

UPONT



LBW 0012338

BLASTING THE WAY TO PROGRESS

N50647

Painting for Cheer

William Draper Brinckloe

MOST folks are very careful to keep their houses well painted in some carefully chosen color-scheme, but are apt to be a bit careless about coloring the lesser things—the barns, the garages, the chicken-houses, the hitching posts, and the thousand and one other items that go to make up the farm or the house-lot. Such neglect produces gloomy surroundings.

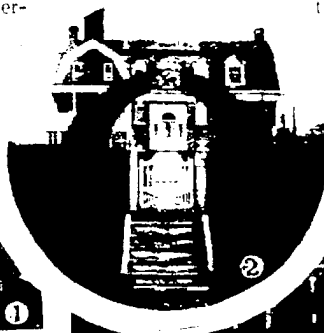
Not so very many years ago, the frame barn was apt to go unpainted. Some careful farmers in different sections, however, were famous for their big red barns. They chose that particular color because of economy and permanency. Nowadays many farmers realize that a mass of red is a most inharmonious color against a background of green fields and blue sky, and greater variety of color is seen. All things considered, white or cream is the very best possible body color for a barn: it lasts splendidly, and looks well amid any surroundings. A red or green roof adds a note of warmth and life; the doors and windows had best be dark green to avoid the show of dirt. Silvery-gray, too, is an excellent color for smaller barns, particularly when it is used as a stain and not as a paint. A certain cold, draughty old building was covered with a

siding of gray dipped shingles; from a useless eyesore it was changed to a very beauty spot, warm and comfortable. White was used for the cornices and trimmings; the doors were painted green.

One of the illustrations shows a picturesque masonry garage with broad white-painted doors. Like most garages, it is surrounded by lawns and shrubbery. White is one of the very best possible colors for such a setting, though some seem to forget it. A light tene of buff with brown trimmings is sometimes used very successfully, while green or silver-gray stain makes a good roof tint. It is well to avoid any dark colors for the body of the garage, as in many cases such paints will be complete failures from the artistic standpoint. Of course if the house is built of brown shingles, the garage had best be built that way, too, but both should be brightened with plenty of white on doors and facings. Small stables should match the house, but when this is not possible on account of differences in building material, two tones of brown or dull green make an excellent combination. Dark green shingle stain on the sides, with white trimmings, is also effective, but cold grays, vivid yellow or muddy stone colors are inclined to produce effects that depress or irritate. Along the Eastern Shore of Maryland and



1—A Farm House Made Cheerful by Paint
3—The Dreary Gate of a Prison



2—A Cheerful, Well Painted Gate



5—An Entrance Made Charming by Flower and Color



4—A Color Scheme that Harmonizes with the Setting

LBW 0012339

DUP110138974



A Playhouse Where the White Color Adds a Distinctive Tone to the Garden Surroundings

Virginia, where the quiet blue waters of the Chesapeake come rippling almost to the orchards and farm lands, quaint little whitewashed or white, painted, brick cottages stand here and there along the waterside. Most of them were built as original farmhouses more than a century ago. Old-time farmer folk grasped a fact often lost sight of, that a red brick building does not look well against a background of green foliage and fields, and corrected accordingly.

Dark green is always used for the trimmings of these Eastern Shore cottages, and the chimney above the roof is left in its natural red. Perhaps this is because white would have shown the soot stains too well. Whatever the reason, the spot of red brick gives a delightful little note of color.

To conceal a chicken-house, pump-room or shed, requires careful choosing of the colors. Generally a dark gray shingle stain is best, though the correct shades of olive will be very inconspicuous against a background of foliage. It is better to make these small buildings so attractive that they become an acceptable and decorative part of the homestead. The little play-house with its white walls, dull green shutters and plant-ladders and gray roof, has no need to hide itself. These lesser buildings should carry out the color-scheme of the larger ones to avoid a confused medley instead of one harmonious whole.

