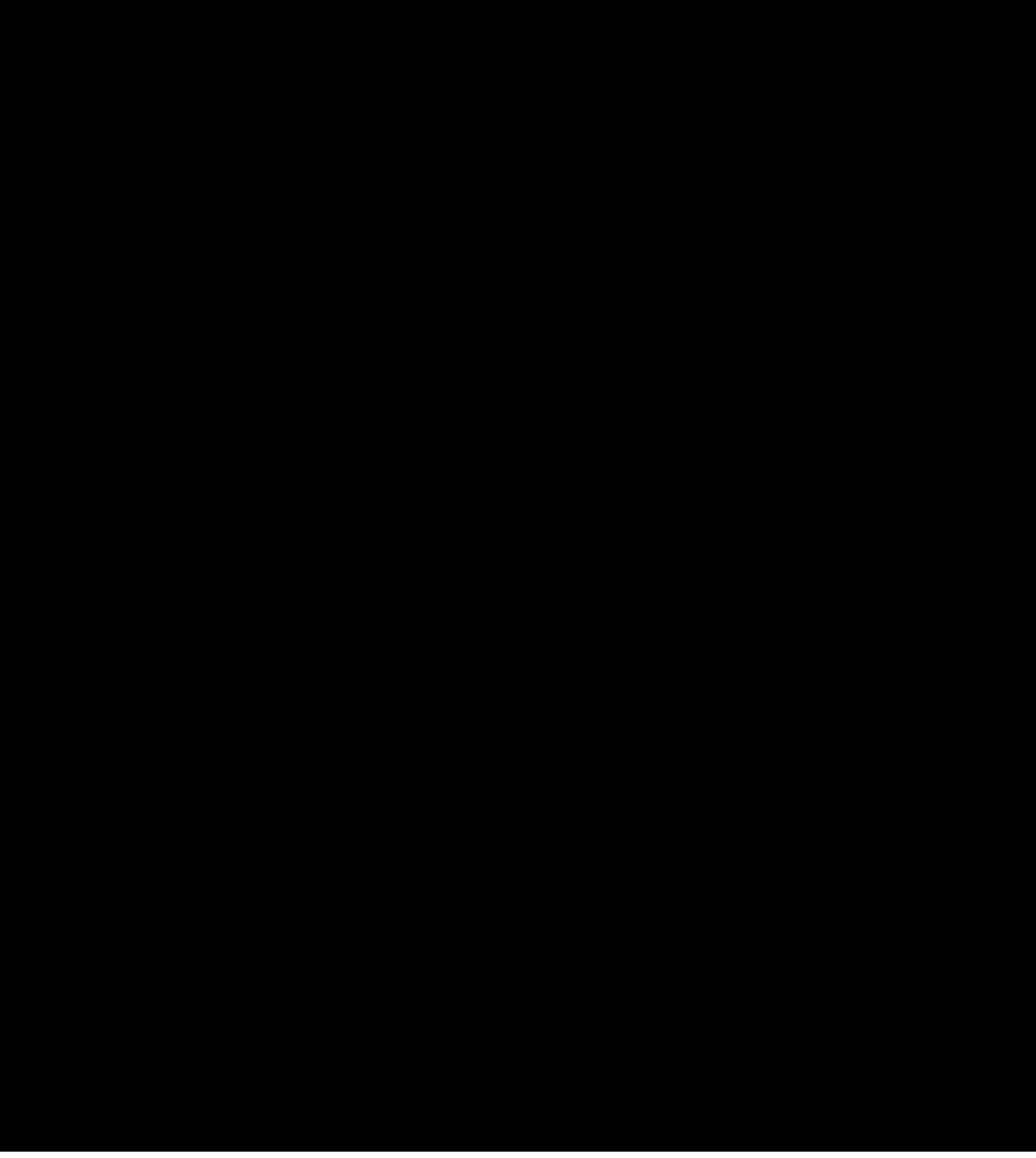




White Lead on Wood, Stucco, Plaster, Inside and Out



A. C. EUSTIS

A shingle and stucco exterior painted entirely with pure white lead paint. Interior painting was done with the same useful material.

