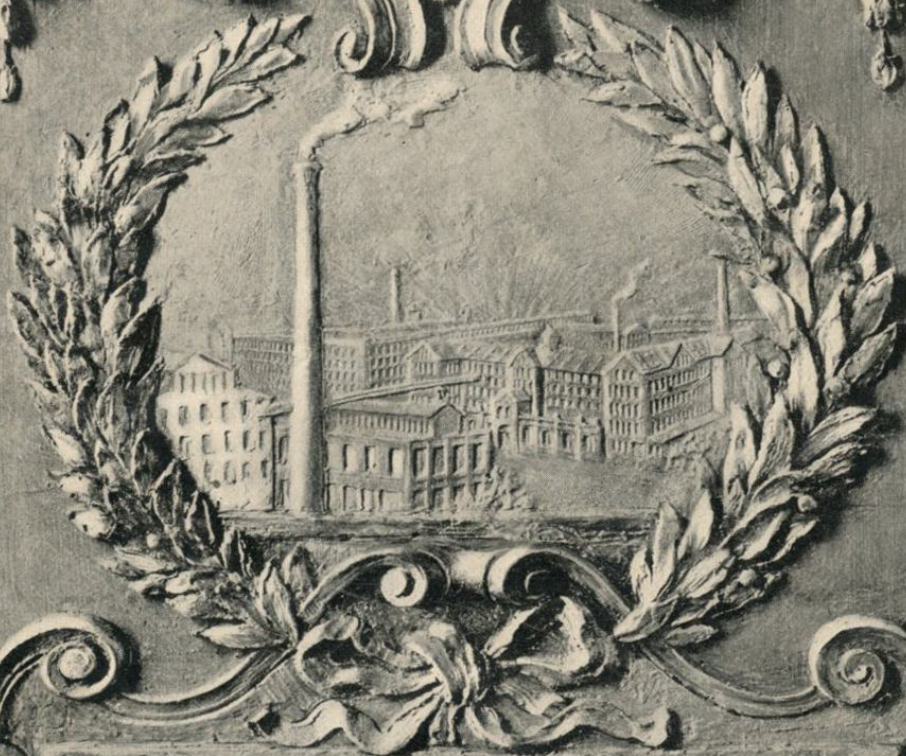


THE CORBIN



VOL. I. N^o 6
OCTOBER 1902.

THE CORBIN WATCHWORD: "Something a little better than the other fellow for the same money."

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The Corbin

A Monthly Chronicle of Things as we see them 83

VOL. I

OCTOBER, 1902

No. 6

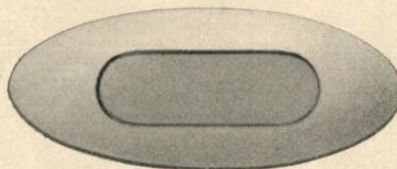
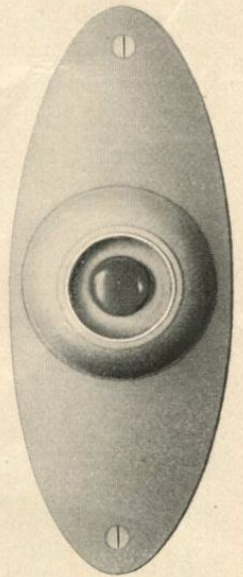
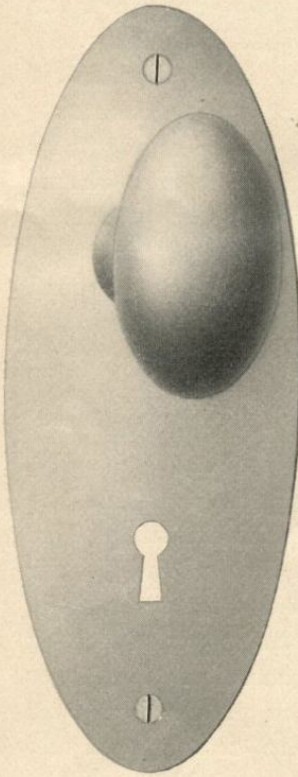
Puritan Design

