige Co.         122           Cornell Wood Board Co.         123           Corright Metal Roofing Co.         124           Compo Board Co.         125           Cortight Metal Roofing Co.         126           Coursing Actiner Co.         138           Coursing Macharer Co.         146	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Cereait Wateproofing Co.         136           Careait Wateproofing Co.         136           Cereait Wateproofing Co.         136           Careait Wateproofing Co.         136           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son. S.         155           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinati Mfg. Co.         125           Clock Co.         200           Cole A.         214           Compo Board Co.         200           Collson & Co., J. W.         189           Coulson & Co., J. W.         189           Coursight Metal Roofing Co.         124           Cornell Wood Board Co.         16           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co. <t< td=""><td></td></t<>	
Comment Gun Co., Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       131         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Cheisey Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mfg. Co.       126         Clock Co.       200         Coled Light Co.       185         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       146         Cornell Wood Board Co.       128         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       128         Contright Metal Roofing Co.       128         Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.       146         Cornell Wood Board Co.       120         Carright Metal Roofing Co.       198         Crescent Machine	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Challenge Machinery Co.         131           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         215           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinnati Mfg. Co.         125           Clock Co.         200           Colock Co.         200           Colock Co.         214           Compol Board Co.         125           Corright Metal Roofing Co.         128           Coursing Machiner Co.         128           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         128           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         130           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         134           Courilshom K. Sec Co.         135	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Chain Belt Co.         31           Chalenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         215           Cheisey Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Clarke Mfg. Co.         120           Clock Co.         200           Coled Light Co.         185           Colean, Watson E.         114           Compo Board Co.         123           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Conright Metal Roofing Co.         198           Coulson & Co., J. W.         189           Creater Machinery Co.         16           Dahl Mfg. Co.         16	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Challenge Machinery Co.         131           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         155           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grechnical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinnati Mfg. Co.         125           Coleck Co.         200           Cole Magnet Co.         185           Coleck Co.         200           Cole Mignet Co.         122           Corright Metal Roofing Co.         122           Corright Metal Roofing Co.         123           Cortright Metal Roofing Co.         126           Coursing Motor Truck Co.         136           Coursing Co.         136           Courili Notor Truck Co.         136 <td></td>	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Chain Belt Co.         31           Chalenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son. S.         155           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinati Mfg. Co.         185           Coleck Co.         200           Cold Light Co.         185           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         172           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Correly Modol Board Co.         123           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Contright Metal Roofing Co.         198           Crescent Machine Co.         16           Dahl Mfg	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Challenge Machinery Co.         131           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         155           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinati Mfg. Co.         126           Clock Co.         200           Colet Light Co.         185           Colean Matson E.         124           Compo Hoard Co.         128           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         144           Cornell Wood Board Co.         128           Contright Metal Roofing Co.         128           Contright Metal Roofing Co.         198           Cursinght Metal Roofing Co.	