New Hartford Plumbing Code Extends Use of Lead

Connecticut Capital Rules Out Inferior Plumbing

THROUGH the untiring efforts of the Master Plumbers Association of the City of Hartford, Conn., with the cooperation of the Plumbing Division of the Building Department, the Hartford Plumbing Code has been remodeled to remedy failures that have occurred in the past few years on installations made under the former code during the building boom of 1924 to 1930. Because of poor materials used in the past and because of the attitude of many owners of property who employ other than licensed master plumbers in the interest of what they call economy, but which has proven to be false economy, in many places plaster has been left off walls and ceilings to allow immediate access to the old type plumbing in the event that repairs are necessary. Plumbing standards are materially raised by the new ordinance, which was adopted in October, 1934. Not only will expensive repairs and costly damage be obviated by the new code, but the danger from outbreaks of amebic dysentery and other diseases resulting from improper plumbing will be controlled. Known materials that have stood the test of time and will give public satisfaction, installed by licensed, skilled plumbers, are the foundation of the new code. Naturally, lead figures extensively in Hartford's new ordinance.

EWING GALLOWAY

Part of the business section of Hartford, Conn., viewed from across the Connecticut River.

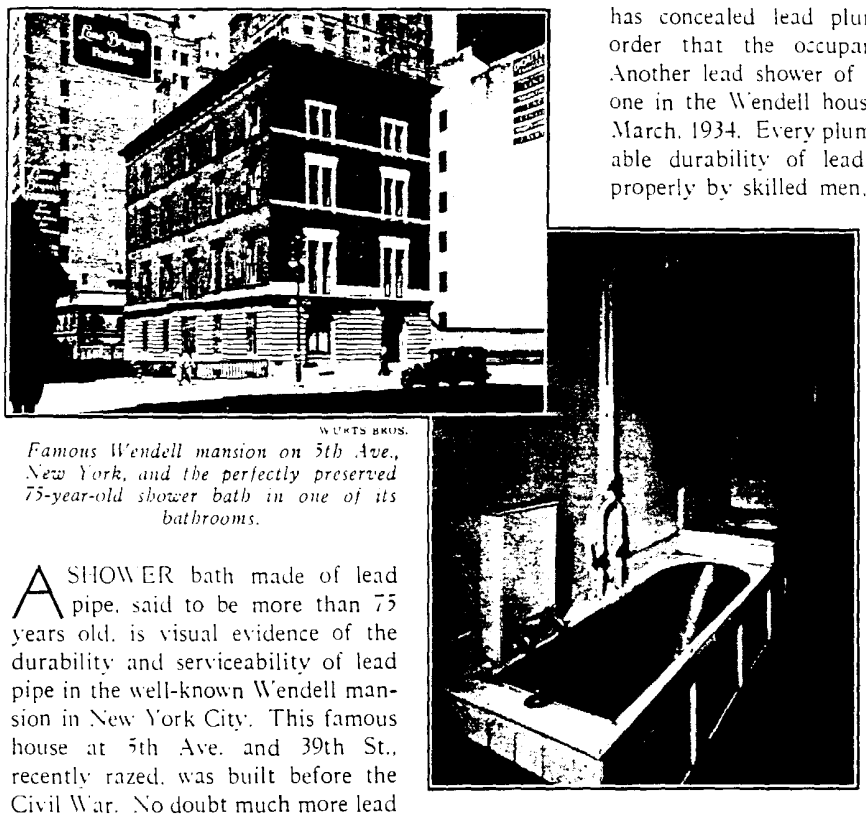
Strict licensing provisions are included in the Hartford code. Under this new code, practically all concealed waste pipes under bathroom floors in residential buildings will be lead with all joints or connections fully wiped. Lead bends or lead extension pieces are required in connecting all water closets, pedestal urinals and similar fixtures to the soil line, no rigid connections being permitted. In general, the code is thoroughly in keeping with the best modern plumbing principles as to materials and installation.

