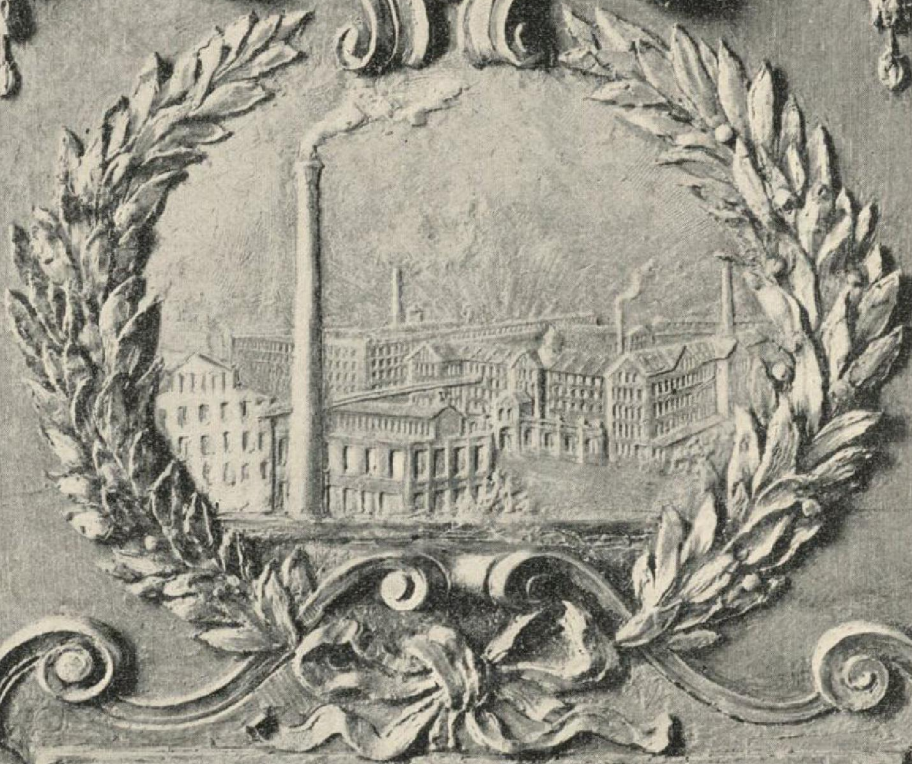


THE CORBIN



VOL. II

NO. 5

SEPTEMBER, 1903

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "sits down an' does a day's loaf-in', an' calls it bein' patient an' resigned."

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"One is never so tired as when one has done nothing. Ever noticed it? Be active."

The Corbin

67

A Monthly Chronicle of Things as We See Them

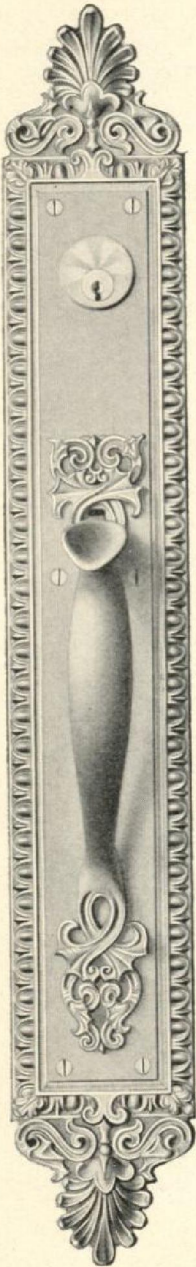
VOL. II

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Attica Design

School Greek



THE design illustrated here is one of the "standbys" in the vast assortment of Corbin hardware patterns. There is nothing more dignified in appearance, nor possessed of more perfect repose than a good Greek design and this seems to account for the very extensive use of Greek hardware on public and private buildings where a moderately ornate but dignified effect is aimed at.

Furthermore, the fact that the elements of Greek ornamentation enter so largely into the make-up of other schools of design like Italian Renaissance, Colonial and Empire, makes the use of Greek hardware also legitimate on buildings in any of the styles referred to and helps to make it the best seller in the line. In fact, few hardware dealers will be found who do not carry at least one good Greek pattern in stock and to those who have not handled the Attica yet, we can recommend the same as a design that will surely please.

Some of the finest buildings erected within recent years, including office buildings, libraries, savings banks, university buildings, memorial halls, museums and public schools as well as mansions and private residences have been trimmed with the Attica design.

The component parts of the pattern are the egg and dart border and the palmetto ornament with scrolls on top and bottom. The surface in the center of the escutcheons is either polished or sand blast finish, according to the requirements, but it looks equally well in any finish from gold plate to verde antique and rustless iron, (Bower barff). Of late some of the leading architects prefer unfinished bronze, leaving it to time to produce the natural patina or oxidation. It is made in a full line, comprising two sizes of round knobs, front door escutcheon, inside and vestibule escutcheon, cup escutcheon, push button, letter box plate, push plate, store door handle, flush sash lift, bar sash lift, key plate for doors and drawers and a full assortment of cabinet hardware, besides the knobs and escutcheons for the different sizes of the Corbin Unit lock.

The store door plate illustrated is $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 22 inches, the front door escutcheon $2\frac{3}{4}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$, inside door escutcheon $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $9\frac{7}{8}$, push plate $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $15\frac{1}{2}$ and other pieces in proportion.

Casement Windows and Their Trim

By J. D. B.

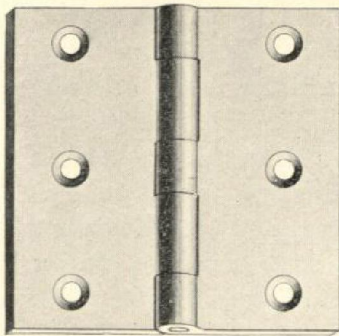
In Three Parts. Part I

"Soul from thy casement look and thou shalt see
How He persists to knock and wait for thee."