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.       146         Cement Tile Machinery Co.       18-20         Century Cement Machine Co.       21         Ceresit Waterproofing Co.       130         C. H. & E. Mig. Co.       6         Challenge Machinery Co.       131         Challenge Machinery Co.       214         Chappell Co., Wayvell.       13         Cheney & Son, S.       215         Chesley Co., A. C.       198         Chicago Builders Specialties Co.       162         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Grille Works       194         Chicago Technical College       171         Church & Co., E. I.       215         Cincinnati Mig. Co.       125         Colock Co.       200         Cold Light Co.       214         Compo Eoard Co.       128         Cortright Metal Roofing Co.       128         Coursing Motor Truck Co.       128         Coursing Motor Truck Co.       120         Coursing Motor Truck Co.       136         Coursing Motor Truck Co.       136         Denby Motor Truck Co.       136         Dentof Show Case Co.       136         Derosce Raynolds Co.       136	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.146Cement Tile Machinery Co.18-20Century Cement Machine Co.21Ceresit Waterproofing Co.130C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.6Chailenge Machinery Co.214Chappell Co., Wayvell.13Chalenge Machinery Eo.214Chappell Co., Wayvell.13Cheney & Son, S.15Chesley Co., A. C.198Chicago Builders Specialties Co.162Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Greinle Co.36Chicago Greinle Co.216Chicago Greinle Co.216Chicago Greinle Co.216Chicago Greinle Co.216Chicago Technical College171Church & Co., E. I.215Clock Co.200Cold Light Co.185Coleam, Watson E.114Compo Board Co.198Coulson & Co., J. W.189Crusingh Metal Roofing Co.116Dahl Mfg. Co.166Dail Steel Products Co.121Dark Mfg. Co.166Dail Steel Products Co.134Deniong Fire Proofing Co.116Dail Mfg. Co.166Dail Steel Products Co.134Dentos fire Proofing Co.101Detroit Show Case Co.195Devoe & Raynolds Co.142Dow Wire & Iron Works.12Domestic Engineering Co.142Dow Wire & Iron Works.12Drage & Co.14	
Cement Gun Co. Inc.146Cement Tile Machinery Co.18-20Century Cement Machine Co.21Ceresit Waterproofing Co.130C. H. & E. Míg. Co.6Challenge Machinery Co.214Chappell Co., Wayvell.13Cheney & Son, S.215Chesley Co.A. C.Chicago Builders Specialties Co.162Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Grille Works194Chicago Greinia College171Church & Co., E. I.215Cincinati Míg. Co.125Colex Co.200Cold Light Co.185Colex Co.200Cold Light Co.185Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.146Couright Metal Roofing Co.128Coursing M. Co.150Couring M. Co.160Couring M. S. E.214Cunningham, S. E.214Cunningham, S. E.115Desize Co.105Deny Motor Truck Co.136Detroit Show Case Co.136Devo & Raynolds Co.136Dial Steel Products Co.216Detroit Show Case Co.136Devo & Raynolds Co.136Deny Motor Truck Co.234Deny Miter & Iron Works.126	
Cement Gun Co., Inc.         146           Cement Tile Machinery Co.         18-20           Century Cement Machine Co.         21           Ceresit Waterproofing Co.         130           C. H. & E. Mfg. Co.         6           Challenge Machinery Co.         131           Challenge Machinery Co.         214           Chappell Co., Wayvell.         13           Cheney & Son, S.         155           Chesley Co., A. C.         198           Chicago Builders Specialties Co.         162           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Grille Works         194           Chicago Technical College         171           Church & Co., E. I.         215           Cincinnati Mfg. Co.         126           Clock Co.         200           Coled Light Co.         186           Consolidated Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.         146           Cornell Wood Board Co.         123           Cortight Metal Roofing Co.         123           Cortight Metal Roofing Co.         124           Cornell Machine Co.         16           Coalson & Co., J. W.         189           Cousion & Co., J. W.         189           Cousion & Co., J. W.	