The new code is another evidence of the progressiveness of Hartford, a rapidly growing city of 165,000 population, which is the capital of the State of Connecticut, and is also often known as the "insurance capital of America". No modern city can afford to let its plumbing laws slip behind its progress in other lines and Hartford, particularly the building supervisor, the plumbing inspector and the master plumbers are to be congratulated on formulating a code that keeps step with the city's development. Lead, despite the centuries it has been used in plumbing, which have proven it a thoroughly reliable material in the hands of the skilled plumber, has also proven itself a material which meets modern conditions admirably. Evidence of this is the ever increasing requirement of lead in the newest and most up to date plumbing codes.

Middeltown, N. Y., Now Requires Lead Concealed Wastes

A NEW provision, requiring that all waste pipes under bathroom floors be made of lead pipe, was added to the plumbing code of the city of Middletown, N. Y., in June, 1934, according to advices from Mr. Albert L. Deisseroth, plumbing inspector. Thus Middletown has placed itself among those progressive cities, rapidly growing in number, which are revising their plumbing ordinances to give better protection to the public health and pocketbook. Although the amebic dysentery outbreak in Chicago in 1933 brought vividly to the public eye the necessity of strict, up to date plumbing regulations, well-informed and far-sighted plumbers and plumbing inspectors in many communities have for some time been actively working for better plumbing, although their accomplishments have gone almost unnoticed. The need for this work has been often repeated by President Calnan of the National Association of Master Plumbers and is again reiterated in his article elsewhere in this issue of LEAD.

A 75-Year Old Lead Shower in Famous Wendell Mansion



WURTS BROS.

Famous Wendell mansion on 5th Ave., New York, and the perfectly preserved 75-year-old shower bath in one of its bathrooms.

A SHOWER bath made of lead pipe, said to be more than 75 years old, is visual evidence of the durability and serviceability of lead pipe in the well-known Wendell mansion in New York City. This famous house at 5th Ave. and 39th St., recently razed, was built before the Civil War. No doubt much more lead pipe was concealed in the building equally well preserved but the shower bath was visible and plainly showed how lead pipe lasts.

The lead shower piping with its beautifully wiped solder joints and cast lead tacks has conveyed hot and cold water for three-quarters of a century, yet it shows no sign of deterioration and would deliver today the same full-sized stream of water it was designed to furnish so many years ago.

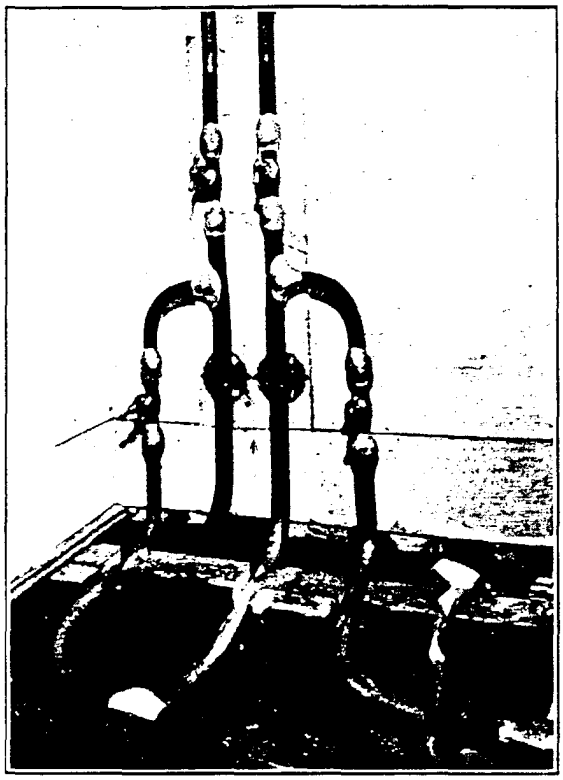
Examples like this of the great permanence of lead plumbing are not uncommon. Many an old house has concealed lead plumbing in perfect working order that the occupants know nothing about. Another lead shower of about the same age as the one in the Wendell house was described in LEAD, March, 1934. Every plumber is aware of the remarkable durability of lead plumbing when installed properly by skilled men, but only rarely, as in the case of these showers, does it come to the attention of home owners, for so much plumbing is out of sight and only comes to mind in case of trouble, made all the more rare if the concealed plumbing is lead.