Unpainted and painted gates give decided first impressions. The former indicates gloom, the latter a

pleasant den. The old prison or prison gate would not be half so forbidding if it were neatly decorated, and the home gateway would lose much of its sunny charm if it were painted some dull, dead tone. Indeed, there should always be some bit of white about a garden entrance, even if it be only the white mouldings on the brick posts.

Once in a while garden benches are painted bright vermilion and look extremely good. White benches are more usual; but where the seat is just a casual resting place along the side of a pathway, a much less conspicuous color—olive-green, for instance—is far better. Porch furniture has a wider range of color. If it is just a question of fixing up some old house chairs and tables, black or dull green paint will be most effective; a Delft blue looks cool and old-timey, and has the further merit of being a bit different; or a brown or greenish finish may be used to good advantage.

Never Touched Him

An old gentleman was being shaved by a barber who had evidently become unnerved by the previous night's dissipation. Finally he cut the gentleman's chin. The latter looked up at the man reproachfully and said:

"You see, my man, what comes of hard drinking."

"Yes, sir," said the barber, consolingly, "it makes the skin tender."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*

LBW 0012540

Zinc and Lead

E. T. Lednum and R. H. Summer

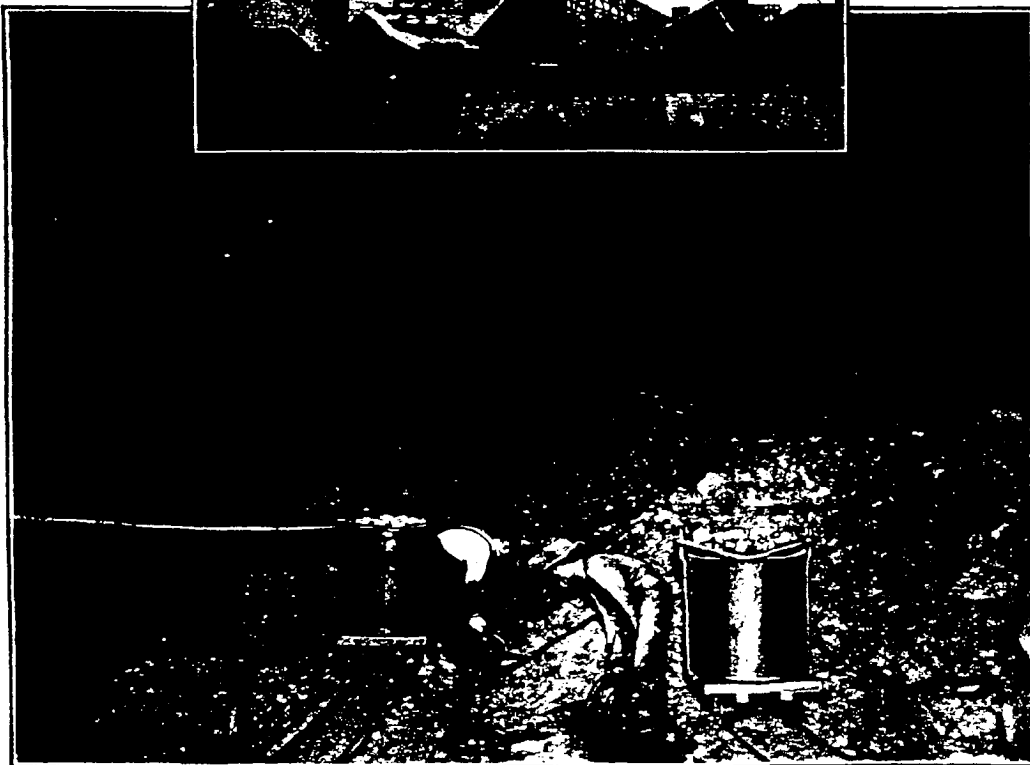
THE story of the development in the zinc and lead industry during the past few years reads almost like fiction. Under normal conditions the greatest demand for zinc products has been in the peaceful pursuits of industry, in the making of preserve jars, pipes, waste pipes and chemical apparatus. After the outbreak of hostilities the demand for these metals changed from domestic uses to the more serious business of war, and the present demand for these products is largely for military purposes.