r y. d Y n-

Т

	Page
Galesburg Sheet Metal Works. Galeway Co., Wm. Geier & Bluhm Gibler, B. F Gibler, B. F Gibbert & Bennett Mfg. Co. Globe Ventilator Co. Goadd Pratt Co. Grand Rapids Hardware Co. Grand Rapids Hardware Co. Grant Southern Lumber Co.	
Geler & Bluhm.	11
Gibler, B. F.	
Globe Ventilator Co	164
Goodell Pratt Co	
Great Southern Lumber Co	118
Hall Holmes Mfg. Co	
Hardware Sales Co	14
Heitland Grate & Mantel Co	
Helm Brick Machine Co	
Herrick Refrigerator Co	
Highwood Dumbwaiter Co	14
Holland Furnace Co	
Home Furnace Co	
Hower, J. K	
Hussey & Co., C. G.	22
Hydraulic Lime Bureau	103
Hydraulic Press Brick Co Hydro Stone Co	
Grand Rapids Hardware Co. Grand Rapids Hardware Co. Hail Hoimes Mfg. Co. Hardin Lavin Co. Hardmann Sanders Co. Heitland Grate & Mantel Co. Heitland Grate & Mantel Co. Heitland Grate & Mantel Co. Heitland Grate & Mantel Co. Heins Frick Machine Co. Herrick Refrigerator Co. Hesrick Refrigerator Co. Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. Highwood Dumbwaiter Co. Holmas Disappearing Bed Co. Home Furnace Co. Hornet Mantel Co. Hower, J. K. Hust-Helm-Ferris & Co. Hust-Bres Saw Mfg. Co. Hydraulic Lime Bureau. Hydraulic Press Brick Co. Hydraulic Press Brick Co. Ideal Concrete Machinery Co. Ideal Engine Co. International Correspondence Schools: Internate Equipment Co. Jackson, George Jackson, George Jager Machine Co. Jahant Heating Co. Jahant Heating Co. Jahans Mig. Co. Johnson Wright Co. Johnson & Sons, S. C. Johnson & Sons, S. C. Johnson, J. D.	26
International Correspondence Schools.	175
Ives Co., The H. B	
Jackson, George	
Jahant Heating Co	
Jenks, B. L.	
Johns-Manville Co., H. W	32-33
Johnson & Sons, S. C	
Johnston, J. D.	
Kansas Buff Brick & Mfg. Co	
Kawneer Mfg. Co	
Keasbey & Mattison Co	
Keighley Metal Ceiling Co., S Keim Brick & Tile Co	
Johnston, J. D. Kannaberg Roofing & Ceiling Co Kansas Buff Brick & Mfg. Co. Kavneer Mfg. Co. Keashey & Mattison Co. Kees Mfg. Co. F. D. Keighley Metal Ceiling Co. S. Keim Brick & Tile Co. Kewance Mfg. Co Keystone Varnish Co. Kimball Bros. Co. Kimball Bros. Co. Kimball Bros. Co. Kinsel Motor Car Co. Knickerbocker Co. Koehring Machine Co. Koler Co. La Grange Specialty Co.	
Kimball Bros. Co	14
Kissel Motor Car Co	
Koehring Machine Co.	21
Kohler Co	10
La Grange Specialty Co	208
Lansing Co.	
Lebanon Machine Co	14
Lichty Metal Products Co	
Louden Machinery Co Lufkin Rule Co	
La Grange Specialty Co. Lane Bros. Co. La Plant Choate Mfg. Co. Lebanon Machine Co. Letter Shop Lichty Metal Products Co. Louden Machinery Co. Louden Machinery Co. Macka Academy of Architecture. MacAndrews & Forbes Co.	
MacAndrews & Forbes Co. Mack & Co. Machinery Merchant, Inc. Majestic Co. Malleable Iron Fittings Co. Mann Corp.	
Majestic Co.	183
Mann Corp. Maple Flooring Mfrs. Assn	
Maple Flooring Mirs. Assn	
Marsh Capron Mfg. Co Martin Rocking Fifth Wheel Co	18
Mast, Foos & Co Maze Co., W. H	
McCray Refrigerator Co McKinney Mfg. Co	
Mead Cycle Co	
Mechanics Specialty Co	
Metallic Batten Co	
Miami Trailer Co	
Midland Terra Cotta Co2 Miles Mfg. Co	94-95 0-177
Miller Mfg. Co., A. W Milwaukee Corrugating Co	
Modern Way Furnace Co	
Moore, Merrill	
Morrill, Chas.	36
Muller Co., Franklyn R	
Mulvey Mfg. Co., Chas	
Municipal Engineering & Contracting C Murphy Varnish Co	0. 24
Mann Corp. Maple Flooring Mfrs. Assn. Mardias, B. Marsh Capron Mfg. Co. Marst. Foos & Co. Mast. Foos & Co. Maze Co., W. H. McCray Refrigerator Co. McKinney Mfg. Co. Meadows Mfg. Co. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metallic Sign Letter Co. Metallic Sign Letter Co. Millen Mfg. Co. Millen Mfg. Co. Millen Mfg. Co. Millen Mfg. Co. Millen Mfg. Co. Modern Way Furnace Co. Montross Metal Roofing Co. Moore, Merrill Morgan Sash & Door Co. Moorei, Marten W. Muller Co., Franklyn R. Muller Co., Franklyn R. Mullen Co., W. H Mullen Co. Mulling Co., W. H Mullen Co. Mulling Co., Co. Mulling Co. Morri, Chas. Morei, Marten W. Mullen Co. Mulling Co., Co. Mulling C	153
National Kellastone Co.	
National Mfg. Co	· . 220
National Sheet Metal Roofing Co New Way Motor Co	198
Myers & Bro, F. E. National Fireproofing Co. National Kellastone Co. National Mfg. Co. National Sheet Metal Roofing Co. New Way Motor Co. Nice, Eugene E. Nickerson Mfg. Co. Nicholis Mfg. Co. Norfolk Mfg. Co. Norfolk Mfg. Co.	
Nicholls Mfg. Co	15
North Bangor Slate Co	