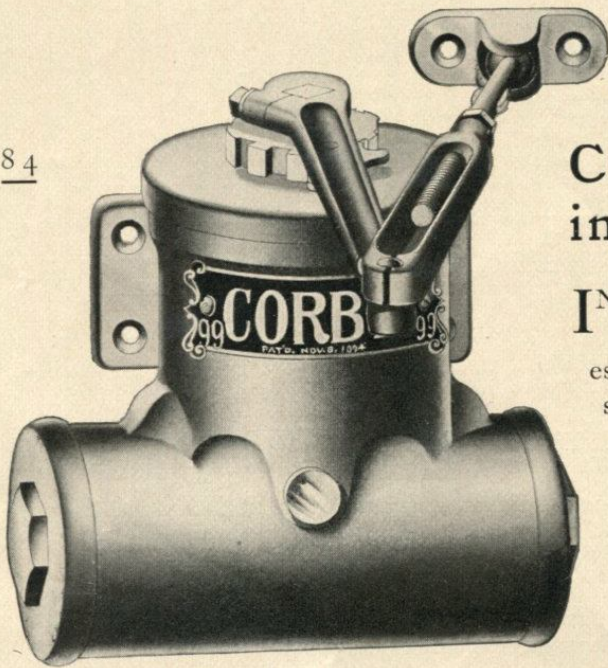
Of Corbin Hardware

WE illustrate in this issue three pieces only, but the assortment is complete, consisting of escutcheons for front, vestibule, inside and sliding doors, large and small oval knobs, key plates for doors and drawers, key plate with drop, flush sash lift, push button, letter-box plate, push plate, door pull, store door handle, drawer pull with drop handle, cabinet escutcheon with lever handle and cabinet hinge strap. In outline and size the Puritan design is similar to the well-known Regal design with beaded border.

Unit Lock Sets in this design have been listed and described by us, but this is the first publication of the Puritan as a complete line. It has, however, been sold largely by Corbin agents, and is a favorite where plain hardware is desired. It looks well in any of the regular finishes and is particularly pleasing in polished bronze, the slightly rounded or convex surface reflecting the light in all directions. There is a marked tendency toward simplicity in modern buildings, extending even to the decorations and furnishings, and the Puritan design is admirably adapted to carry out the effect of quiet elegance now so eagerly sought.

It is appropriate for any building, public or private, where an ornate effect is not desired or hardware in some particular school is not necessary to follow out and perfect a scheme of ornamentation. Colonial buildings or modern dwellings of most styles can be trimmed with this design to advantage.





The Whys and Wherefores of Door Checks and Springs in General

By W. R. C.

IN selling a door check and spring it is necessary to satisfy the buyer on five essential points, namely: operation, wear, strength, appearance, and cost. Why will it close a door without a slam, though at times the wind blows a gale? Why will it show no appreciable wear after years of use? Why will it not break with unlimited abuse? Why isn't it more ornamental? Why does it not cost less? There have been a score of checks made

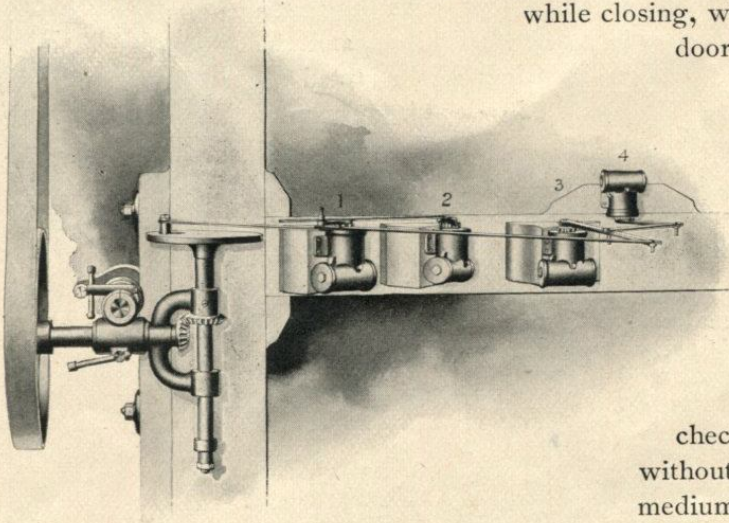
for every one that has been put on the market. Many have qualified in some of the requirements, yet their deficiency in the others condemned them. Many mechanical or friction checks have been made to operate a door very nicely under favorable conditions, but there seems to be no practical way of making the brake adjust its checking force to compensate for the varying speeds with which a door closes. They do not wear well, though they could be made strong, ornamental and cheap.

Several electro-magnet checks have been made which, for the same reason as the mechanical check, do not change the checking force to suit the changes in speed of the door. They might wear well and be strong and ornamental. The cost would be fairly high.