Both of these metals are found in enormous quantities buried in the ground in the form of ores, with no indication on the surface to show their location. The ore bodies of the Mississippi Valley, where most of these minerals are mined, are generally located by drilling from the surface by means of well drills. The powdered rock and ore brought up by these outfits are carefully tested, and when there is enough of the desired minerals to pay for mining,

shafts are sunk to the levels of the ore bodies. Tunnels called "drifts" are driven from these shafts to permit of the mining of the ores, which are the minerals together with the rock in the natural bed. Zinc and lead ores generally occur together combined with sulphur as sulphides. As these ores of zinc and lead are so similar, many complex and difficult problems are often encountered by the mill operators in separating them, and by the smelters in finally reducing them to pure metal.

In addition to these simple zinc-lead ores, called sulphides, of the Mississippi Valley, other sources of zinc are from franklinite, a very complex ore containing iron and manganese; smithsonite, a carbonate of zinc; willemite, a silicate of zinc; zincite, an oxide of zinc; and calamine, another carbonate of zinc. Lead

also occurs associated with silver, gold, copper and sulphur; likewise as an oxide, sulphate, chromate, phosphate and carbonate. In all of these



Down in a Zinc and Lead Mine, and the Mill Where the Ore is Treated

LBW 0012341

DUP110138976

ores, the minerals desired are associated with many other substances from which they must be separated.

In the Missouri district the drifts ordinarily strike the deposits of "pay ore" at the top. After a considerable amount of the worthless rock is removed by blasting, the ore itself is drilled by means of power drills and the hole loaded with dynamite. The blasts break the ore loose and shatter it into fragments that are loaded into buckets or small mine cars and hoisted to the surface.

The ore is then crushed to the fineness of sand and sent to the jigs, where it is mixed with water and subjected to a pulsating or jiggling motion. The desired ore is separated by gravity from the lighter and worthless rock called "gangue." This also separates the zinc and lead ores, which are now called "concentrates," and each is collected in troughs or chutes and carried to bins until needed. The refuse or gangue is passed out as waste to the spoil pile or dump.

Some of the very fine material cannot be separated by the jigs, and passes to concentrating tables, where, carried in partial suspension in water, it is passed over tables that shake the material in such a way as to separate not only the valuable ore from the gangue, but the zinc from the lead ore as well. These concentrates are then placed in the bins with those from the jigs.

In smelting, the zinc ore is placed in sealed clay retorts or furnaces and heated. This drives the metal-

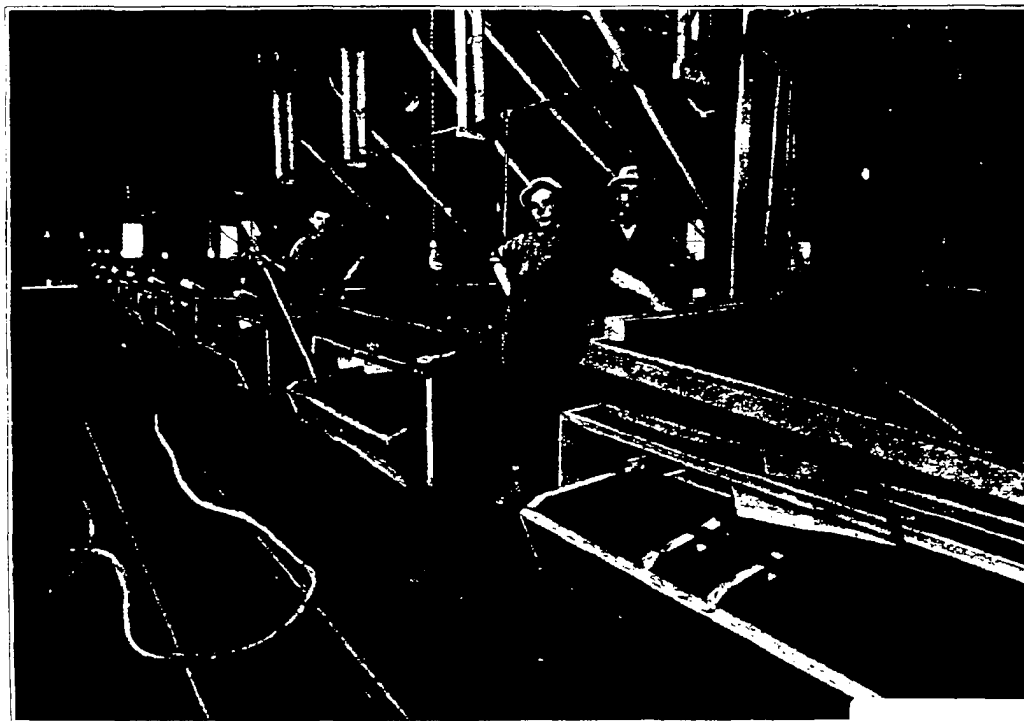
lic zinc off in the form of a vapor, which is condensed and is then known as "spelter," of which there are several grades, based on the purity or the amount of zinc contained.