THIS attractive home in exclusive Essex Fells, N. J., is a white lead job from top to bottom, inside and out. The exterior walls are shingles and stucco. Not only have the shingles been painted with pure white lead and oil, but the owner has also realized the desirability of protecting the stucco.

Stucco is somewhat porous. This permits dampness and cold to enter a house through unpainted stucco walls. Also frost forming in the pores of the stucco

may cause cracks and spalling. Pure white lead paint on stucco removes these drawbacks. It helps in heating the house and in keeping it dry, and protects the stucco from early deterioration.

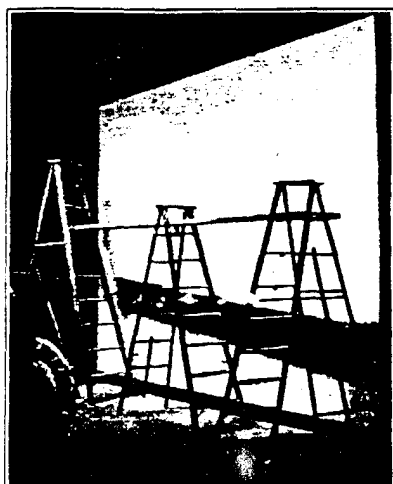
This job is an excellent example of the economy a painter enjoys because of the all purpose nature of white lead. This painter did not have to buy and stock a wide variety of paints. White lead, properly mixed, served him for the gloss paint on the shingles, the flat paint on the stucco, for enamel undercoats and interior flat finishes. The dealer, too, who sold the paint to the contractor, profited through white lead. He was able to sell the material for practically the entire job by stocking only one paint, all purpose paste white lead, and the necessary vehicles to mix with it, instead of tying his money up in several slow-moving, space consuming lines.

White lead in this case, as in thousands

though a few dollars may have been saved originally by using cheap paint, since its life is so short in comparison with white lead, the frequent repainting necessary will make the cost per year many times that of using white lead.

Painters who apply such low grade paint naturally ruin their customers' confidence in them and can not expect repeat business. Conversely the painter who sticks to white lead and oil knows that he will have satisfied customers always.

Mural in New Planetarium Hung with White Lead



(Left) Wall coated with white lead-varnish paste. (Right) Rolling the mural smooth over the wall coated with white lead and varnish. Mr. Charles Knight, who painted the mural, is viewing the work. (Below) New Hayden Planetarium, New York City. Trowbridge and Livingston. Architects.

PHOTOS BY WURTS BROS.



AS ONE enters the portals of New York's new Hayden Planetarium, he is greeted by a lovely, richly colored mural on the opposite wall. This mural, in common with most such large scale work, is painted on heavy canvas. Ordinary pastes used for hanging wall paper are insufficiently strong for holding the weight of a mural of this kind. In consequence, the mural at the Planetarium, like others of its kind (those at Rockefeller Center were described in LEAD, March, 1934), is secured to the wall by means of a white lead paste of high strength.

This adhesive usually consists of paste white lead mixed

Lead for Services in New Aurora, Ill. Plumbing Code

IN September, 1935, the City Council of Aurora, Illinois, passed a strong new plumbing ordinance. In addition to the provisions for licensing both master and journeyman plumbers imposed by the Illinois state licensing law, the new code contains provisions which should produce good, sanitary plumbing in Aurora. Requirement of lead for certain purposes is prominent among these provisions.

In the section dealing with water services the requirement is made that "Water service must be of lead or cast iron from corporation cock to inside of building, all water pipe under cement floors to be lead or cast iron, with proper shut off." Experience has taught that this is a wise provision. Under pavement and lawns, which are expensive to tear up for repairs and replacements, the only sound economic policy is to use materials of proved durability. The many lead services in use all over the country for a half century and more prove lead's longevity. Furthermore, under modern conditions, when electrolysis in the ground is of ever increasing importance, the greater wall thickness of lead and its higher resistance to electrolytic corrosion make the use of lead even more necessary to assure long life for services.

