

FILE NAME: CERAMICS (CER)

DATE: 1933 Oct-Nov

DOC#: CER003

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Journal Abstract - Dust in Industry

Eight pupils attended the summer school, several gifts of apparatus and special feature was the attendance on glass technology, while the glass was made to the Ceramic School. A close study was made in the matter of carrying out the usual chemical, physical, engineering term, 26 pupils were enrolled.

(J.S.G.T.)

und *Keram. Ind.*, 23 [11], 11. The reports were submitted dealing with the suppression of industrial espionage and the means of diverting a considerable number of workers from the rural districts. Committees were

A bureau was set up to give information of the law relating to patent infringement. Toward sick benefit insurance was a workers led to no agreement.

(J.S.G.T.)

stry at Stein-Schönau, Bohemia. This school, established 76 years ago, on practical lines, equipped with a staff of qualified instructors. The subjects are: (1) the technical school; (2) school for apprentices, and (3) school for the general public. In one of their studies, the pupils are shown how they are particularly suited to the glass industry generally, and how it has become an important life center of the district.

(J.S.G.T.)

ANON. *Ceram. Ind.*, 21 [11], 11. The speaker points out the features of the new ceramic industry.

W.W.M.

Ind.-Ztg., 57 [28], 335-36; [30], 335-36. The lay of the meeting, the following masonry and ceilings, by Siedler, Robert (*Ceram. Abs.*, 12 [8], 316). A. Hielscher (*ibid.*, 12 [8], 298). Toward small settlements and the clay, lime, and mortar in the German brick industry and the brick houses, by Lee (*ibid.*, 12 [8], 298). A terra cotta plant, by Kabus.

W.M.C.

OD. Macmillan Co., New York, 1933.—W. takes up modern conditions of housing evils and compares, and statements on conditions.

E.J.V.

IS AND JOHN BURCHARD, 2ND. Press, Cambridge, Mass. Price, \$1.00. The first of three volumes to be published in the series on the history of ceramics is noted as the first.

E.J.V.

OD W. O. VANDERBURG. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. The report discusses history, factory practices with square-set systems.

R.A.H.

CERAMIC ABSTRACTS¹

Compiled by the

AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY

ROSS C. PURDY, Editor

ABSTRACTERS: A. ALLY, J. B. AUSTIN, A. A. AYERS, R. BART, M. H. BEERS, L. C. BROWNELLER, W. M. COHN, P. E. COX, J. L. GALLUP, F. O. HACK, R. A. HEINDL, E. B. HEWITT, T. M. HUTT, S. KONDO, M. V. KONDOIDY, A. KURCELER, J. T. LITTLETON, S. I. PERKAL, J. G. PHILLIPS, R. H. H. PIERCE, W. E. RICE, G. R. SHELTON, H. H. STEPHENSON, J. G. TOLPIN, E. C. H. TURNER, J. VACHUSKA.

Vol. 12

October-November, 1933

No. 10-11

Abrasives

Flat grinding machines and their application. I. CARL MORELY. *Abrasive Ind.*, 14 [6], 6-7 (1933).—The development of flat grinding is discussed. Several types of flat grinding machines and devices for obtaining accuracy are described. Illustrated. II. *Ibid.*, 14 [7], 11 (1933).—This is an illustrated description of some flat grinding machines and their application. III. *Ibid.*, 14 [8], 10 (1933).—The use of wheel periphery differs in action from the other types due to the smallness of wheel contact. The application of this type is discussed and illustrated. IV. *Ibid.*, 14 [9], 10 (1933).—Vertical and horizontal spindles which form two basic types in grinding with the side of the wheel are discussed. Illustrated. C.H.T.

Wheel grinder. F. A. WESTBROOK. *Abrasive Ind.*, 14 [8], 22 (1933).—A method for grinding the periphery and hubs of chilled car wheels in one setting is described. Illustrated. C.H.T.

Abrasive inventions. ANON. *Abrasive Ind.*, 14 [8], 24 (1933).—A caliper device with special bearings which permits grinding automatically to close tolerances is described. Illustrated. C.H.T.

Abrasives used in watch making. ANON. *Abrasive Ind.*, 14 [8], 8 (1933).—A description of the watch making processes to which abrasives are applied for fine grinding and polishing is given. Illustrated. C.H.T.

Progress in abrasive tools. ANON. *Abrasive Ind.*, 14 [6], 27 (1933).—Grinders, a rubber bonded abrasive, safety tread, and a new motor base providing sound isolation are described. Illustrated. *Ibid.*, 14 [7], 27 (1933).—New grinder features, i.e., roll scouring brick shape, motor and speed reducer, pneumatic tool for polishing the ends of tubes, whipcord cone belt base, starting switch for fractional motors, twin suction intake for coolant pumps, and a new cutting machine, are described. Illustrated. *Ibid.*, 14 [8], 27 (1933).—Check for working gages, belt with no inelastic stretch, tape rule, lapping machine with a vertical spindle, reclosing device for circuit breakers, oil- and heat-resisting cable, magnet for removing iron and steel chips from the eye, and variable speed buffer, polisher, and grinder are described. Illustrated. C.H.T.

British machine tools. ANON. *Machinery* [London], 39 [1001], 365-72 (1931).—A centerless grinder has the work feeding between opposed faces of two cup or ring wheels. The feed wheel is obliquely set in relation to the grinding wheel, and the dispositions are such that the points of contact between the respective wheels and the work are not opposite each other; consequently, inaccurate stock does not tend to perpetuate its faults but gradually becomes true. F.G.H.

Inspection and testing of machine tools. G. SCHLESINGER. *Machinery* [London], 40 [1022], 182-85 (1932).—S. presents testing charts for cylindrical and planer-type surface grinders and universal tool and cutter grinders with data on permissible errors and tolerances for principal parts of machines. F.G.H.

Polishing powders and earths. ARTHUR JONES. *Sands, Clays, & Minerals*, 1 [4], 47-50 (1933).—The earths and powders employed for polishing are (1) clays classified according to specific uses such as ball clays, bleaching clays, and pipe clays (benton-

¹ The abbreviation (C.A.) at the end of an abstract indicates that it was obtained from *Ceramic Abstracts* by cooperative agreement. The bold-face number following the journal name is the volume, the issue number is in brackets, followed by the page numbers, then the year in parentheses.