Different smelting equipment is needed for the lead, which is melted out of the ore in large furnaces. The heavy molten lead sinks to the bottom and is drawn off there, while the lighter "slag" or waste, which is much lighter, rises to the top of the mass and is drawn off through a higher set of openings and is sent to the slag dump.

The uses of spelter, both in times of peace and of war, are many. Sometimes it is used alone, sometimes it is associated with copper, lead and various other substances.

It is not necessary to go out of the home to find these uses, for when the visitor pushes the button at the door the bell rings—the battery which supplies the power to ring the bell contains zinc. The ringing of the bell may result in one or all of the following events in the household: The washboard of zinc may be abandoned temporarily; baby may splash water out of his little tub of zinc; young son may find an opportunity to investigate the contents of the zinc-lined refrigerator, and old dog Faithful may crawl out from under the stove and leave his resting place on the sheet of zinc to join young son on his foraging expedition.

The linoleum covering on the floor of the automo-



Concentration Tables Where the Valuable Minerals are Separated from the Worthless Rock

LBW 0012542

ble and kitchen contains an appreciable quantity of zinc. In this use it is combined with barium sulphate to form a very complex pigment.

The trains are operated and guided by zinc and lead, as the telephone, telegraph and signal towers are made possible and practical by the use of zinc and lead substances in the batteries to develop the necessary current for the transmission of messages and signals.

The operation of the submarine is made possible by the lead storage batteries, as without batteries of this type the operation of the submarine submerged would not be possible, and of course it would not be a submarine if it could not submerge, and would consequently lose its value as a fighting craft. Similar use of storage batteries is essential to the success of the starter of the modern automobile.

Lead is a source of supply for lead azide. This material is used in the manufacture of detonators. A common use of lead has been as a core in the bullets in the rifle ammunition. The lead gives weight to the bullet, and permits accurate marksmanship. Lead bullets are also used in the shrapnel shells. The brass shrapnel shell is made of zinc and copper.

For buildings the architects design the structure, and the zinc and lead producer fills a large share of the requirements—the galvanized sheeting for the roof, galvanized cornice and other exterior and interior decorations, and lead for plumbing.

In the operating room in the hospitals, as well as throughout the institution, large quantities of zinc in various forms are consumed for disinfecting and deodorizing and as a caustic. The soldier in the trenches is gassed and wounded by zinc and lead products, and is treated in the hospital with zinc in other forms.

The farmer uses the galvanized iron wire to inclose his land to prevent loss by straying of hogs and other live stock. Galvanized barbed wire is also used extensively by troops of the Allied Nations, as entanglements between the trenches in "No Man's Land" as an obstruction to prevent active operations and raids by enemy troops. Galvanized wire will withstand effectively the action of the weather and will not rust or corrode for a long period.

Zinc is used extensively by manufacturers of printing type for newspapers and other publications.

The oxide of zinc, which is a material used in the rubber industry, is the result of roasting and other treatment of the crude ore. It is also used extensively

in the manufacture of paints and forms one of the essential materials for the manufacture of inside paints.