—Lope De Vega.

THERE is something about casement windows that brings to the imagination visions of pleasant nooks, cheerful rooms, comfortable homes, and maybe a romance or two.

We feel certain, for instance, that Juliet did not do anything so prosaic as raise the lower sash of a "double hung window" when she held that memorable interview with the favorite son of the Montagues; and we feel equally certain that Romeo's vow to his fair lady would have lost some of its charm if uttered under any but a casement.

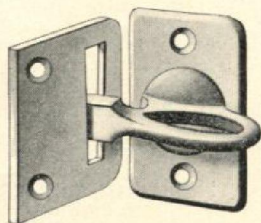


No. 101 Butt

And this fondness for casement windows results in many of them being found scattered about the house, sometimes appearing in groups—other times singly or in pairs—occasionally hinged to swing in, but oftener, out.

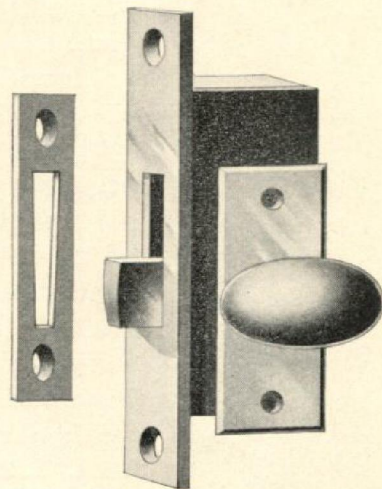
When the Bard of Avon was writing his wonderful plays the hardware expert was the village blacksmith or artificer as he was sometimes called if sufficiently skilled. The fastenings for casements, as well as for other openings, were made of wrought metal necessarily rough and heavy and designed with more idea of strength and security than beauty.

At the present day the demand is imperative for hardware fittings that combine beauty with strength and security. A glance at the number and variety of goods made by P. & F. Corbin for a casement sash suggests at once the many forms and complex requirements of these windows. The details of the sash and trim are practically endless and while the majority follow along a similar style yet in many cases the sash is so constructed as to require special hinges as well as fastenings. In fact it is often impossible for the builders' hardware man (who



Catch No. 02161 1/2

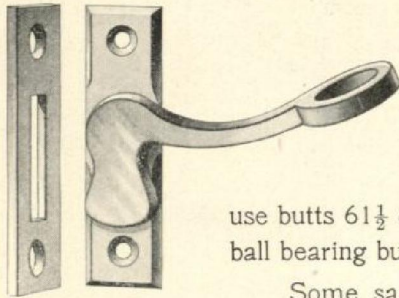
by the way is often an expert in his line) to determine accurately the proper trim for casements until the frame is in the casing. The specifications may be clear as to the other hardware but if any portion of the hardware specifications is at all uncertain, nine times out of ten it is that portion referring to casement hardware. While it is always important to read over carefully the requirements for the mill and carpenter work, it is doubly so to understand thoroughly the detail of casement windows. Secure if possible either a blue



No. 76. Mortise Turnbuckle with Brass Front, Bolt and Strike

print or a tracing and keep this among your other memorandums of the job. The character of the goods and the kind of finish upon which you are to estimate, or which you furnish, will be determined by the hardware specifications even though the particular kind and make are not given.

In a general way casements opening out require a fast joint or fast pin butt while those opening in should be trimmed with the loose pin variety. The thickness of the sash usually determines the size; and the weight of the window, the grade of hinge to be



No. 02162 Fastener

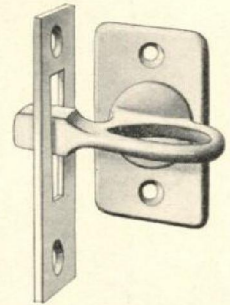
used. For instance,—a small single casement about two feet high and twelve inches wide with one and one-half inch rail should be supplied with butts like 101, 3 x 3. If the sash is larger 61 butts should be used. Where casements are glazed with American or French plate it may be necessary to

use butts 61½ or 61¾, and for extra large and heavy casements use ball bearing butts 061¾.

Some sashes are so detailed for the purpose of keeping out weather, etc. that the ordinary kind of butts cannot be used. In such cases the architect should be requested for a drawing indicating the proper size of hinge, and request sent to the factory for price on the goods stating quality and quantity.

Figure No. 1. In single sash of this character lock same with an 02162 fastener. This is made with a ring handle and serves as a pull, and the latch portion is so beveled as to draw in the sash. If the sash is over thirty inches high it would be advisable to place a small bolt both at the top and bottom of the stile. Where casement sash is very heavy, and the rail will permit, turnbuckles are often employed for fastening, operated by a T piece, knob, or lever handle. For ordinary sash No. 76 turnbuckle would be suitable or No. 77 for heavy sash; both of these, however, are flat face. If sash is rabbeted use No. 78½ turnbuckle.

It is frequently desirable to have the T piece or knobs or lever handles, as the case may be, match in design so far as possible the trimmings of the room in which casements are located. This purpose is accomplished by having the plate similar to the other trimmings and if an illustration of the particular article desired cannot be found in the catalogue proper goods can be obtained by using the T handle adding the name of the design. For instance,—if you wish to use No. 77 turnbuckle on a casement window with a lever handle like 0946 to match Puritan design simply write up



Catch No. 02161

your list "77 x 0946 Puritan."