For soil stacks and wastes in buildings of two

stories or less, the new Aurora code requires the use of soil pipe stack with soil or lead wastes. This, too, has been proved a sound requirement, for these pipes are almost entirely concealed and expensive to repair or replace. Concealed piping may also lead to unsanitary conditions long before the conditions are discovered. It is, therefore, essential to use the most durable, trouble-free materials. Since it is also necessary to make plumbing flexible enough to provide for ever-present settlement and movement in buildings, the flexibility of lead and cast iron with lead joints is essential.

Wiped joints are required by the code for all lead work and all roof flashings must be sheet lead.

The following Code Committee, of whom the first five represented the Master Plumbers Association and the last four represented the Journeymen, is to be congratulated on the results of its constructive efforts for the betterment of plumbing in Aurora, which will indirectly benefit the plumbing business: Messrs. Ed. Farrell, chairman; Peter Schuster, secretary

more. the interior of wiped joints made by skilled plumbers offer less chance for solids to catch in the joints.

The lead waste line in which this trap occurred was

also found to be in perfect condition. All closet bends and concealed traps are required to be lead in South Orange, N. J. Mr. J. J. Turner is plumbing inspector of South Orange.

All Lead Wastes and Vents in Fireproof Apartment

WIPING 1,727 joints on lead pipe and fittings meant a lot of work to the skilled plumbers who installed the plumbing in the Marquee Apartments in Seattle, Wash., and a job like that merits the envy of real plumbers everywhere. In this building of fireproof construction erected in 1925, lead pipe was used for all waste and vent pipes, and cast iron with lead calked joints for all stacks except the vent stacks. Lead drum traps were used under all

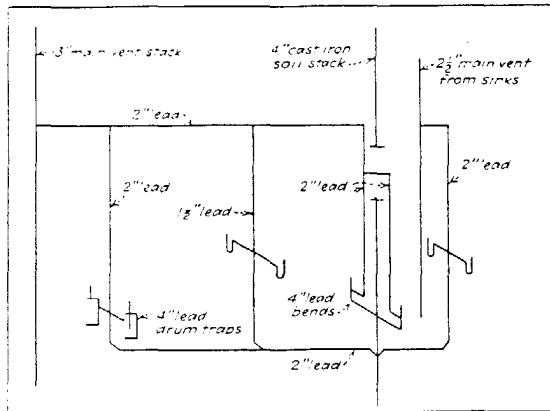


Diagram of typical plumbing layout for two bathrooms in the Marquee Apartments, Seattle.

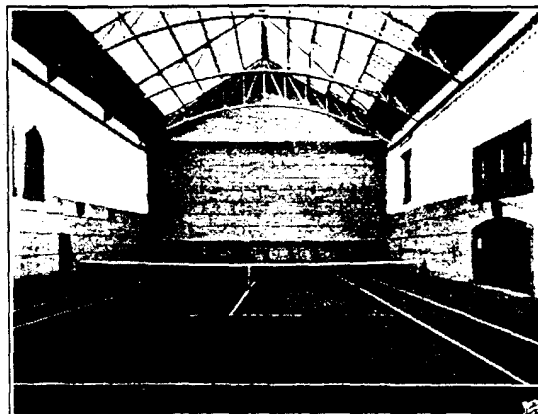
bathrooms and lead bends for all water closet connections.