Lead also plays an important part in the paint industry, and is the basis for the manufacture of several important paint materials and for other important pigments.

Zinc is perhaps one of the most important and versatile ores produced. It plays its part in the treatment of gold, and its products also find their way in large quantities into the textile and many other industries.

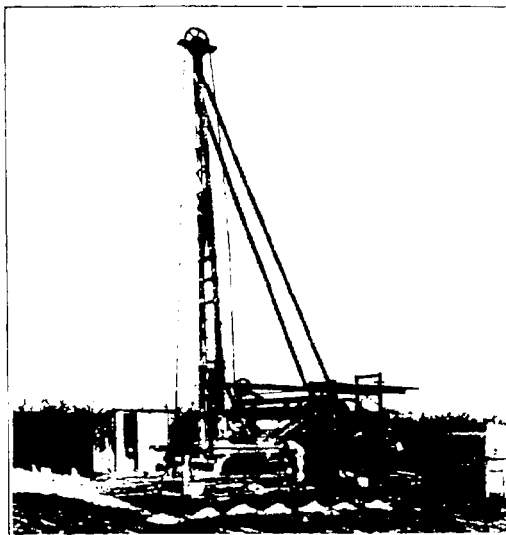
A cycle in this industry exists which embodies the fact that explosives are necessary to produce zinc and lead products, and these elements in turn in various forms are necessary and essential in the production of high explosives.

Taken all in all, the life history of lead and zinc in their course from the mine to the final uses is quite an interesting story, and the part they play in the activities of the world is equally interesting and important.

* * * * *

In course of time, under the tutelage of their protector, the Federal agent, the Indians learned how to take advantage of the opportunity given to them by a bountiful Providence, assisted by the U. S. Government and the intelligent energy of the white miner. Benjamin Quapaw is receiving \$20,000 per month as royalty from ore mined under his allotment of 200 acres. Emma Gordon, who owned a similar allotment, married a "mucker," Hiram McBee, a Scot, who had been "fired" from a mine working on that particular allotment. When he married the bronze landlady he did not revenge himself on the mining company; on the contrary, he conceded a full extension of the lease. He is dubbed "a real gent from Oklahoma." His income is \$25,000 per month, the tribute on a 20% royalty. The half-breed to whom Mr. Moore paid \$6000 royalty per month bought farm mortgages in Kansas and two automobiles. These Indians are great motorists, in the sense of owning cars. The story is told that Jim Good Eagle bought a six-cylinder car at Joplin. A few days later another Indian went to the same agent and asked: "Jim Good Eagle, he buy car how many cylinders?" The agent said, "Six." To which the Indian replied, "Jim Good Eagle him no good, got no money; I buy nine-cylinder car." During the meeting of the

(Continued on page 100)



Well Drill Used for Locating Valuable Deposits of Ore

LBW 0012343

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Making Paint

AFTER the paint manufacturer has all of the many materials that enter into the making of a paint, he is next interested in mixing these to form the desired compound.

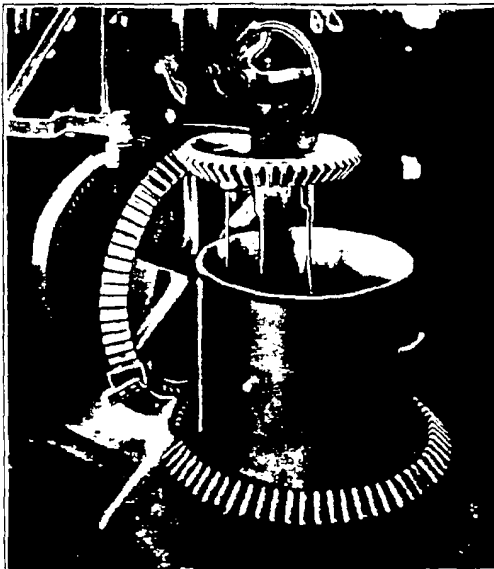
First all of the pigments, whether used for color or body, must be carefully tested and examined to see that they are up to the standard in quality and fineness, for without this standardization test the formula, or receipt, so carefully worked out in laboratory and other trials, would be worthless, and the different mixings would be variable and some of them unusable.