For light single casements opening out we call attention to

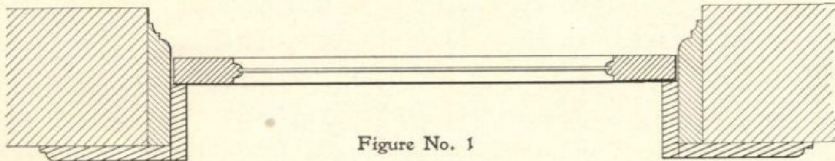
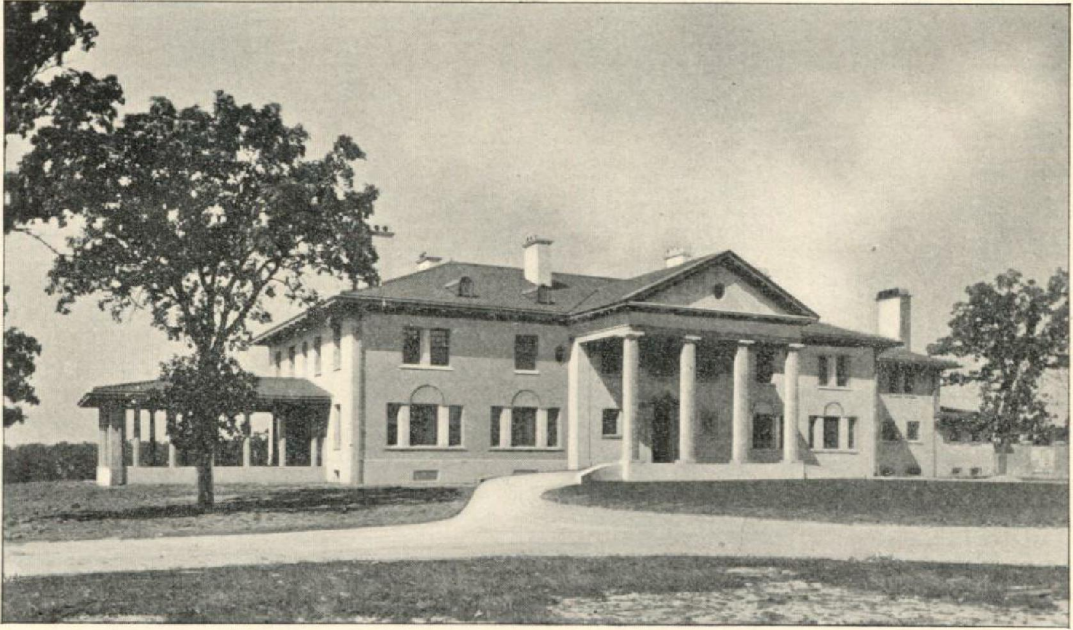


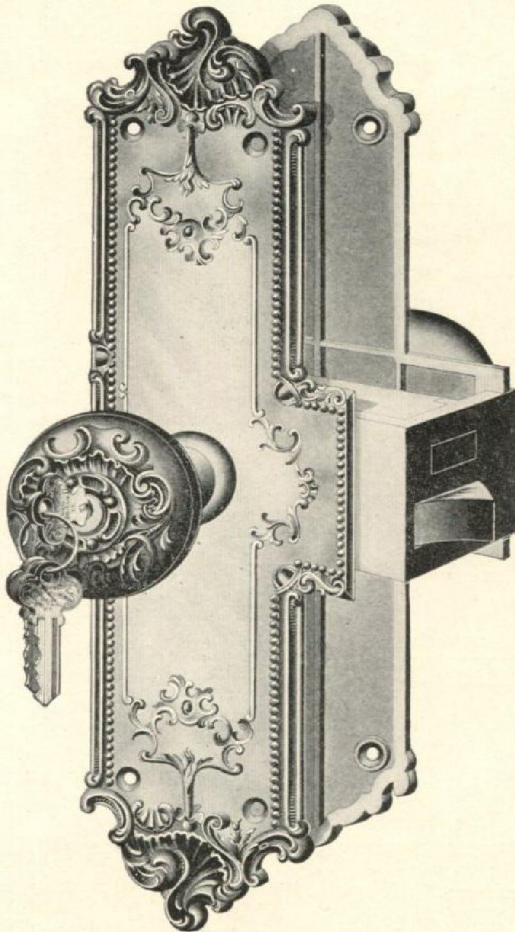
Figure No. 1

Catch 02161, and for those opening in 02161½. The handles on these catches also permit of their being used as a pull and the bolt is so beveled as to pull in the sash.

TO BE CONTINUED.



COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR. FRED W. MORGAN
Mr. Richard Kiehnel, Architect, Chicago, Ill.



No. 2045 Lutetia Unit Lock
Used on Front Door of Morgan Residence

THE recently completed residence of Mr. Fred W. Morgan of the firm of Morgan & Wright, Chicago, manufacturers of rubber goods, which is illustrated herewith is probably the most elaborate building of its kind in Wisconsin. It is located on the "Morgan Farm," containing a thousand acres of the finest land in the state.

The building is 65x220 feet in size, the interior walls are made of concrete and the roof is of red tile. The interior finish is of quarter sawed, large figured, antique oak and all doors are one paneled. The glass in all the windows is French plate.

The living room is 40x65 feet. In connection with the regular dining room there is a dining porch, which is used during the summer months, on the east side overlooking a lake. The kitchen floor is tiled, and the pantry and the refrigerator are models of their kind, the latter having a capacity of from two to three tons of ice.

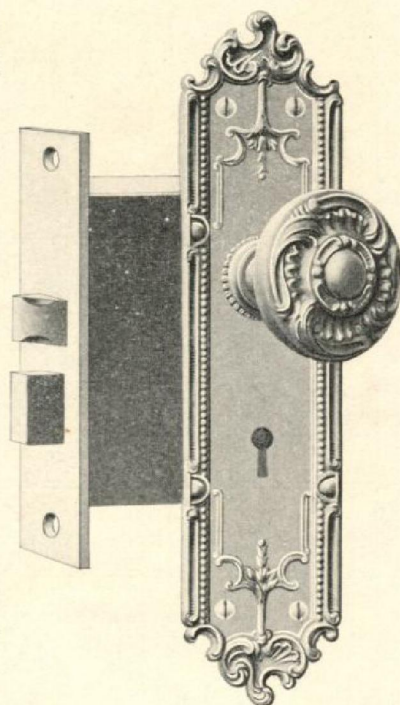
All main sleeping rooms are connected with private baths. All rooms in the building are fitted out with a telephone service.