The exceptional trouble-free permanence of lead plumbing is not accounted for alone by the fact that lead is the most durable common metal. In addition, the flexibility of lead prevents damage to the plumbing system due to settlement, expansion and contraction, and wiped joints, the type used with lead pipe, serve to make one continuous piece of pipe out of two sections joined, and they can not work loose. No mechanical joints can be expected to be as permanently free from leaks as bonded joints, or wiped joints. That is why bonded joints are often the only kind permitted in concealed places. Wiped joints also present a smooth inner surface offering minimum resistance to the flow of water. They have been used and tested in practice for hundreds of years, proving their absolute reliability beyond question.

Lead Register on Mt. Washington

A PIECE of sheet lead was the first register of visitors to Mount Washington in New Hampshire. This lead was taken to the summit in 1824 and installed in a tent there. It was eight or ten feet in length, seven inches wide and the thickness of pasteboard. It was put around a roller made for that purpose by Ethan A. Crawford, builder of the first stone cabin at the peak in 1823. An iron pencil was provided so that visitors might carve their names in the sheet of lead. This device would have provided a permanent record of visitors' names for it would be little affected either by age or exposure, but unfortunately it was stolen by a party of vandals a year after it was installed on the peak.

All Lead Risers and Wastes Re



LENSKOLD

Lead hot and cold water supply pipes to first and second floor bathrooms, with control valves, in a first floor closet. Note lead tacks and fine wiped joints.

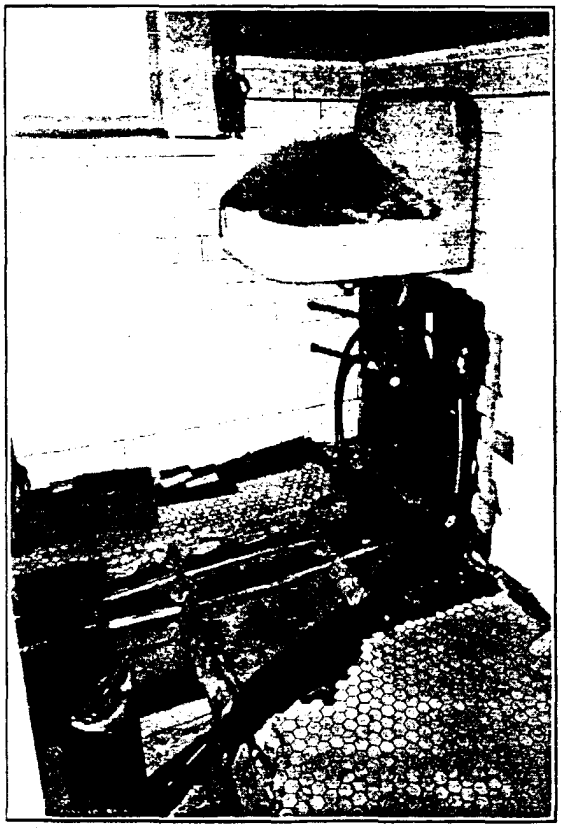
LEAKING and stopped up with rust, original piping in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Greiner at 88-30 195th St., Hollis, Long Island, a part of New York City, had been a constant expense and bother throughout its short life. To the rescue came Mr. Phillip Muller, Jr., Hollis plumber, and some lead pipe. Troubles cured by ripping out all the old supply and waste pipes for the two bathrooms and extra toilet and installing all lead hot and cold water risers and wastes, the owners look forward to no more plumbing worries. On lead's record of past satisfactory performance and the skill of a capable craftsman, they base their confidence. Rust can no longer form to stop up wastes and reduce the flow of water in supply lines, fixtures can not become discolored from water flowing through the pipes, joints can not vibrate loose.