As many of the pigments used are mined from the earth, and others may have been exposed to moist air, they must be carefully dried. Some of them are placed in large pans or bins, and are kept warm for a sufficient length of time to in-

sure thorough drying. Others are spread on trays and placed in drying ovens closely resembling the large ovens used by fruit dryers, or by bakers in making cakes or pies.

When thoroughly dry those that are too coarse are ground to reduce them to the desired fineness. After this the processes of actual mixing are begun.

Long continued tests have developed just how much of each ingredient is required to produce the desired paint, so the correct amount of each pigment is carefully weighed and placed in a paste mixer with a small amount of the desired linseed oil. These mixers resemble somewhat enormous egg beaters or stirrers. Heavy paddles or blades revolving in the mass thoroughly mix and blend the pigments and oils into a consistency of a smooth dough, and prepare it for

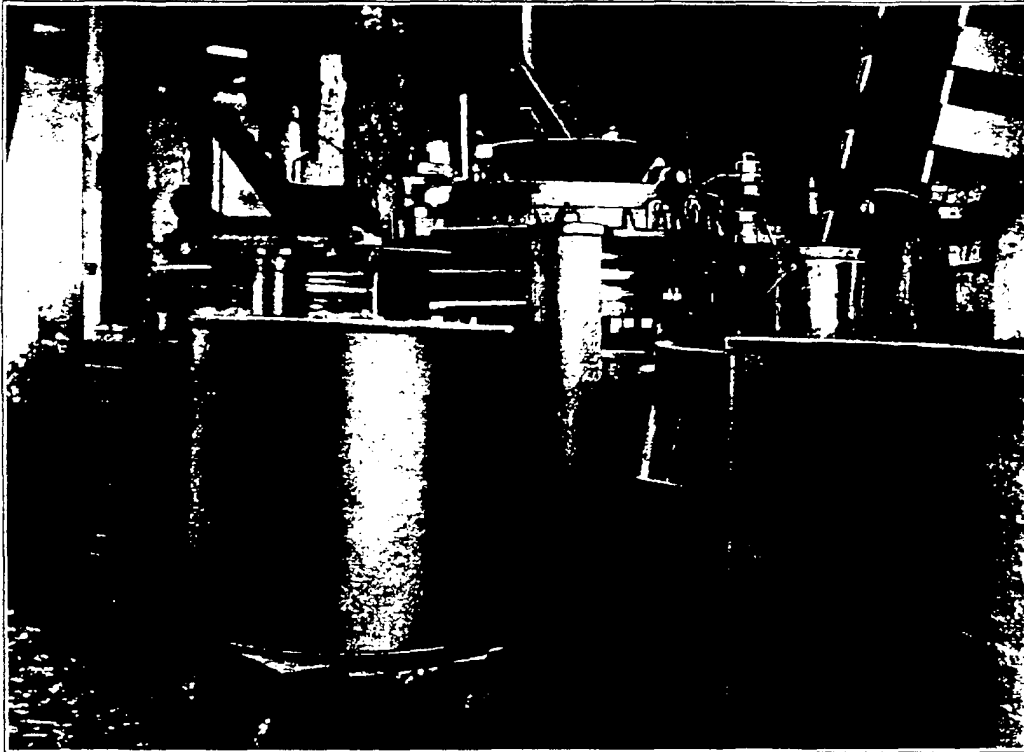


Heavy Mixer for Making the Paste Paint



Pans Where the Mineral Pigments are Thoroughly Dried Before Being Used in the Manufacture of Paint

LBW 0012344



Heavy Grinders that Reduce the Paste to the Desired Consistency by Properly Mixing the Pigments and Incorporating the Oils

the more thorough grindings that are to come later.