The second floor, servant's quarters, kitchen and all minor rooms are trimmed and finished as nicely as the rooms of the main part of the building.

Mr. Morgan directs his business in Chicago from his residence, and has an office which is equipped with the most modern conveniences.

The building is equipped throughout with Corbin hardware, and in selecting this Mr. Morgan decided on Lutetia design, No. 20 Antique Brass finish. This design is carried throughout the entire building and is in keeping with all interior finish.

There are eight entrance and one vestibule doors, and all are fitted out with "Corbin Unit Locks" having "key passing system," so that servants can only enter their own doors, while members of the family can enter any door in the building, using but one key; at the same time the security of the locks is not lessened. The interior doors have No. 1365½ master keyed locks, knobs No. 5301, escutcheons No. 5302¼. All minor hardware is in harmony of design, finish and quality with the main hardware in the building.



Lutetia Design and Lock used upon Interior Doors

When Grandpa Was a Boy.

When Grandpa was a boy—oh, gee!—say, wan't the fellers good!
They never did a thing but jest exactly as they should.
They never worried Bridget and they never sass'd their Ma;
They never used ter tease and beg for stories from their Pa;
They never kicked the table leg, nor asked two times fer pie;
They never whined ter have ice cream, and candy made 'em cry;
They'd good deal ruther bring in wood than play with any toy,
And doin' chores was their delight, when Grandpa was a boy.

When Grandpa was a boy they had no holidays at all,
And school kept goin' right along through summer time till fall;
And all the fellers loved it and they used ter tease ter go,
And if they stayed ter home a day it broke their hearts, yer know.
They never thought of "hookin' jack," and never once was late,
And never threw a spit-ball ner made pictures on a slate,
But studied jest ter beat the band, 'cause lessons was their joy,
And no one ever missed a word, when Grandpa was a boy.

When Grandpa was a boy he loved ter wear his Sunday clothes,
And used ter black his shoes all round, and not jest crost the toes;
He used to be so careful that his suits looked new fer years,
And always when he washed his face he scrubbed behind his ears.
He loved a tract, but never cared fer books 'bout Deadwood Dick,
And doted on a sermon, but a circus made him sick;
And all his chums would die 'fore they'd their teacher kind annoy;—
Oh, say! but saints was awful thick when Grandpa was a boy.

When Grandpa was a boy he did jest right in everything,
And was a reg'lar angel, 'cept he never raised a wing;
And Billy's Grandpa was the same, accordin' ter his tell,
And so was Sammy Myers', and whole lots more as well.
And we've been told about 'em till we all jest wish that we
Was livin' in them good old times, instead of now, yer see.
Oh, crikey! if we only was! jest think with what joy
We'd lick that sap-head crowd that lived when Grandpa was a boy!

—Joe Lincoln, in Puck.

The Corbin

Published by P. & F. CORBIN

Manufacturers of Everything in Builders' Hardware

Main Office and Factory, New Britain, Conn.

Philadelphia	- - - - -	925 Market Street
Chicago	- - - - -	104-106 Lake Street
P. & F. Corbin of New York	- - - - -	11-13-15 Murray Street

Agents in All the Principal Cities

All communications intended for this publication should be addressed to "THE CORBIN," in care of P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn.

A Word to Architects

HOW about your orders for the hardware for the buildings you have under way? Too often is this matter neglected until the time necessary to get the requisite lines make annoying delays in the completion of the work. Especially is this true where special designs are wanted, as is so often the case in the present era of discrimination and fastidiousness in the selection of the articles needed for some of our modern buildings. These articles are so varied and numerous, the demand for the ornamental combined with the useful so insistent, that the manufacturer must needs have a reasonable time to do the work justice.

Even when a special pattern is not wanted, the great amount of detail necessary to thoroughly equip with hardware, a building of even moderate size, makes it important to plan well in advance so that the ready-for-occupancy time will not be indefinitely put off waiting for some minor though important item of hardware. And builders' hardware is no exception to the rule that when a job is waiting for some special thing, that one item will be unavoidably and mysteriously delayed by a hundred and one unforeseen causes. The only safeguard is to get orders in early. It is more likely that with ample time given, the goods will come through without a hitch and be ready some time before they are wanted. So much the better.

Jobs are completed sooner, special work is done better, and the architect's credit is saved by avoiding delays.

And one of the most important items in having the hardware ready when needed is the satisfaction of the owner. His appreciation of the architect's foresight will naturally be evidenced in a strong recommendation, whereby the architect profits by an enhanced reputation.

That it is especially necessary to place orders for Corbin hardware early is a compliment to the quality and worth of our goods which we hope to always deserve. That we spare no pains nor expense to produce the best that can be made, we believe to be a fact well known and fully appreciated. We are ever striving to keep pace with the demand for our hardware, continually adding to our facilities, so as to eliminate so far as possible on our part these same annoying and irritating delays, and we shall appreciate all the assistance you can give us by ordering your builders' hardware early.

In asking for the co-operation of architects in the matter of placing their hardware orders in season, we realize the mutual benefit that would result to all concerned. It is with satisfaction we note there is not the same necessity for asking them to avoid descriptions like the following, sent us by one of our Western hardware friends, which we cite as the exception rather than the rule:

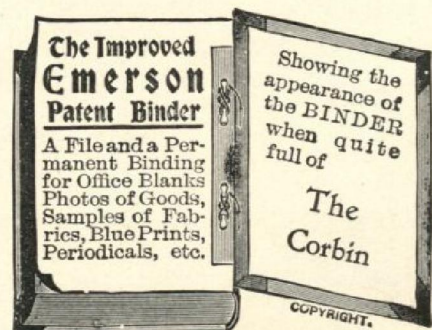
"Front door to have cylinder lock, cost about \$6.00. Trimming for other doors will be bronze metal, trimming to suit. Kitchen and pantry will be finished in barb wire fence."