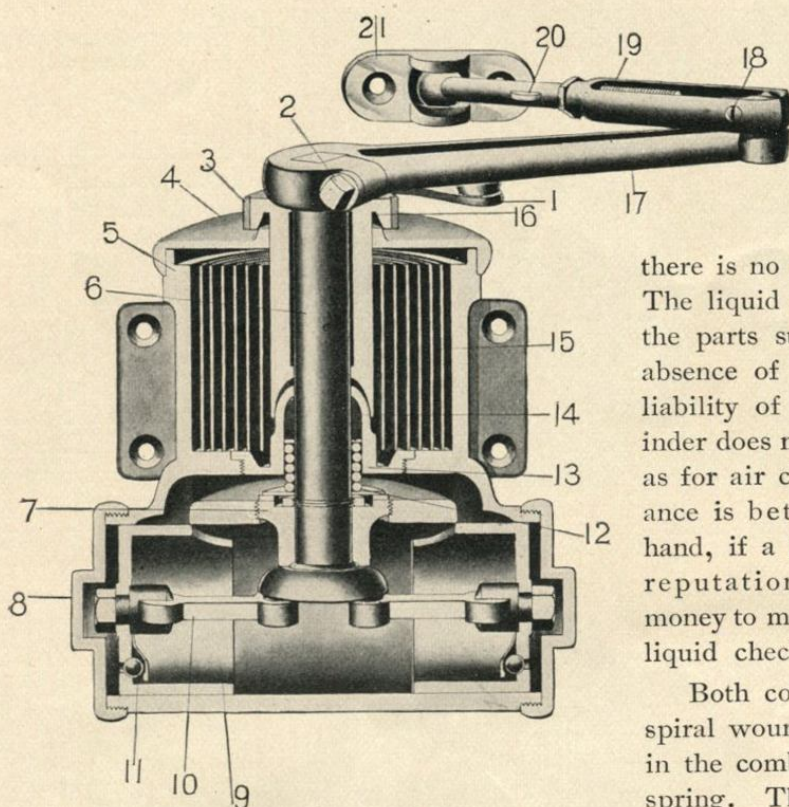
Air or pneumatic checks operate a door under the varying conditions because the checking medium automatically adjusts its force to the speed in which the door closes, but the elasticity of air causes the door to rebound while closing, which strains the check and the door, and dust is drawn into the

cylinder, causing wear and decreasing the efficiency of the check generally. The larger the piston the better the check and the worse it looks. They are by no means a cheap check to make.

A liquid check, like an air check, operates a door with or without drafts, because its checking medium automatically changes its checking force to suit the varying



Apparatus for testing the Corbin Liquid Door Check



This illustration shows the two pistons, avoiding lateral strain and friction, and the recess or supplemental chamber, permitting the use of a large amount of liquid. The coiled spring about the spindle in the packing gland keeps the leather packing rings tightly compressed in the cone and about the spindle, preventing leakage. The spring is seen in the upper compartment, the outer end being attached to the case, and the inner end to the ratchet which moves with the arm

close wound tension, or as a winding-up spring. The best combined door check and spring is a liquid check that will not leak and a coiled sheet steel or clock spring. Such is the Corbin Check. There is no better checking mechanism than a crank, a connecting rod, and a piston in a cylinder. If there were it would be used in a steam engine.

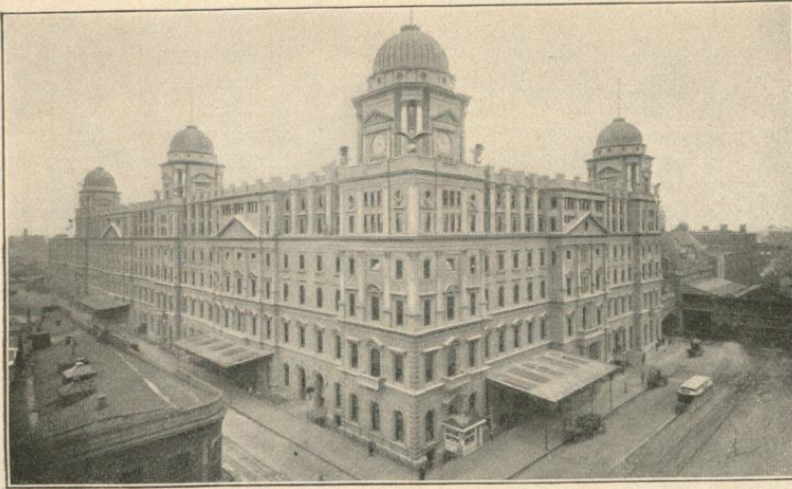
The Corbin is the only check that uses a double crank with two connecting rods and pistons. This equalizes the lateral pressure on the spindle and thus minimizes the wear and strain. A large reserve supply of liquid in the supplemental chamber of the Corbin Check keeps the cylinder full, even though there be some evaporation through the pores of the iron or bronze. The valves and adjusting vent are of necessity large, to allow for the immense volume of liquid that passes through them, and therefore they are not liable to become clogged or fail to act properly. The spring packing is a further prevention against leakage. The Corbin Check is well proportioned, compact, and distinctly ornamental in appearance. In short, it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Analysis shows why a liquid check is the most desirable, and why the Corbin Check outpoints other liquid checks. Practical experience has demonstrated this in the satisfaction they have given the users in their operation, wear, strength, appearance and cost. No expense has been spared, either in perfecting the Corbin Check, or in the material used; and in machinery, fitting, assembling and testing them.

speeds with which a door closes. Liquids, moreover, are practically incompressible or inelastic and hence

there is no rebound to the door. The liquid acts as a lubricant to the parts subject to wear. The absence of rebound reduces the liability of breakage. The cylinder does not need to be as large as for air checks, so the appearance is better. On the other hand, if a liquid check leaks its reputation is lost, and it costs money to manufacture a first-class liquid check that will not leak.