,,	Page
North Bros. Mfg. Co North Carolina Pine Assn Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Mi Assn.	
Assn. Building Material Exhibit. Northwest Building Material Exhibit. Northwestern Expanded Metal Co Northwestern Steel & Iron Co Norwalk Vault Co Novo Engine Co	16 128 21 166
Oak Flooring Bureau. Oliver Typewriter Co. Ornamental Products Co.	
Ottawa Mfg. Co. Parker, C. L. Farks Ball Bearing Machine Co Pearson Mfg. Co.	
Oak Flooring Bureau. Oliver Typewriter Co Ornamental Products Co Oshkosh Mfg. Co. Ottawa Mfg. Co. Parks Ball Bearing Machine Co Pennsylvania Saw Co Pioneer Truck Makers, Inc. Pinatergon Wallboard Co. Prentiss Vise Co Profective Materials Corp. Pullman Mfg. Co. Pullman Mfg. Co 2 addford Architectural Co	
Ransome Concrete Machinery Co Recklitt Corp. Rehm Hardware Co. Republic Iron Works. Reynolds Asphalt Shingle Co Richards Wilcox Mfg. Co Rising & Nelson Slate Co Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co.	
Richards Wilcox Mfg. Co Rising & Nelson Slate Co Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co Rock City Mfg. Co Rackford Brick & Tile Co.	
Rising & Nelson Slaïe Co Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co Rock City Mfg. Co Rockford Brick & Tile Co. Rockford Mitre Box Co Ross & Co., G. M. Royal Ventilator Co Rowe Sanitary Mfg. Co Safety Door Hanger Co Samson Cordage Works	208 177 190 191
Safety Door Hanger Co Samson Cordage Works Sand & Sons, J Sandusky Cement Co	152 
Sasgen Derrick Co. Sayre & Son, L. A. Schaefer Mfg. Co. Schueter, M. L.	17 215 8 13
Sedgwick Machine Works. Shackelford Brick Co Sharon Hardware Mfg. Co Sheldon Mfg. Co Sheldon Mfg. Co	14 100 138 207
Sheldon Slafe Co., F. C Sherman Mfg. Co., H. B. Shinn Mfg. Co. Shrauger & Johnson	171 205 185 04-209
Sidney Tool Co	7 206 6 187
Royal Ventilator Co. Rowe Sanitary Mfg. Co. Safety Door Hanger Co. Samson Cordage Works. Sand & Sons, J. Sandusky Cement Co. Sargent & Co. Sasgen berlick Co. Sasgen berlick Co. Sasgen berlick Co. Schueter, M. L. Sedgwick Machine Works. Schackelford Brick Co. Shackelford Brick Co. Shackelford Brick Co. Sheidy Spring Hinge Co. Sheidy Spring Hinge Co. Sheidon Mfg. Co., H. B. Schueter, M. L. Schueter, M. L. Scheider, Co., F. C. Sherman Mfg. Co., H. B. Shinn Mfg. Co., H. B. Shinn Mfg. Co., H. B. Shinn Mfg. Co. Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co. Sliver Mfg. Co. Sliver Mfg. Co. Simonds Mfg. Co. Simonds Mfg. Co. Simonds Mfg. Co. Smith Co. Smith Form-a-Truck Co. Smith Form-a-Truck Co. Smith & Hemenway Co. Smith & Hemenway Co. Smith & Hemenway Co. Smith & Hemenway Co. Standard Floor Surfacing Co. Standard Point Co. Standard School Heater	
Smith & Hemenway Co Smith Co., The T. L S-A-F-E Southern Pine Assn. Sneidel J. G.	215 23 100 109
Standard Floor Surfacing Co Standard Machine Tool & Supply Co Standard Paint Co	13 
Standard Scnool Heater Co Standard Streen Co Stanley Rule & Level Co Stanley Works	
Starreit & Co., L S Steel Scaffolding Co Sterling Foundry Co Sterling Wheelbarrow Co Stern Mfr. Co.	186 181 204
Stover Mfg. Co. Stowell Mfg. Co. Superior Mfg. Co. Swan Co., Jas.	
Sysces Metal Lath & Rooning Co Syscence Twist Drill Co Taylor Mfg. Co., Jas. L Thomas & Armstrong Co Triple & Machine Co.	16
Syracuse f whit Dink to	96 181 141 194
Vigo American Clay Co. Walker, Frank Wallace, J. D. Waterloo Cement Machinery Corp. Waterman Motor Co. Wedell & Boers Co. Whisler, John White Co., David White Co., L & I. J. White Pine Bureau. White Pine Bureau. White Pine Bureau. White Marka Agricultural Co. Williamson Heater Co.	292 
Wedell & Boers Co Whisler, John Whitacre-Greer Fireproofing Co White Co., David	215 214 101 11
White Pine Bureau. Whitman Agricultural Co. Williamson Heater Co Willis Mfg. Co	
Witte Engine Works Wolverine Tool Co York Automatic Dumbwalter Co Zouri Drawn Metals Co	14