It is well to be specific, even when ordering hardware.

The Corbin Binder

The longer a publication is issued the more desirable it becomes to have a complete file for reference purposes. We have recommended heretofore the Corbin Binder made by the Barrett Bindery Co., 180 Monroe Street, Chicago, who will send them to any address postpaid for \$0.53 each.

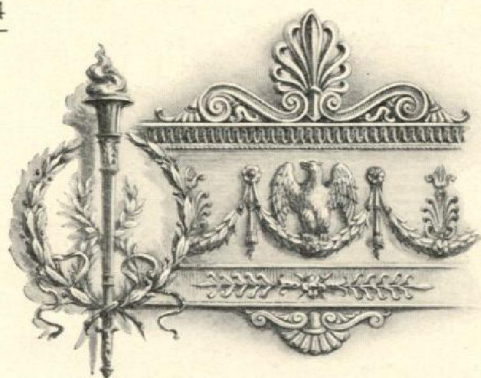
They are convenient to use and when once tried will be considered indispensable.



Ornament in its Relation to Builders' Hardware

By C. J. M.

XVI. EMPIRE STYLE



THE French Revolution, not satisfied with the overthrow of monarchy and church, condemned and discarded everything else that was a reminiscence of the "old regime" and the art of the preceding periods naturally shared the same fate. In the attempt to remodel their political and civic life after that of the ancient Greek and Roman republics, the French took to apeing the antique "Modes" in every way and form, so much so that it was seriously pro-

posed to make the wearing of the old Roman garb (Toga) as the national style of dress, compulsory. It is therefore not to be wondered at that French art of revolutionary times was purely an attempt at copying after the antique, the then recently unearthed art treasures of Pompeii and Herculaneum furnishing most of the motives. Little was achieved, however, under the Directoire. It remained for the time of Napoleon I, who was himself imbued with admiration for the Antique, and who encouraged the artists of his epoch in the same direction, to develop the so-called "Empire" style. Unlike Renaissance, which at the outset availed itself also mainly of the Classic Ornamental elements, but with its progress kept on originating an endless number of new ornaments, the Empire style was of extreme poverty of invention and remained unfertile



Anthemion and Lotus Border



Double Wave



Rosette Border

—a mere skeleton of the Antique, inane of the true spirit of Classic art—in short, a mere application of Greek and Roman detail to modern appliances.

The ornamental elements most commonly employed in the Empire style are the classic forms of Palmetto, Anthemion, Lotus, Laurel, Rosettes, Medallions with figures in antique drapery or the heads of Deities, ribbons, festoons, urns, lyres, horns of plenty, etc., and the borders and beads like egg and dart, waterleaf, rope, meander, and ornaments symbolical of Napoleon or his triumphs, such as the Eagles of Caesar, the Star of Destiny, the Bee, Sphinx, torches and the laurel wreath with the letter "N," Napoleon's initial.



Laurel and Accanthus



Palm Leaf



Palmetto



Griffin-Lyre



Horns of Plenty

Nevertheless, an Empire design can be readily distinguished from the genuine Greek or Roman, either by its being intentionally more elaborate and lacking the quiet dignity of the Antique, or by the presence of the symbolical ornaments mentioned above.

As regards Hardware, a good Empire pattern ought to be of a quiet outline, preferably oblong or oval, with or without ornament on top and bottom. It ought to confine itself

as much as possible to classic ornamentation and to be free from realistically treated flowers in which the style Louis XVI is so rich. The borders must always be ornamental so as to give it the more

pretentious look that distinguishes it from the quieter character of an average Greek hardware design. A Greek hardware pattern, however, if not too plain, may be used without hesitation for an Empire room or building, if a substitution must be made.



The Massachusetts State House

THAT a majority of the finest and largest modern buildings in the country are equipped with Corbin hardware is a source of gratification and pardonable pride to us. It is also no less a source of satisfaction to know that when a historic edifice, outgrowing the needs of early years, is adapted to modern requirements by extensive alterations and the necessary equipping with present day appliances, there is no better line of builders' hardware to meet these requirements than that made by P. & F. Corbin.

Such was the case when the Massachusetts State House, becoming entirely inadequate for its growing necessities, was, within recent years, remodelled and an extensive addition built. This annex is over four hundred feet long, and its numerous entrances, passage ways, rooms and anterooms, with their necessary doors, made the trimming of these doors and the supplying them with suitable checks an important item. At the same time the doors in the old building were supplied with hardware to correspond with that in the new. The pattern used for the escutcheons is our S491, made especially for this building and known as the State House design. The escutcheon plates are panelled, of plain surface, slightly raised in the center, receding toward the edges, and surrounded by a flat border, 3-16 of an inch wide. With these were furnished our No. 1607 knobs (plain oval pattern) and Harvard cylinder locks. Corbin door checks of a special pattern are used throughout the whole building. We illustrate the building on the last page.

Just Between You and Me!

TO FRIENDS IN THE TRADE.

76

I HAVE recently had an opportunity to study a score of young men in a single office filling positions on about the same plane, and they resolve themselves readily into two classes—the stand-stills and the go-aheads. The stand-stills have a comparatively easy time of it. Each does his allotted task, has time to discuss the last bowling match, the small-pox scare and to read the morning paper under the

edge of his desk when the department chief is busy elsewhere, quit promptly on time and are evidently satisfied to begin again in the morning where they left off the night before, and to see a succession of similar days stretch endlessly before them. The other and the smaller class are restless, eager, unsatisfied, trying to get to the bottom of things and understand the why as well as the how, and stretching forth their hands for new work and more of it that they may fit themselves for a place a little higher up in the ranks.