Both coiled sheet steel and spiral wound steel wire are used in the combined door check and spring. The coiled springs give a more constant torsion while being wound and are less liable to break or set. The spiral springs get stiffer as they are operated on, whether used as an open wound compression, as a



THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION

New York City

This is the only passenger depot centrally located. All Eastern passenger traffic is handled here, together with a tremendous amount of suburban passage, and every facility afforded for comfort and ease in handling immense crowds. Wide passages, roomy vestibules and numerous entrances are particularly noted.

This station was recently remodelled and improved and Corbin hardware applied.

RETAIL STORES OF MARSHALL, FIELD & CO.,

Chicago

Equipped throughout with Corbin hardware. This is one of the mammoth commercial emporiums of the country and is thronged with customers from morning until night. The doors are constantly swinging and their action is varied by the changing of the air currents for which the "windy city" is noted.



THE NEW SOUTH STATION of the Boston Terminal Company Boston



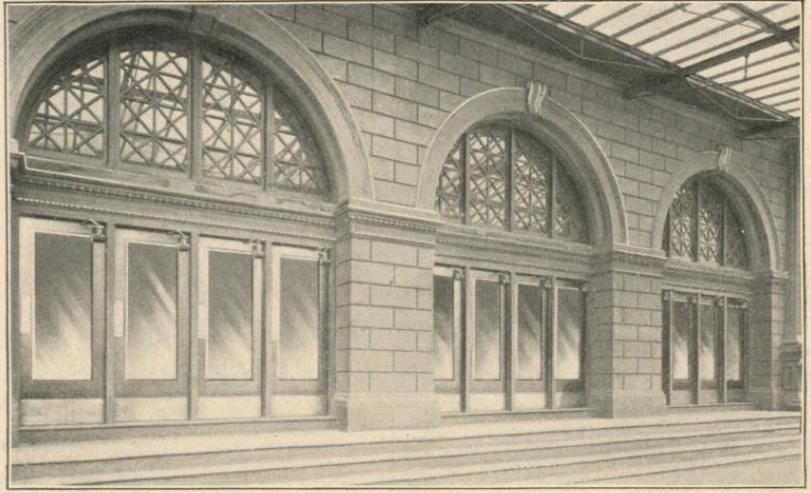
This is the costliest building of the kind in America. Five roads terminate here, and all trains running south from Boston arrive at and depart from this station. A large proportion of the traffic is suburban, compressed into about two hours, morning and evening, requiring

special advantages in the way of roomy entrances and doors under perfect control.

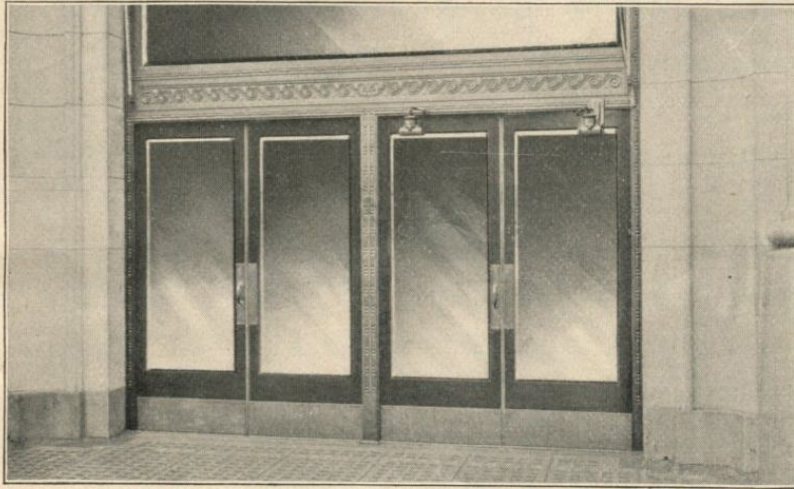
THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION

New York City

Forty-second Street entrance shown by the awning at the right in the accompanying illustration. Each entrance opens into a vestibule with ten doors. The action of all entrance and vestibule doors and doors into the train shed is controlled by Corbin door checks. The doors are very large and heavy and are constantly swinging, furnishing an excellent test of the strength and endurance of the door checks.