In recommending and installing lead water supply and waste pipes, Mr. Muller is profiting by the experience of the plumbing industry with a tried material. He uses lead wherever possible to give his customers complete satisfaction and himself a reputation for good work. By carefully tinning and wiping his joints, by using easy bends and bringing in branch wastes at an angle in the direction of flow, and by providing adequate support for the pipes, he is confident that his customers get a job that will be second to none. Since the lead pipes are to be imbedded in concrete, he has painted them thoroughly with asphaltum.

Seven years ago the service pipe, which was not lead, supplying water to this same house failed and was replaced by a lead service at that time. No trouble with the service has been experienced since.

The Greiner home in lead service, lead ri and wood exterior

On the outside of the Greiner house, which is mostly stucco with wood trim, lead in the form of white lead is also saving trouble and expense for the owners. Just repainted with two coats of pure white lead paint, the house has not required any other repainting since it was given three coats seven years ago. With



LENSKOLD

Lead hot and cold water supply and waste pipes and closet stub in one of the bathrooms. The waste pipe has already been coated with asphaltum prior to imbedding in cement.

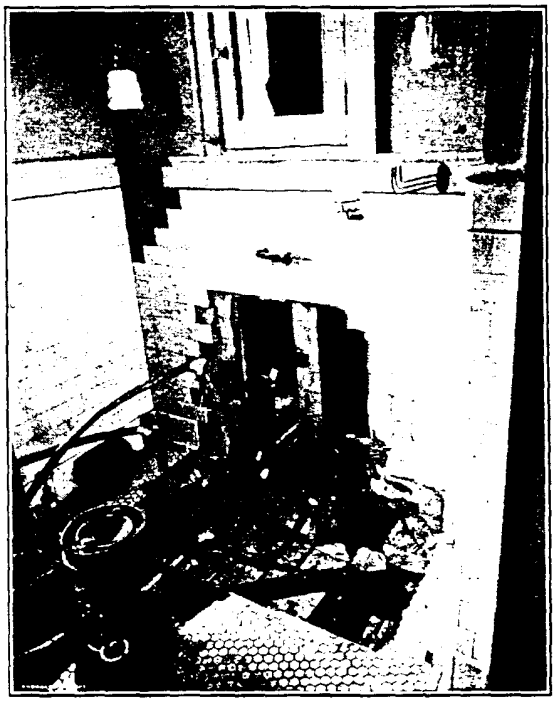
s Re Rusted Pipes in New York Home

LENSKOLD

home in City, which now has a lead re utes, and whose stucco terior with pure white lead.

the economy of exceptionally long life white lead combines an excellent surface for repainting that requires no expensive preparation such as scraping and burning off old paint. It makes a fine paint for stucco, sealing the pores so that moisture and frost do not cause deterioration of the stucco, and at the same time preventing penetration of dampness to the house interior. Just as lead pipe creates satisfied customers for the plumber, pure white lead paint helps build the reputation and business of the painter.

This home illustrates to perfection a point often hard to put across—that true economy lies in the use of durable, proven materials and skilled workmanship. The cost of all these repairs, torn up floors and walls is many times the little additional that lead pipe would have cost in the first place, if indeed it would have cost any more.

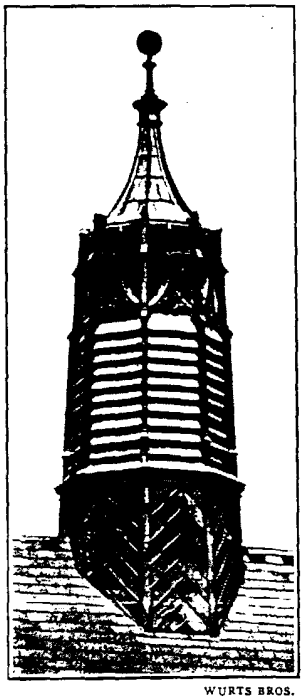


LENSKOLD

Another bathroom, showing lead hot and cold supplies to tub and basin, lead supply to flush tank, lead wastes and lead bend.