Talk with the men of both classes and there is not much difference to be noted. The stand-stills have their ambitions, just as the go-aheads have,

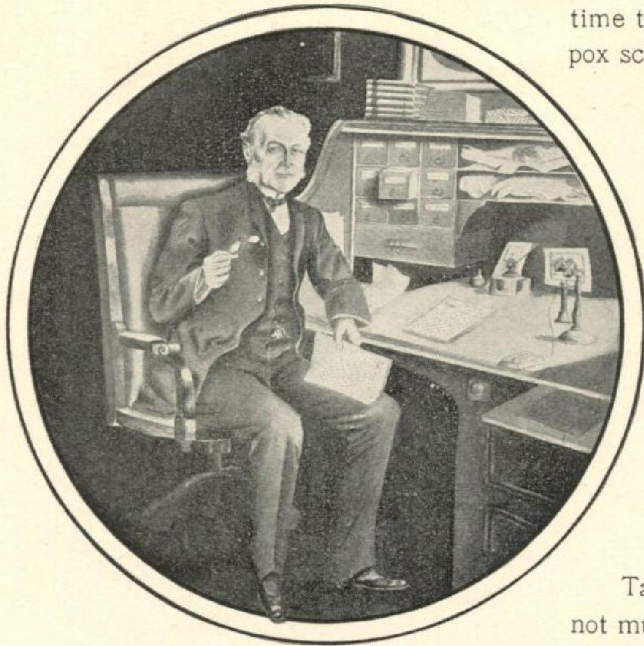
but they are content to wait for the fruition of their hopes to come to them—some time. The go-aheads, on the contrary, set about making their future and trying to bring about to-day the things they want to come to pass.

There is more fault found with the work of the go-aheads than with that of their slower brothers, for it is they who are entrusted with the different tasks, and those requiring pluck and independent thought; and they have as a part of their reward the knowledge that they are the ones to whom hard work can be entrusted, and that each achievement makes them the better able to do still greater things.

A short time ago I was favored with a chance to study the history of a large manufacturing concern, and I found there, in the same sharp contrast, the stand-stills and the go-aheads in charge of rival institutions. I learned how one little go-ahead concern thrived and grew against the active opposition of its larger competitors, and how it rapidly outstripped them and is to-day the only one left of all the number that were in the race four decades ago, and with the same aggressive, progressive spirit considers what most men would be glad to call a finished work, as the mere foundation for a tremendous growth to come.

A yesterday foretells a to-morrow, and in the history of the past we may read the history of the future. I have no doubt that through some of the go-aheads I have recently seen there will arise big enterprises, and that the time will come when the same stand stills will be working under these go-aheads and wondering why.

It pays a young man to push ahead—and push *hard*. Even if there seems no opening ahead of him, if he will demonstrate his fitness for better things the chances are more



than even that those above him will make an opening for him. Very often the heads of houses and leaders in their policy have plans they cannot put into execution for lack of the proper man to carry them out. It is the head of the progressive house who needs men faster than they present themselves, and will sooner or later give every worthy applicant for advancement a chance to show his worth.

If you will look carefully at the men about you who are forging ahead of their associates, you will find that the main difference is just the ardent desire to get ahead. One man will hesitate to attempt something untried while another no better fitted will step forward and achieve a triumph. The man who didn't dare can point out the mistakes and show how much better it could have been done and tell what a dreadful mistake it was to let that particular man do the work, but it has been done and the doer has forged ahead by just the measure of his deed. He is ready for another task, and if it presents the same problems as his old it will be better done. If it is entirely new and untried, there will doubtless be new blunders for stand-still to point out and exclaim over, but the mark will have been set still a little further ahead.

Has it ever occurred to you when you go to the man ahead of you for orders and advice that the problems you are asking him to solve are just as new to him as they are to you, and that if you only thought so you could work them out yourself instead of troubling him and earn his gratitude and confidence? I will warrant that if you go to him half a dozen times in a day about the petty details of some work he has entrusted to you that when he sums up the day's work and its cares and annoyances he will count as one of his chief troubles the frittering away of his energy over unworthy trifles you and others have thrust upon him. He, himself, is a go-ahead, and of all the maddening, worrying, hindering things such a man has to deal with is the employe who has to be pushed from step to step in his work, unable or unwilling to grasp the general idea of a plan of action and use his own judgment and common sense for the determining of methods.

The greatest moving force in the forming of character and careers is—habit. There is such a thing as a habit of assuming responsibility, by which a man comes to look upon any new endeavor or untried plan as his legitimate work, and to seek it; to work out new ideas and plans and propose them, that he may have something in his "line" to do, and to enthusiastically further projects that may be entrusted to him. If his judgment is good, he will succeed in large measure. If it is not he will come to grief early in his career, and it is then time enough for him to fall back into the ranks of the stand-stills. But it is much better for him to essay great things and fail than never to have tried at all.

We hear it said that every walk of life is overcrowded and that the young man of to-day has no show. The very opposite is true. There never were so many and such glowing opportunities for success, nor could men rise as high. It is a great thing to have ability. It is equally important to have the go-ahead faculty that will ensure a fair chance to that ability. Better plenty of push and a fair ability than more ability and a lack of ambition to make it manifest.

THE MAN IN THE CORNER.