87



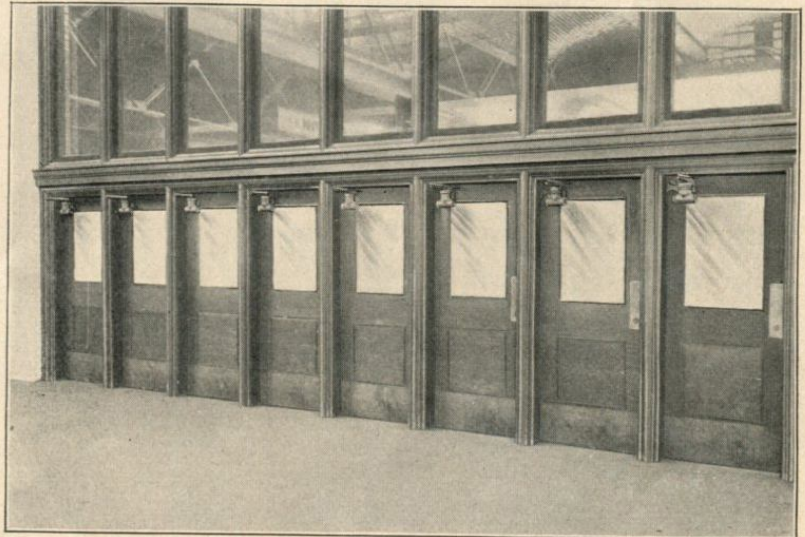
RETAIL STORES OF MARSHALL, FIELD & CO.

Chicago

The main entrance consists of three sets of four doors each, one set of which is illustrated. All the doors are equipped with Corbin door checks, which give satisfactory service. On two doors of each set the door checks are applied on the inside and hence are not shown.

THE NEW SOUTH STATION of the Boston Terminal Company

The main entrance facing Federal street. The elevated cars pass before this entrance and by far the greater portion of the crowds go in and out here. All doors are equipped with Corbin door checks, put on to replace those of other manufactures.



The Corbin

Published by P. & F. CORBIN

88 — 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.

On the Filling of Orders

IT frequently occurs in a season such as we are now experiencing, that a few large orders or a rapid succession of small ones temporarily exhausts our stock of an article, and orders are thus delayed until the goods to fill it can be made. It is often the case, particularly on specification or contract work, that substitutions could be made of other goods on hand to the equal satisfaction of our customer and his client. Often a buyer would be equally satisfied with any one of several designs of the same school, or general character, and a knowledge of what can be furnished promptly would be all that is needed to save delay in furnishing goods.

The greatest saving of time by substitution can be made on special goods, for which patterns have to be made,—such as locks with special backset; special sizes of all hardware used in trimming buildings; special ornamentation for lodge-rooms; special hinges, strikes and latches for marble in toilet-rooms, etc.; for we already have a very large assortment of patterns of goods made for such orders, and could suggest satisfactory substitutions in many cases. We have special designs in a number of the different schools of art which we are at liberty to furnish to all who desire them, and thus individuality can be secured with comparatively slight delay.

So when in your judgment a suggestion regarding substitution would be welcomed, and a decision can be made immediately on receipt of information, let us know.

A "Hard Job" Door Check

IT is gratifying to us to note how universally the Corbin Door Check is recognized as the best for severe requirements and the increase in the number of instances where it is chosen to supplant other checks which have failed to give satisfaction. The reason for this is not hard to find by anyone who has studied the peculiarities of the different devices on the market and noted how the mechanism of the Corbin Check overcomes the weaknesses in other modes of construction. It is "something a little better than the other fellow's for the same money," and not such a very little better either.

It is no simple matter to invent a perfect door check. It must have a spring with a tension capable of adjustment, to close the door, and equally strong mechanism to eliminate any jar, so regulated as not to interfere with the action of the spring, except when the door nears the jamb, and all must be enclosed in a compact form in a case that will sustain the strain. It must be easy to attach and adjust, so as to require no special skill in its owner, and must answer perfectly, no matter how severe the work it is called upon to do. Such a check is the Corbin.

And the check that can handle a hard job satisfactorily can handle an ordinary door with proportionate ease. It is not hard to find instances where the Corbin Check has hearty endorsement by those who use it. The difficulty is in making a selection among the many.

The Corbin Binder

As previously announced, the Barrett Bindery Co., 180 Monroe street, Chicago, have made a special binder for THE CORBIN, which they will mail to any one sending them fifty-three cents (\$0.53) with the order. They inform us regularly regarding orders received, and we shall mail to possessors of these covers copies of THE CORBIN punched for binding for permanent reference. The record of new goods alone will make it worth while to keep THE CORBIN.



Just Between You and Me!

90

COURTESY—not mere politeness, but that habit of mind which causes a man to put himself in the other fellow's place and give his ideas and feelings consideration—is an attribute well worthy of cultivation by a young business man.