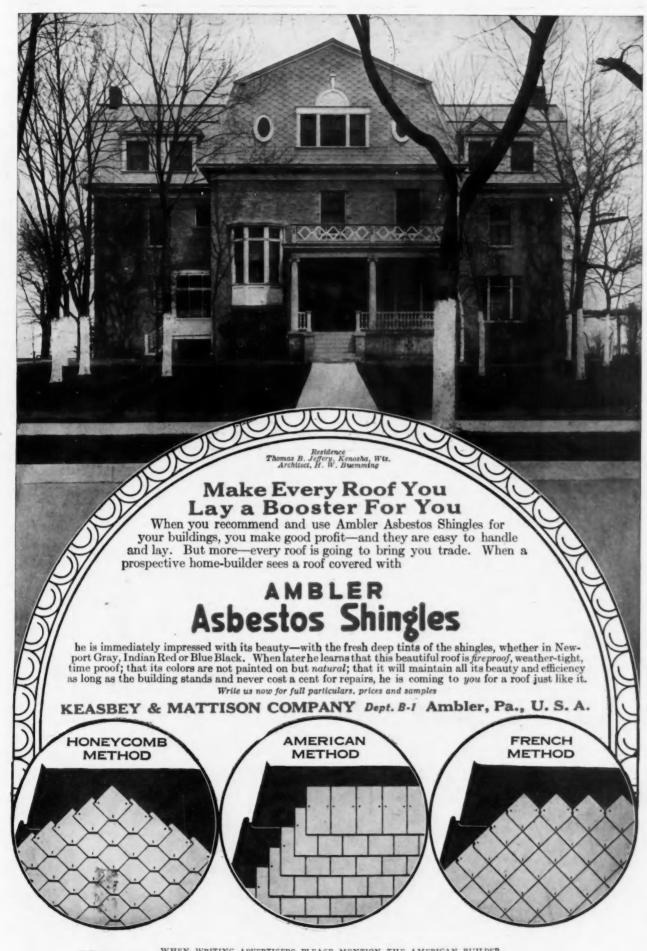
218

AMERICAN BUILDER

[April, 1917



the kind that's hard to get.



## **Have You Seen Them?**

The National Garage Door Set is the latest addition to the National line of builders' hardware.

When the garage building contracts begin to drift in with the approach of spring you will be in the market for satisfactory Garage Door Sets.

You can't go wrong on this new National door set.

Fitted with National Garage Door Sets, the garage doors will swing open and stay open, or, what is more important, they'll stay shut when you want them shut; a close weather-proof job and cost less than a hanger and rail equipment.

These sets have a loose pin, reversible "T" hinge. Can be used as a full surface hinge or the "T" part can be reversed and mortised in the jamb when used on brick building. After the hinge is in place the end of the pin can be riveted slightly, if so desired, to prevent its removal.

Finishes: Japan, Dead Black Japan, Sherardized, Sherardized Dead Black Japan.

Order This Handsome Garage Door Latch delicht these of diagriminating total. It will especially delicht these of diagriminating total.

delight those of discriminating taste. Its graceful lines, extreme simplicity and elegant finish lend an air of elegance to the appearance of the garage.

It's reversible—right or left door. Can be had in any finish for door sets, or it can be sherardized or plated any finish desired.

Packed neatly, complete with screws, in a strong box. It's our No. 27 Garage Door Latch. Ask your dealer to show it to you. If he has none send us his name.

National Manufacturing Co. Sterling, Illinois