Mr. V. W. Voorhees, Seattle architect who designed this building, deserves credit for specifying a material for the plumbing that he knew would give the best and longest protection to health and property. He specifies lead for plumbing in all his buildings wherever he possibly

Lead Tapes on a Fine New York Club Tennis Court

AMONG the largest and finest indoor tennis courts in the world is that in the Court-House, one of Manhattan's most exclusive clubs. It has recently been resurfaced with Rigmac Red Top fast drying surfacing, using lead tapes for markers. From Nov. 4, 1935, to Jan. 17, 1936, this court was in play for approximately 1,000 hours, which would be about equivalent to the hours of use given the average outdoor court in a period of two years. In addition two dances have been held on the court after covering it with building paper, nailing carpet down to the court surface and constructing a portable dance floor over the carpet. Yet no attention to the court surface or lead tapes was necessary in that period despite this hard service.

Some of the world's greatest tennis exponents have played on this court and praised it highly. Since the lead tapes are perfectly flush with the court surface,



WURTS BROS.

Tennis court with lead tapes in the Court-House, New York, on which Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Vincent Richards and other stars have recently played.

they did not believe lead tapes were there until they examined the surface closely.

The court and lead tapes were installed by Mr. M. McDermott of College Point, Long Island, N. Y., who has installed many of the best club, commercial and private courts. He uses lead tapes

it may or may not be desirable to add litharge depending on the kind of red lead employed. If the red lead is one containing only 85 or 90 per cent true red lead, it is usually unnecessary to add litharge as the red lead already contains 10 or 15 per cent of litharge not converted to red lead in the manufacturing process. This is sufficient to promote hardening.

If, however, red lead containing 95 to 98 per cent true red lead is used, the addition of some litharge is advisable, for such red lead contains relatively little unconverted litharge.

Putties containing appreciable amounts of litharge should be used shortly after mixing or they may become hard before application.

Lead for Exacting Calking in New Hudson River Tunnel

THE new \$37,500,000 Midtown Hudson Vehicular Tunnel now under construction under the Hudson River to join New York City and Weehawken, New Jersey, has been aptly described as a huge "pipe". It is much like pipe lines with which we are familiar, only of course of gigantic proportions, made up in



NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE PHOTO

Calking lead wire into joints of iron casing by means of pneumatic hammers in new Midtown Hudson Vehicular Tunnel under construction by the Port of New York Authority.

bility and will be unaffected by the water for a longer time than the materials with which it is used, even though the water is salt. Lead is noted for its resistance to corrosion by

Old Lead Figure in the Art Institute, Chicago

A RECENT addition to the Howard Van Doren Shaw Memorial that has been installed in the famed Art Institute of Chicago is the lead figure of "The Slave" illustrated here. The following interesting description of the figure is quoted from an article by Bessie Bennett in the December, 1935, issue of the Bulletin of the Art Institute of Chicago:

"This object (the lead figure) formerly occupied a place in the memorial garden of Taplow Court, a residence occupied by the Hampson family in the seventeenth century and in the eighteenth by the Earl of Orkney. The garden itself was part of a park, described as 'richly studded with umbrageous and noble timber trees' on slopes extending to the banks of the Thames. There could have been no more appropriate decoration in this landscape than such a sundial, made of lead which is easily the most harmonious material for sculpture in a formal garden, particularly when weather adds to its peculiar charm a patina not matched on any other metal.

"Lead was employed in this period for a variety of ornamental and utilitarian objects, the most successful being architectural details and ornaments for the garden. Though rather inadequate, the records of the seventeenth century show a growing appreciation for objects in lead, and in the eighteenth century the founding of lead garden statues became a special industry in London, Picadilly in particular being filled with 'leaden figure yards'. Jan van Nost, a Dutch sculptor who came to England with William III, is credited with establishing the first lead yard for supplying garden figures in London. In 1739, his relative, John Cheere, is known to have taken over van Nost's business. The products of this

firm included figures of two slaves, one African, named 'The Black-a Moor', the other Asiatic, called 'The Slave'. These appear to have been the most popular subjects for garden statues and are possibly from the patterns of van Nost though they appear to have been sold by John Cheere in St. Martin's Lane.

"The present sundial is composed of a square stone plinth on which kneels the figure of the slave, bearing, with uplifted hands, on his head a stone disk which in turn supports a