In this age, when the old-fashioned deference to our elders is replaced by the encouraged self-assertion of the young people for whom we live, we are more simple and direct in our

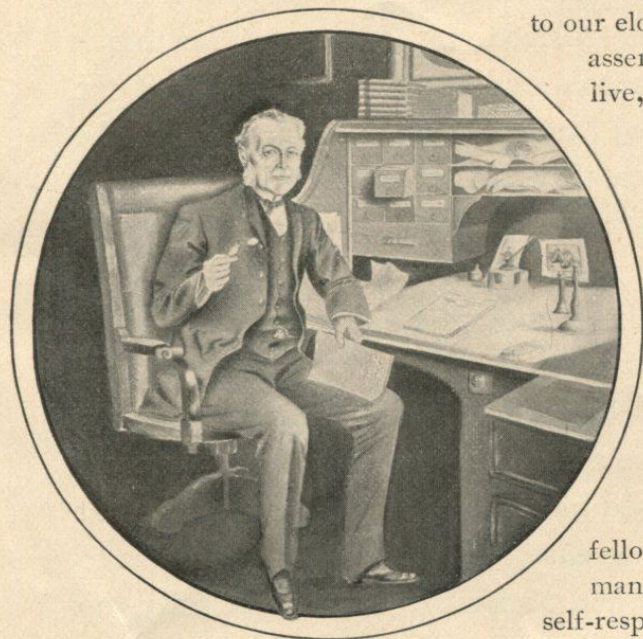
thought and speech, and manners more clearly show forth the man. It is therefore all the more necessary that the man should have social qualities worthy of exhibition and that he should cultivate a kindliness and sincerity of thought that will find fitting expression in a straightforward, frank and manly bearing.

The habit of courtesy is of commercial value wherever in business a man comes in contact with his fellows. It is the pleasant man, the fair man, the man whose manner betokens a self-respect and an appreciation of the desires of others, who is remembered, spoken well of

and sought again. Many a transaction has been brought to a successful issue by the exercise of a tactful courtesy, which, without it, could never have been consummated. Many a lawsuit has been caused by the want of it; friends made enemies and businesses ruined, all because on one side or the other there was someone without this saving grace.

Particularly is courtesy of value in a retail store. Listen to a woman talking of her shopping and you will find that the service given in the different stores is in her eyes of equal importance with the quality and the price of the goods. It is the nice girl in the china store to whom she recommends her friends. The linen clerk who knows the latest wrinkles in napery gets her trade. The dry-goods clerk who assists her in her little economies, sells her all she buys in his line, and the furniture man who gave her a private view of a rare rug and discussed furnishings with her when he knew she did not care to buy, will be given the order for the new chamber suite when it is bought. Think over the stores where you do your own trading and analyze the reasons for buying there, and you will find that you are influenced by much the same motives and that the personal element cuts a large figure in your purchases.

It is not only the customer who places a proper value upon courtesy. Every merchant weighs carefully and anxiously the qualities of his employees and among the time-servers whom he must regard as a poor investment, the courteous, attentive, diligent man shines forth a jewel. Go into a store and tell the proprietor what you want and see him turn to his clerks and after studying them a moment select



one to wait upon you. Every time that he does this his clerks are mentally weighed in the balance and it is the man with business tact and ability, careful of your wishes and his interests, to whom he entrusts his best customers and most profitable trade, and upon whom his eye rests with the liveliest satisfaction. It is he to whom it is safe to show favor, and if the work given to him is harder than to his fellows it is but an indication of his employer's confidence in his ability, which sooner or later will find a satisfactory expression. How many, many of the junior members of large firms have made headway simply because by their courteous treatment of customers they made themselves so well and favorably known as to be indispensable.

I think there must be in the hereafter a special place of punishment for the careless, heedless, indifferent, selfish employees of men who have had to depend upon their assistants for success. What plans have failed through their poor service! What projects were never attempted because of the knowledge that the man who would do the work could not be depended upon! What waste is daily going on all over the country because the employees do not feel and act in accord with the employer's interests!

In every walk of life "doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, rich man, poor man, beggar man" and all the rest, this trait of courtesy — seeking to please others — leads to better things. With it a man is able to show his ability to the best advantage. Without it, he is as one who sits in his own light and his good qualities are imperfectly seen.

It is the outward expression of an inner quality well worthy of careful cultivation.

THE MAN IN THE CORNER.

No Room for Kickers

A clerk in one of the departments made himself so obnoxious to his associates and superiors by his constant complaining and faultfinding, that one of his fellow clerks undertook to remonstrate with him.

"Look here," he said, "what are you making such a constant fuss about? You are simply wearing yourself and everybody else out by your captiousness and doing no good whatever. You can't reform the bureau by blustering."