From the paste mixer the paint goes to powerful grinding mills, where it passes between carefully adjusted stones that grind the pigments until they are all saturated and covered with a thin film of oil. This process further insures the uniformity of mixing, and crowds the fine pigments into the spaces between the larger ones, thereby materially reducing the volume of the paint. When the grinding is complete, the paint, now known as "paste," is of a smooth velvety consistency, but is not yet ready for the user.

Up to this point, the only materials used are the pigments and a small amount of linseed oil. The rest of the oil, together with the required driers, and, if required, certain thinners are now added, and the paint

is passed to large mechanical mixers that stir and thoroughly mix the paint into a ready-to-use, or liquid

condition. If every detail has worked without complications, the paint is now practically finished but to insure the absolute standardization of the paint a final and very critical inspection is now given. Among other tests a carefully measured gallon is weighed to insure the proper weight or density of the batch, and a trial test of the color or tint is made, and the new paint compared with standards that are kept indefinitely. This color test should be made against dry standards to guard against dilutions or changes in wet standard samples kept for long periods.

Any slight variation from standard or quality that might be discovered are immediately corrected.



The Finished Liquid Paint is Given a Final Inspection and Packed For Shipment

LBW 0012345

and the paint is ready to strain, and fill into the containers which may be anything from tiny cans to standard barrels.

Before the batch or mixing loses its identity each package is inspected and labeled, so that not only the name of the grade or quality and color may be known, but also the ingredients entering into the mixture, so that the ultimate buyer may have a full knowledge not only of the manufacturer who made the paint, but also of the quality and quantity of the materials he used.

The barrels are then addressed and sent to the shipping platforms, but the smaller containers must first pass through the packing room, where a final inspection is given before the cans are packed with sawdust in strong wooden boxes.

These elaborate methods carefully followed in every detail are the essentials in making the high quality paints that the twentieth century user demands, and has a right to expect, to meet his requirements.

Nitric Acid—Aqua Fortis

(Continued from page 9)

and used for flexible windows, photographic films, cleanable collars, toilet articles, advertising novelties, and for a multitude of other purposes.

When glycerin is acted upon by these acids nitroglycerin is formed, which is used very extensively in the manufacture of dynamite, in mining, agriculture, quarrying, road improvement, land clearing and for many other purposes.

Other uses of nitric acid are in the iron and steel industry for pickling and in dye-making. Its use in chemical plants in the manufacture of miscellaneous chemicals required in the arts, sciences, and medicine.

is nearly as important as that of sulphuric acid. With metal workers nitric acid finds its greatest use as a solvent and as "dips" and "pickles."

The number of uses to which nitric acid can be put is increasing constantly, and it is now a member of the aristocratic but ever-active chemicals without which many lines of endeavor must cease.

Local Laws and Motor Transportation

Long-distance motor truck lines promise to become a prominent factor in solving many of our transportation problems, and on the success of these enterprises state laws and local regulations will undoubtedly have an important bearing. If the restrictions now on the statute books of many states are strictly enforced interstate motor transportation would be impossible. For example: Many states limit the period during which motor vehicles owned in another state can operate within their boundaries without taking out a state license. Such petty restrictions might easily make the operation of a long-distance motor transport line on a large scale an economic impossibility. Innumerable technical regulations in the towns traversed on such a route would constitute further serious impediments to progress. It is evident that to make interstate motor transportation feasible either the states must harmonize their laws, or the Government must step in and promulgate regulations to be applied uniformly in all states. The problem is a difficult one, as the upkeep of the roads must be provided for, and motor transportation companies cannot expect the country to provide trackage for them wholly free of cost.—*Scientific American*.

The Hopewell Plant

THE mention of this name in connection with the explosive industry calls to mind visions of haste and enormous production of a war essential. The place is also crowded with traditions of historic and personal interest.

Hopewell can well be called a "war village" of many names. It was first called Bermuda City when it was settled by Sir Thomas Dale in 1613. In 1617 the name was changed to Charles City in honor of Prince Charles, afterward King Charles the First. In 1720 it became known as Charles City Point, but later the name Charles was dropped from its title. Up to the year 1914 it was known as City Point, then as Hopewell. The names "Hopewell" and "The Village Beautiful" are synonymous.

