

Wood Conversion Company

General Office and Factory at Cloquet, Minnesota

District Sales Offices:

CHICAGO, ILL., 1320 London Guarantee Bldg.
DETROIT, MICH., 503 Stephenson Bldg.

NEW YORK, N.Y., 101 Park Avenue
ST. PAUL, MINN., 1955 University Avenue

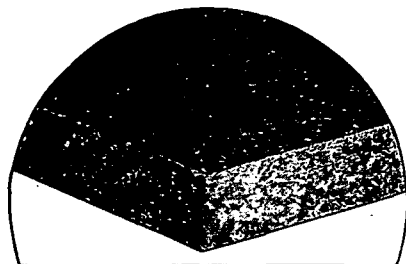
Manufacturers of

Balsam-Wool

House Insulation
Sound Absorbent



Steel Car Insulation
Refrigerator Car Insulation



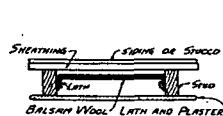
Section of BALSAM-WOOL Insulation

Showing wood fibres re-arranged into a fleecy substance, matted together in blanket form, packed, without stitching, between two coverings of tough kraft paper lined with waterproof films of asphalt coating. BALSAM-WOOL is a fire resisting, rot and vermin proof insulation.

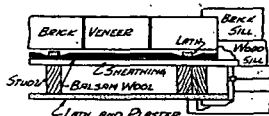


Balsam-Wool comes in three widths, 17, 25 and 33 in., wrapped in rolls. These widths are available in both $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 in. thicknesses. The latter thickness is recommended for roof and ceiling insulation. Half-inch Balsam-Wool weighs 200 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

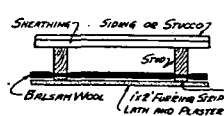
Details of Application



17 in. Balsam-Wool flanged between studding.



33 in. Balsam-Wool outside of sheathing-brick veneer.



33 in Balsam-Wool on inside face of studding.

The illustrations above show the method of placing BALSAM-WOOL in the walls of a building. BALSAM-WOOL acts as a blanket around a house and will hold in the heat and keep out the cold.

Thermal Conductivity

The following hot plate test by Professor J. C. Peebles gives the thermal conductivity of BALSAM-WOOL per square foot, per inch thickness, per degree difference in temperature, per hour, and shows the extremely high insulating value of the material.

Material	Thickness Inches	Density Lbs. Cu. Ft.	Conductivity	
			Per Inch Thick	Thickness as Tested
Balsam-Wool Plain Paper	0.63	3.62	.229	.364

Radiation Reduction

In a building properly insulated with BALSAM-WOOL, 25 per cent less radiation and boiler capacity as well as relatively smaller pipe sizes will be required and the saving is usually enough to pay for the cost of the insulation.

In computing the heat losses from a building and the radiation required, the following coefficients of wall sections should be used.

TYPE OF WALL	B.T.U. Transmission per Sq. Ft., per Hour, per 1 deg. Fahr. Difference in Temperature.		
	Uninsulated	Insulated with $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Balsam-Wool	Insulated with 1 Inch Balsam-Wool
Frame Wall	.25	.127	.10
Stucco on Metal Lath	.26	.13	.10
Brick Veneer	.23	.125	.095
8 In. Brick Wall with Furring Strips	.27	.132	.102
Ceiling, Lath and Plaster, no Floor	.60	.18	.129
Ceiling, Lath and Plaster, Single Floor	.34	.15	.11
Roof, Wood Shingles on Sheathing	.43	.163	.120
Asphalt Shingles on Sheathing	.55	.175	.127