New School Building Adorned With Fine Lead Work

A LEAD flèche and several lead leaderheads adorn the handsome new high school recently completed at Scarsdale, N. Y. The flèche is covered with cast sheet lead and is ornamented with cast lead, and the ornamental leaderheads are castings. As a result these architectural features of the new building are in complete harmony with the rest of the structure as well as being attractive additions in themselves, for the soft gray color of lead is pleasing and blends with all other building materials, such as the slate roof and red brick façades. Another advantage of lead for these purposes and other metal work on buildings is that water running over the lead and down onto other materials will not stain these other materials with unsightly discolorations.



WURTS BROS.

Beautiful flèche, Scarsdale High School, covered with cast sheet lead and beautifully ornamented with lead castings.

Rossiter and Muller of New York were architects for the new Scarsdale School, and J. J. Fisher Company of Brooklyn the sheet metal contractor.

Lead has always been popular among the best architects and is found on many of the country's outstanding buildings, such as churches, schools, museums and office buildings. It is equally appropriate for smaller buildings and residences, where it not only lends distinction but provides a durable material free from up-keep. Nor is the cost of leadwork out of reach of the builder of small homes and buildings. An example was given in LEAD, September, 1934.

John J. Calnan of Chicago, President of the National Association of Master Plumbers.

Plumbers Should Try to Strengthen and Modernize Plumbing Ordinances

By John J. Calnan, President, National Association of Master Plumbers

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IF I had a "hobby", it would be in urging master plumbers and others connected with the industry to see that local plumbing ordinances are strengthened and that ordinances are put into effect where they do not now exist. Through the Bulletin of the National Association of Master Plumbers I have made an earnest plea toward this end. It is one of the most effective ways of protecting the public against unsanitary plumbing installed by handymen, janitors and others incompetent to do the work who, at the same time, rob the legitimate plumber of his rightful business.

Plumbing codes are adopted to protect the public and the master plumber is held accountable for proper installations. If codes are weak or are not enforced, the plumber must still shoulder the responsibility of faulty installations although he may not be to blame. It is therefore the duty of the master plumber, both as a public service and as a protection to his own industry, to make every effort to see that proper plumbing codes, strictly enforced, are in effect every place.

I believe that a planned program for securing proper sanitary codes and regulations is necessary to success, and a committee has been appointed to gather pertinent information in this respect. The master plumber is the one best fitted, by training and experience, to revise or draw up plumbing ordinances, and working with others in his industry through his Association, he is able to wield the necessary influence to accomplish his purpose.

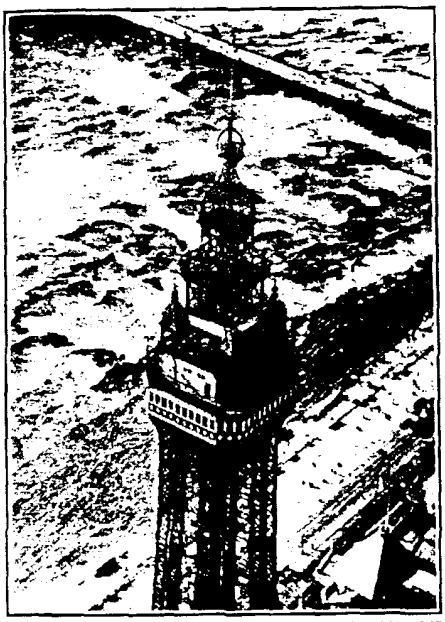
I am happy to say that the lead industry, which relies on the master plumber for its market in the plumbing field, has for some time recognized this situation. Through the Lead Industries Association, it has cooperated fully with the plumber to strengthen and improve plumbing ordinances all over the country. Master plumbers would do well to avail themselves of the experience and assistance of the Lead Industries Association which, I am sure, will gladly cooperate with them at all times. It has experienced field men for this purpose. After all, we take our name from the old Latin word for lead, plumbum, and lead is still, after many centuries, a faithful servant of the plumbing industry. In lead work lies the skill which lifts the level of craftsmanship among plumbers above that of other building trades.

Let me again urge every plumber to look to his local plumbing ordinances to see if they really protect the public. If they do not, I urge him to do something about it, and once proper ordinances have been adopted through his efforts, to see that they are enforced.