It derives its name from the ship that landed some of the early settlers there. This spot came near being the first permanent English settlement in America, for in 1607 Christopher Newport entered Chesapeake Bay, discovered land, and explored the James River as far up as the site of the present wharves, but chose Jamestown as a point of landing on account of there

being a depth of six fathoms of water so near the shore that a ship could be tied to the trees. It was here that the British forces landed in April, 1781, under Phillips and Arnold, capturing Petersburg. In 1864-65 Grant maintained military quarters here, and built fifteen miles of military railroad. On every hand can still be seen the breastworks thrown up during the siege of Petersburg.

As a war community it has seen service from a shipping standpoint for supplies and munitions, first by Phillips in 1781, by Grant in 1864-65, and from 1914 to the present day in the shipments from the gun-cotton plant to the various powder plants throughout the country.

At the outbreak of the present conflict the village City Point was a tiny one, and the explosive activity was limited to a small dynamite plant but newly erected. Most of the present plant site was in fields and woods.

The location was ideal for an extensive plant, so in the fall of 1914 ground was broken—or, rather, clearing was begun—for the gun-cotton plant, the dynamite factory was completely swallowed up and the nitration

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PAINTS

- ☐ Antoxide Iron Paint
- ☐ Auto Finish
- ☐ Auto Paints and Enamels
- ☐ Barn Paint
- ☐ Bridgeport Standard Paint
- ☐ Bridgeport Wood Finishes
- ☐ Colors in Oil
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- ☐ Decorative Stains
- ☐ Dulite for Mills
- ☐ Enamels
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- ☐ Carpo (Metal Paint)
- ☐ Coke
- ☐ Creosote
- ☐ Dead Oil
- ☐ Distilled Water
- ☐ Dry Colors
- ☐ Ether
- ☐ Household Cement
- ☐ Leather Renovators
- ☐ Leather Substitute Solutions
- ☐ Litharge
- ☐ Lithopone
- ☐ Mantle Dips
- ☐ Metal Lacquer
- ☐ Nitre Cake
- ☐ Parlodion
- ☐ Patent Leather Solutions
- ☐ Pegamoid Aluminum Paint
- ☐ Pitch
- ☐ Pontar
- ☐ Pontoklene
- ☐ Pulp Colors
- ☐ Py-ra-lin Enamel
- ☐ Pyroxylin Solutions

- ☐ Rubber Makers White
- ☐ Salt Cake
- ☐ Shingle Oil
- ☐ Solvents
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- ☐ Fabrikoid for Upholstering
- ☐ Fabrikoid Sheeting
- ☐ Fairfield Rubber Coated Cloth
- ☐ Hat Sweat Material
- ☐ Marine Special (U. S. Standard) Fabrikoid
- ☐ Motor Fabrikoid
- ☐ Raynite Fabrikoid Auto Top Material
- ☐ Rig Anchor
- ☐ Shoe Fabrikoid

Name

Position

Your Address (If Personal)

Name of Concern (If Company)

Address of Company

BUSINESS: ☐ Manufacturer; ☐ Producer; ☐ Jobber; ☐ Dealer;
☐ Consumer. (Check which)

What Du Pont products do you sell?

If a user, for what purpose does the product checked, or that which you now use, interest you?

Specific Questions Should Be Asked In An Accompanying Letter

DU PONT

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COURTESY OF THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

EARLY in the eighteenth century, Stradivari wrote to an impatient customer that finishing the wood was the most important part of his craft, and that he would not deliver the violin until this work was completed to his satisfaction. The wonderful tone of an old "Strad" is generally believed to be due to the care of its maker in varnishing, which preserved the elasticity of the wood and increased the vibrational quality.

This secret of the old master is not unknown to modern piano makers. They, too, use infinite pains in the selection and application of the finishing materials. Fine tone quality and distinctive appearance are the characteristic results.

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