"Thereby hangs a tale," replied the clerk, pertly. "A circus man was leading an elephant through the streets of a city; on seeing him a little puppy by the way-side began to bark furiously. The elephant, of course, paid not the slightest attention. The puppy continued to bark more and more violently. A larger dog addressed the puppy thus:—

"Why barkest thou at the elephant? Thou seest that he payest not the slightest heed to thee?"

"Oh," responded the puppy, "that matters not, nor do I wish to attract his attention. I am barking at those around. They will think that a puppy must be very strong if he dares to bark at an elephant." Now you know the reason for my fussing — not to correct evils, but to give an impression of strength."

"Foolish man," said his associate. "Look out that some one weary of your noise does not kick you out of your place."

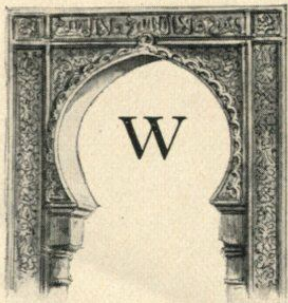
Shortly after this the faultfinder was summarily dismissed, and now he is haunting the Civil Service Commission seeking to be reinstated.

— *National Capital Notes in the New York Tribune.*

Ornament in its Relation to Builders' Hardware.

By C. J. M.

V. MOORISH — MORESQUE.



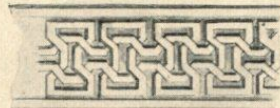
Horse-Shoe Arch

WHILE Byzantine Art was dominant in the East, the Moors, who in the 9th century had come over from Africa and overwhelmed the greater part of Spain, transplanted the art of their Arab ancestors on European soil and there developed it into that perfection of beauty and splendor which is expressed under the name of "Moorish Art."

The artistic feeling of the Arab, like his religion, abhorred all compromise with anything foreign, and, nursed mainly on the pre-existing art and

architecture of Persia, it remained purely oriental even on European soil, working out its own way to highest perfection and borrowing neither from the old Classical nor from any contemporaneous art of Europe.

Besides the so-called "Horseshoe Arch," which forms its most conspicuous architectural feature, geometrical patterns of a rather angular type, stars, rosettes, flowers and foliage, strongly conventionalized and treated as flat ornament, are the chief characteristics of the Moorish style.



Borders

The Koran's forbidding to Mohammedans the representation of human and animal figures, accounts for the almost entire absence of these two elements in Moorish art. It may be mentioned here, that the "Kufic Alphabet" used by the Arabs, with its highly ornamental and graceful characters, presented an opportunity to produce very artistic effects with inscriptions and mottoes—one of which the Moors have made most extensive use.

Moorish art has nothing in common with other European styles and it is evident, therefore, that no hardware in the style of other periods ought to be used in a Moorish building or room. A good Moorish hardware pattern must confine itself strictly to the Moorish, eventually to its prototypes, the Persian or Arabian style of ornamen-



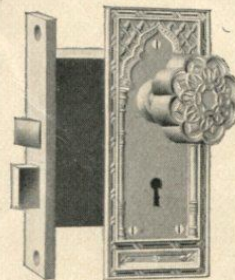
Rosetted Star



Foliage Scrolls



Scroll Ornament



Granada Design

tation, and ought to be preferentially of rectangular outline like our "Granada," or with arched or irregular ends; but the ornament proper should always be treated decidedly flat and must never assume the bold relief so characteristic and desirable in the Renaissance and kindred schools.



Moorish Foliage

Like Persian and other oriental styles, Moorish, with its pronounced feeling of repose, is a great favorite for the appointment of the smoking-room, billiard-room, den or cozy corner in the fashionable modern house, and its mystic splendor makes it also very appropriate for interior work in theatres, Masonic Temples, etc. Moorish is also sufficiently akin in line and feeling to the art of the ancient Hebrews to make Hardware in that style appropriate for use on synagogues, Jewish temples and clubs, etc.

Arab Inscription in
Kufic Letters

Some New Store Door Handles

On page 96 we illustrate six new store door handles, which are particularly attractive. The Trianon and Regal plates match the regular hardware in these designs. The Ceres is similar to the Olympus design without the end ornaments.

The Leonidas is a pleasing Greek pattern and a prime favorite. All of these look well in any of the Corbin finishes. The Kent and Rosetti store door handles present a fine effect with plate, grip and latch in No. 23 (dead black) finish, and the ornaments in No. 1 (bright bronze finish).

The sizes of the plates are as follows :

- No. 246 Rosetti $3\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$.
- No. 246 Ceres $3\frac{1}{2} \times 16$.
- No. 246 Kent $3\frac{3}{8} \times 16$.
- No. 246 Leonidas $4\frac{1}{4} \times 20\frac{3}{4}$.
- No. 246 Trianon $3\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$.
- No. 246 Regal $3\frac{7}{8} \times 19\frac{3}{4}$.