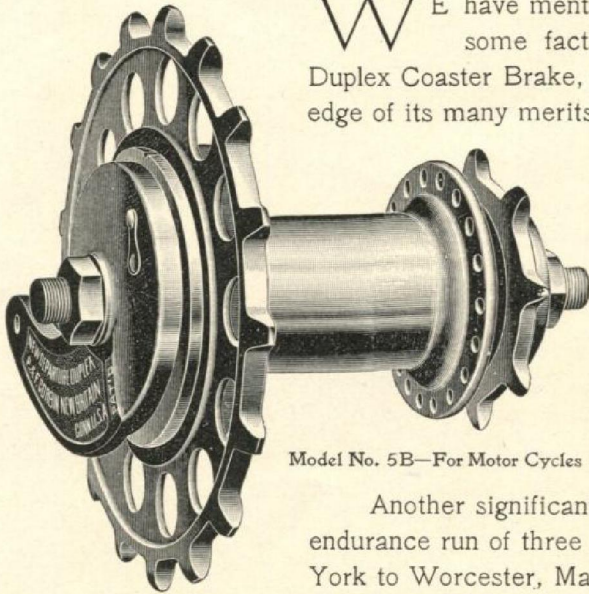
PRIDE AND VANITY.

"If you are about to go from under your father's roof to seek success be sure and take plenty of pride with you, but whatever you do leave vanity at home. Take it into the back yard and bury it before you start.

"Pride makes people beautiful and the world admires and respects those who have it. Vanity not only spoils beauty but makes one positively repulsive.

"Pride means popularity—success. Vanity breeds contempt, public disfavor, and the world never grants success to one whom it dislikes."

The Corbin Motor Cycle Brake



Model No. 5B—For Motor Cycles

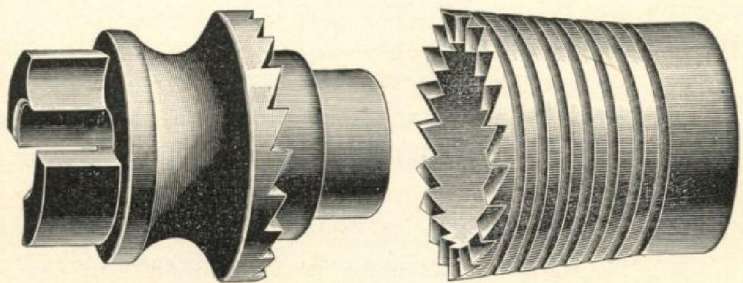
WE have mentioned in previous issues of THE CORBIN some facts about the advantages of the Corbin Duplex Coaster Brake, speaking of it both from our own knowledge of its many merits and from the evidence others gave us of their appreciation and commendation of it as an article of utility and sale. We also have spoken of the record the Corbin Model No. 5B Duplex Brake made at the Chicago Automobile Exhibit, held last spring, where all the motor cycles, which were shown in great numbers and variety, were equipped, without exception, with this brake.

Another significant event in the motor cycle world was the endurance run of three hundred and ninety-four miles from New York to Worcester, Mass., and return, which took place on July 3d, 4th and 5th of this year. It is pertinent to observe that out of the fourteen motor cycles which made the highest possible score, that eleven were equipped with the Corbin Duplex Brake, and out of the entire thirty-one machines in the run, all but three having brakes of any kind (four having fixed gears), were equipped with the Corbin. This record of twenty-four Corbin Brakes is certainly a good one and an enviable, and the reasons are not far to seek nor hard to find. As in other things, the demand is for the best—that which has stood the test of hard usage and is guaranteed by responsible manufacturers to be just what it is represented. So it is with the Corbin Duplex Brake. It is warranted in every respect against defects in workmanship and material, it never slips, it is simple, strong and durable, it has parallel opening brake and positive operating clutch, and it is mechanically perfect.

All these points make it as good a coaster as it is a brake and as good a brake as it is a coaster, always absolutely safe and reliable. In short, the Corbin Duplex is the very best coaster brake that has been produced.

And this is attested by the fact that the principal manufacturers of motor cycles, including the Hendee Mfg. Co., makers of the "Indian;" Wisconsin Wheel Works of the "Mitchell;" E. R. Thomas Motor Co. of the "Thomas;" Merkle Mfg. Co. of the "Merkle;" and Motor Cycle Mfg. Co. of the "Marsh," use the Corbin Duplex. In fact you will find our Motor Coaster and Brake on all of the best motor cycles.

We call attention to the important improvements which we have made in this brake. The brake clutch and braking device are marvels of simplicity and strength. The driving

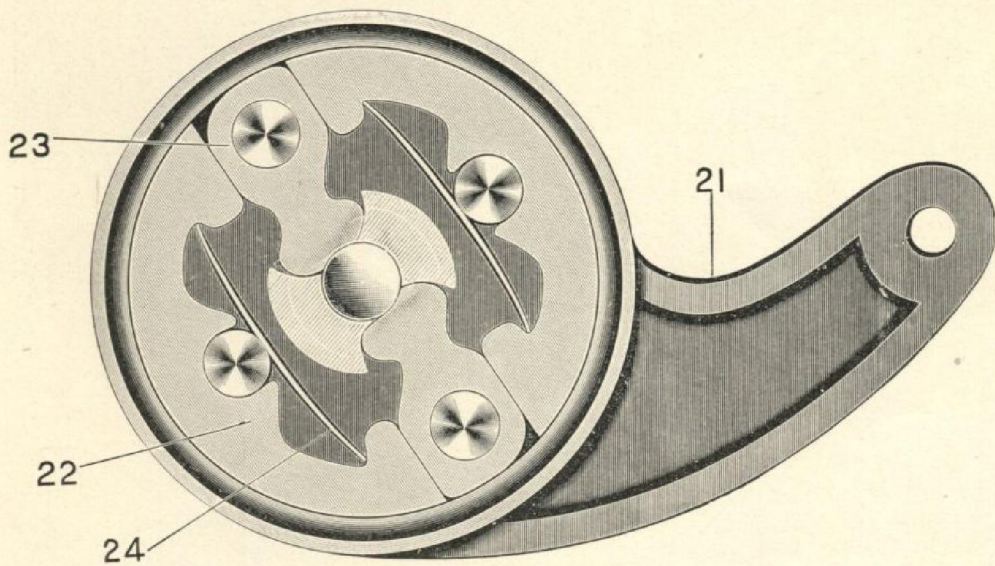


The New Duplex Braking Clutch

clutch and the brake clutch are provided with teeth (as shown on opposite page) and when the clutch is put into operation the action is immediate and positive.