Famed Blackpool Tower in England Protected by Red Lead

MR. DAVID BROWNLIE, of London, England, sends some information of interest to readers of LEAD about painting the famed Blackpool Tower in England with red lead. This tower, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1891, is 480 ft. high to the crow's nest and 518 ft. 9 in. to the top of the flagstaff. In its construction 3,296 tons of steel and 104 tons of cast iron were employed, while in the buildings around the base are 1,103 tons of steel, 280 tons of cast iron and more than 5,000,000 bricks. Duplicate lifts or elevators carry passengers to a height of 373 ft. and from there further ascent is accomplished by means of staircases and ladders.

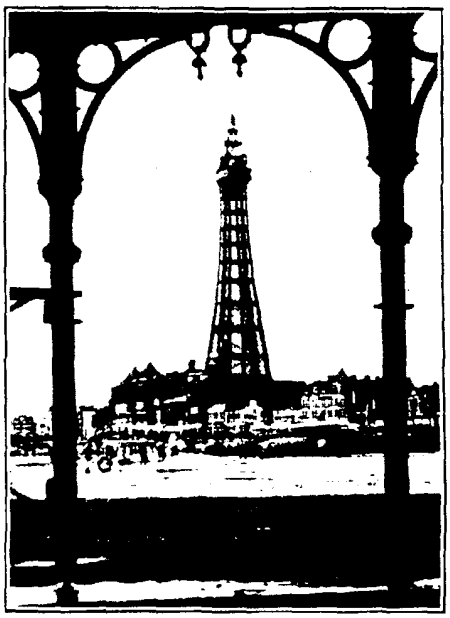
Mr. Brownlie says, "The Blackpool Tower Co. Ltd. have naturally always been anxious to use the best of everything to maintain the smart appearance and efficiency of this Tower and they have



COURTESY DAVID BROWNLIE

LEFT: *Airplane view of the red lead protected top of famous Blackpool Tower in England.*

RIGHT: *Blackpool Tower in England, in good condition after 40 years exposure on the sea coast—thanks to red lead.*



COURTESY DAVID BROWNLIE

never been able to find anything better than Red Lead paint, although they have tried every description of paint. As a result of the use of Red Lead paint the Tower is still today, after 40 years' exposure to the wind, rain, and spray from the Irish Sea, in perfect condition. Red Lead paint is used exclusively for the ground coat for all the steel work, about 10 tons being required for one coat."

Blackpool is a well-known sea-side resort on the Irish Sea. Its promenades are nearly 14 miles long and the "Fun City", on the South Shore is said to be the equal of Coney Island. On holidays hundreds of thousands of people visit Blackpool. The Tower is famous for its concerts, general entertainments and dancing, having one of the largest dance floors in the world.

Red Lead Protects Iron Work of Roosevelt Home

WHEN the New York residence of President Roosevelt was placed on the market for rent recently, red lead played a part in the refurbishing it was given. The photograph shows painters at work applying red lead to the iron fence and balcony railing on the President's house at 49 E. 65th St. Red lead is the universally preferred paint for metal painting, whether it be on the home of the President of the United States, on bridges, building frameworks, water tanks or other metal structures.

Painting the iron railings of President Roosevelt's New York residence with red lead.

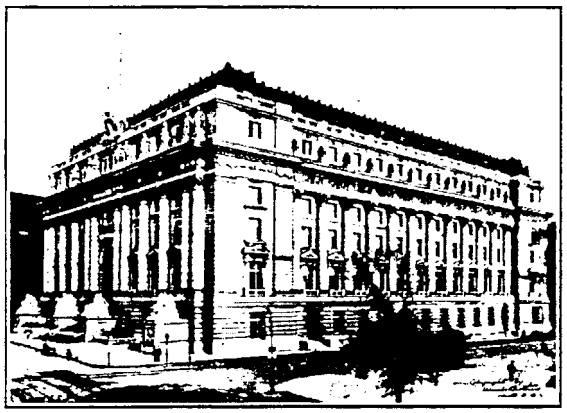
MICHAELSON

Red lead makes a strongly adherent rust inhibitive priming coat that is tough and elastic enough to expand and contract with the metal under it without rupturing. It can also be easily tinted to many colors such as brown, black and green. Inspection for the proper number of coats is simplified by using a different tint for each coat, and finishing coats may be any of several colors for the sake of appearance.

