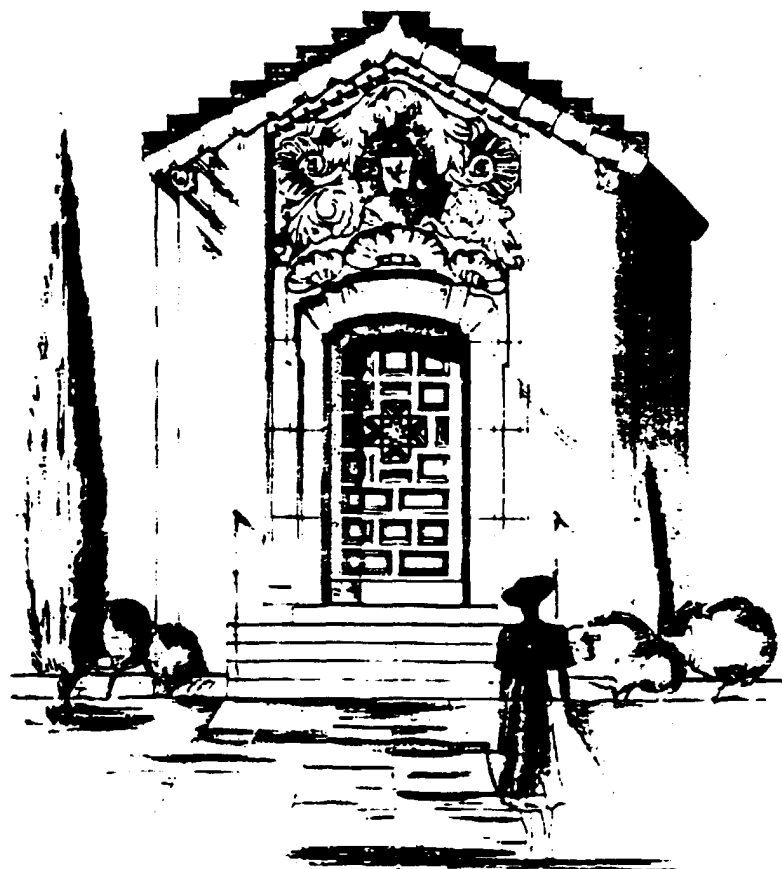


Pure Lead Paint
for
Rockland, N. Y.,
State Hospital

*State Architectural Division
Specifies Pure White and
Red Lead for Wood, Plaster
and Metal.*



ENTRANCE DETAIL
CONTINUED TREATMENT GROUP
ROCKLAND STATE HOSPITAL
ORANGEBURG ROCKLAND COUNTY NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
WILLIAM F. HADGAARD
CONSULTING ARCHITECT

NEW buildings now being erected for the Rockland State Hospital at Orangeburg, N. Y., exemplify the high quality of paint specified in buildings designed by New York State's Department of Public Works, Division of Architecture. Lead pigments naturally are prominent in these specifications and as a result, except for special purposes, all the paint used on the new hospital buildings is either pure white lead or pure red lead.

Principal new buildings being erected at Orangeburg are three large five-story structures cross-shaped in plan. The two end buildings consist of dormitories, bed rooms, and other living facilities while the central building, which connects with both of the others on all floors, contains dining facilities with the service section at its center. The buildings are steel frame with a stucco exterior finish.

Structural steel except that encased in concrete, which

was not painted, was given two coats of red lead, the shop coat being red lead of natural orange-red color and the field coat red lead tinted with lampblack to a brown. Other metal was given a red lead priming coat and two coats of pure white lead paint. All exterior and interior wood and plaster are painted with three coats of pure white lead and oil, tinted as required, except under certain special conditions, so that the bulk of the painting is done with pure white lead and oil paint. This is in conformity with the New York State Division of Architecture's standard specifications.

This reliance on time-tested white lead and red lead by New York State assures the taxpayers of a low annual painting cost, for long life can be expected between paintings and repainting cost is minimized because white lead provides an excellent surface for repainting without expensive preparation like burning and scraping. Almost invariably the practice of large users and

specifiers of paint, who have studied painting problems thoroughly, favors the use of white lead and red lead. Some of these practices of architects, painting contractors, federal, state and municipal governments, and railroads, have been reported in past issues of LEAD.

William E. Haugaard is Commissioner of Architecture of New York State and is responsible for the new Rockland State Hospital buildings. Turner Construction Co. is the general contractor and Kuehnle-Barker, Inc., the painting contractor.

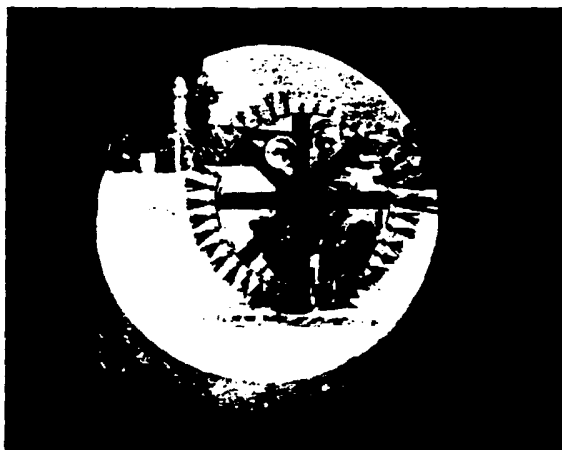
Batteries Propel Unique Car for Pipe Line Inspection

LEAD-ACID storage batteries have come to the aid of the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply in developing an ingenious device for inspecting enamel coatings on the interior of water mains. The device consists of a three-wheeled car just large enough to carry an inspector through 36 in. pipes. On the front of the car, a number of steel brushes, electrically connected, are mounted. These brushes make contact with the enamel surface and when they pass over spots on which the enamel coating is too thin or defective, they spark. These spots are marked and later painted to give

adequate protection to the pipe against corrosion.

Power to propel the car and for the brushes, and to light a search-light which shows the way, is provided by two 140 amp. hr. lead-acid storage batteries. Thus by the aid of these dependable batteries it is possible to inspect the miles and miles of large underground mains that supply Los Angeles with water.

Lead-acid storage batteries are found to be useful by many engineers with perplexing problems. They enable dependable power to be brought to many inaccessible locations without expensive wiring. They are safe when external power sources might be dangerous. Lead-acid batteries can deliver large currents for short times, as in automobile starting batteries, when such is the demand, and are particularly useful in emergencies.



Two views of the storage-battery-operated car used to inspect pipe line enamel by Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply.

Red Lead and Cork Prevent Condensation on Metal

CONDENSATION on pipes and other metal surfaces may be prevented by covering them with a mixture of red lead and cork. After this protection is provided, final coats of paint may be used to obtain the desired decorative effect.

Red lead paste for this purpose is thinned only slightly so that it has nearly the consistency of paste. A mixture in the proportion of 100 lb. of paste red lead to $\frac{3}{4}$ gal. boiled linseed oil is about right. If raw oil is used instead of boiled oil, 1 pt. of drier should also be included. After the metal surface to be covered is thoroughly dried and wire brushed, the red lead is applied to a small area. Finely ground cork is then thrown against the wet paint or applied in other convenient ways. Other small areas are treated successively in this manner until the whole metal surface is covered.

After this first coat of red lead and cork has dried, two coats of white lead paint, tinted as desired, are brushed on. They should both be mixed in the proportion of 3 gal. raw linseed oil and 1 pt. drier to each 100 lb. of soft paste white lead. If the finish is to be dark, these last two coats may be red lead, tinted and mixed to ordinary brushing consistency.

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