The one great feature of our new Duplex Brake is, that when the pressure is applied the brake will not set itself as a brake with an expanding spring, but is controlled entirely by the amount of pressure applied to the pedals.

When the pressure is applied to the rear pedal the brake clutch presses against the two levers (23) the levers work in opposite directions, and open the brake shoes (22) in a parallel movement into frictional contact with the interior surface of the brake drum, which retards the speed or stops the wheel according to the amount of pressure applied.

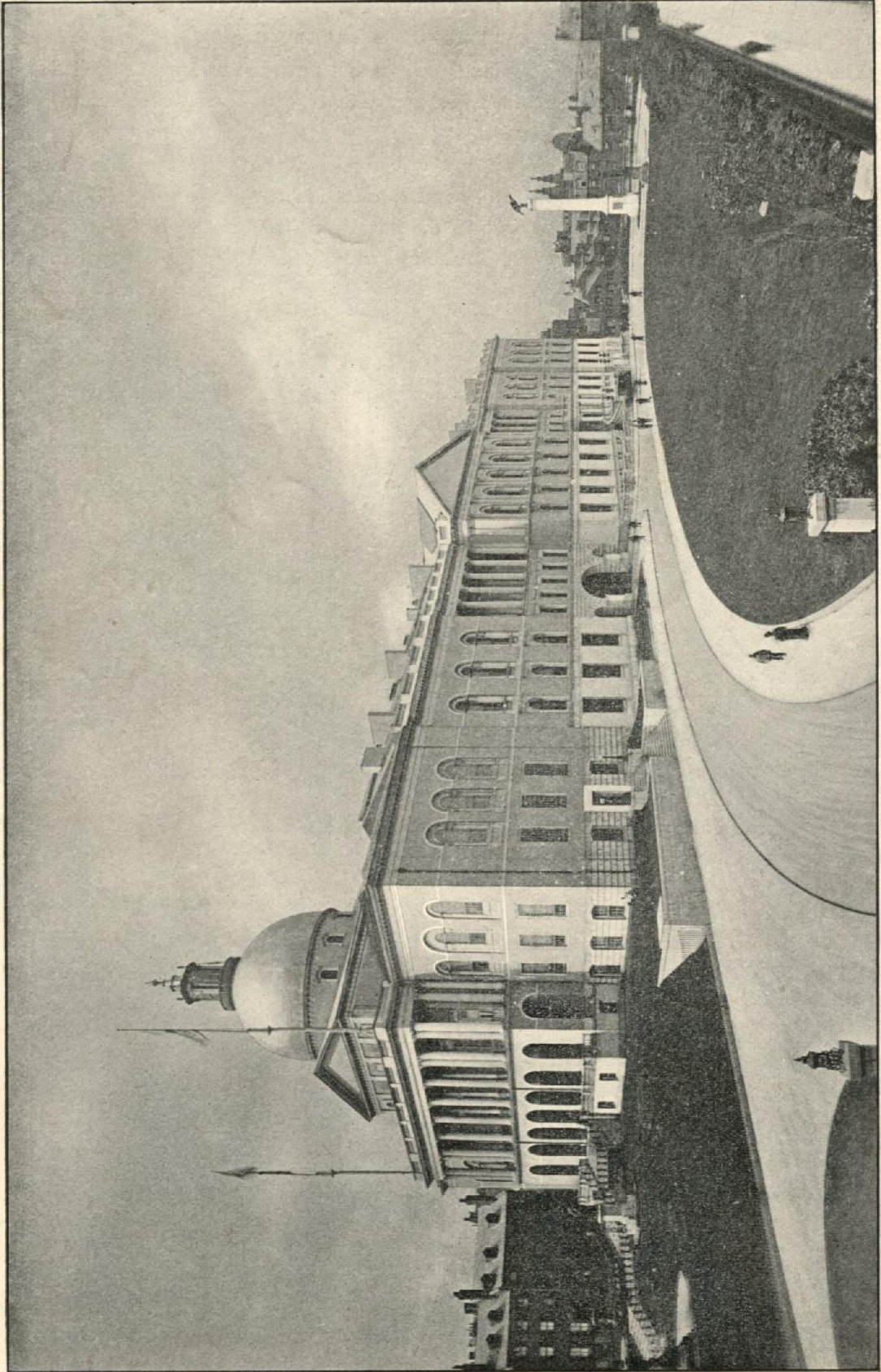


New Duplex Braking Device with Parallel Opening Brake Shoes

When the pressure is removed the springs (24) bring the brake shoes (22) back into position automatically. The brake shoes are made of material that **will not stick, grind or squeak**, and any amount of pressure that is desired can be applied on the brake with perfect safety.

The construction of our Motor Cycle Brake is the same as our Duplex Model 5, with the exception that it is built heavier throughout. It is fitted with either $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{7}{16}$ axles and the hub shell has very heavy flanges, drilled for 36 and 40 spokes, No. 13, gauge. The flanges have a spread of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches which gives additional strength to the wheel over all other models. The hub measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches over all from outside of cones. It is made for $1\frac{3}{4}$ chain line both sides. Sprockets for $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ chain line for the right side can be furnished when ordered. The hub shell is threaded $2\frac{3}{8}$ left hand, for the large sprocket on the left hand side. Motor Cycle Brakes are regularly furnished without large sprocket for the motor side, but **when so ordered**, sprocket $17 \times \frac{1}{4}$ is furnished.

Illustrated catalogue, giving full description, will be sent upon request to the Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn.



THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

ARTHUR C. EVERETT, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Architects for the Extension.
Equipped with Corbin hardware. See page 75

WOODBURY & LEIGHTON, Contractors.