New York Custom House Redecorated With White Lead

Beautiful Decoration With White Lead Done Under Federal Specification

REDECORATION from top to bottom of the United States Custom House at New York has just been completed by J. I. Hass, Inc., long established firm of painters and decorators. Interior ceilings and walls, exterior trim, and, in fact, all painted surfaces, be they plaster, wood or metal, have been decorated and protected with pure white lead paint. Many colors were used, including two tone cream, taupe, plum brown, gray and blue, but all were made on a white lead base by the addition of proper tinting pigments. The general scheme of interior decoration is stippled flat finish lead and oil tinted to cream color, but many parts of the building include murals, highly decorated ceilings and frescos, and other ornamentation.



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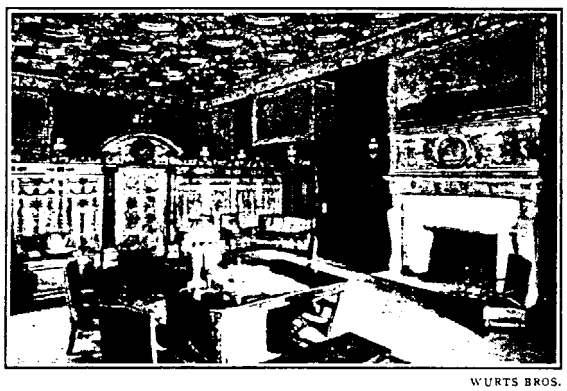
U. S. Custom House at New York just completely redecorated with white lead paint.



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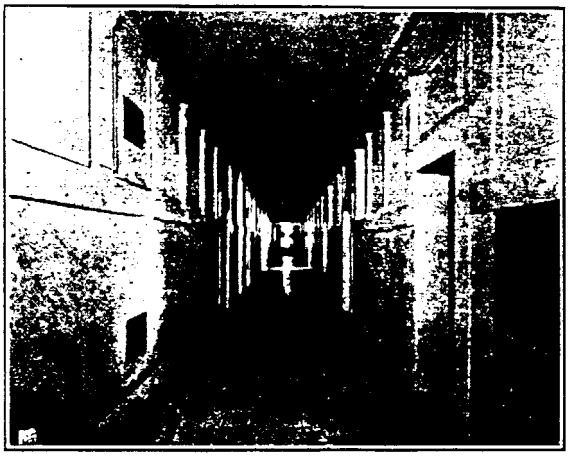
Beautiful office of the Collector of Customs in the New York Custom House which has just been redecorated using white lead paint.

In accordance with government practice, this huge decorating job was let after open bidding, to be performed under government specification. Government specifications are based on extensive experience and research. That the Federal Government recognizes the necessity of using white lead to obtain durable beauty with paint is evidenced by their specifications. Decoration of the Custom House was performed by J. I. Hass, Inc., using pure white lead in accordance with the specifications.

This firm, established in 1895, enjoys a large business and an enviable reputation. It has three offices located in New York City and in Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey. It is the policy of this long established firm to employ only the finest quality of materials and workmanship. This policy, Mr. Hass believes, is the reason for the growth and success of his firm and is the only policy on which a truly successful painting and decorating business can be built.



WURTS BROS.

One of the upper corridors in the Custom House. The walls and ceiling are painted with white lead tinted to cream.

White lead helps to build such a business. It is always dependable, gives beautiful and lasting results, and assures customer satisfaction. J. I. Hass, Inc. has always used large quantities of pure white lead paint. About 15 tons of white lead in oil were employed in redecorating the Custom House. This is another indication of the reliance placed by large and experienced buyers of paint on white lead as their "yardstick" of paint quality.

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