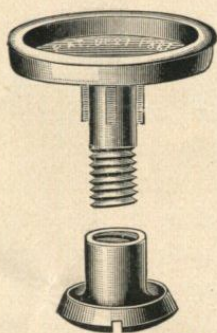
For sale by Corbin jobbers.

The May Corbin Wanted

If any of THE CORBIN readers have copies of the May issue which they do not care to preserve, it will be a favor which we shall appreciate if they will mail them to us. We are daily in receipt of requisitions for all back numbers from purchasers of CORBIN binders, who wish to complete their file, and as our supply of the May edition is entirely exhausted we are unable to send the same. We have, however, a fair supply of copies of subsequent issues, which we are pleased to send upon request.

It is gratifying to note the large and increasing number of our friends who count THE CORBIN worthy of preservation.

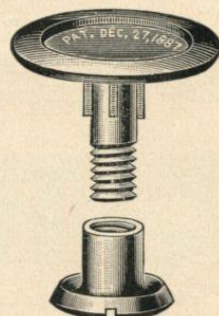
Hand-Saw Screws



No. 21 Brass,
Embossed

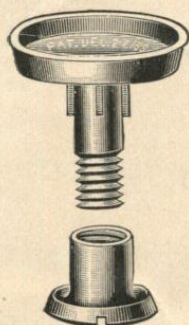


No. 2 Brass,
Polished



No. 20 Brass,
Embossed

Two No. 2 screws are used
with one of either
No. 20 or 21.

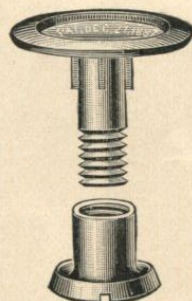


No. 11 Brass,
Embossed



No. 1 Brass,
Polished

Two No. 1 screws are used
with one of either
No. 10 or 11.



No. 10 Brass,
Embossed

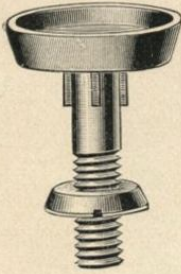
IN our Screw Department we manufacture a complete line of saw screws of superior quality. The regular stock patterns are illustrated but many different screws are made with the names and the trade-marks of the different saw manufacturers embossed upon them. The embossing is excellently done, the fine detail in the designs being brought out sharp and clear, and the lugs under the heads, to prevent the screw from turning when the nut is applied, are straight and well-defined. The finish is first-class in every way. At the time when we decided to make



Embossed Head

Hand-Saw Screws

95



No. 12 Brass,
Embossed



No. 01 Brass



No. 02 Brass

Two No. 01 screws are used
with one No. 12.

Two No. 02 screws are used
with one No. 22.



No. 22 Brass,
Embossed

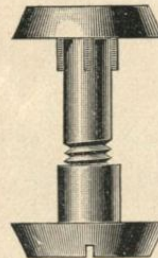


No. 13 Brass,
Polished

No. 13½ Brass,
Polished,
Fancy

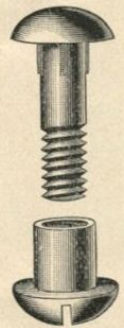


No. 30 Iron,
Polished



No. 23 Brass,
Polished, Fancy

When these screws are adopted,
three screws of the same
number are used.

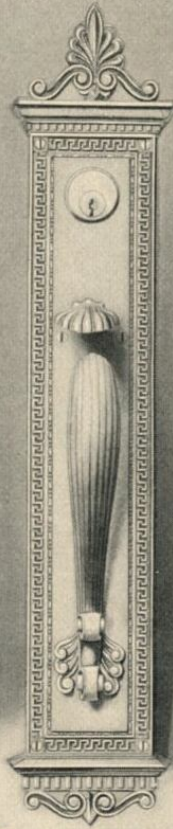


No. 31 Brass,
Polished

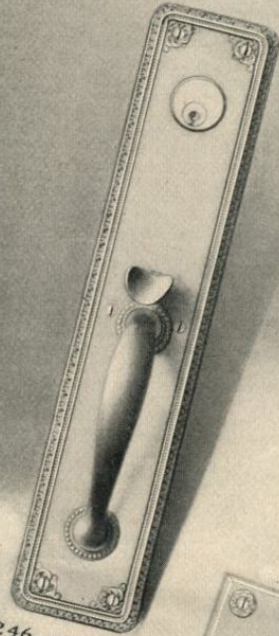
saw screws, the goods then upon the market were greatly inferior, the diameter of the screw being only about one-half as large as at present, and causing much annoyance by the screw being cut in two by the friction of the saw. We decided to adopt a heavy screw and the improvement was so apparent and so universally approved that the old-fashioned thin screw was quickly driven out of the market.

We have not advertised this line to any great extent, the bulk of the sales being made to the manufacturers of saws on contracts. We have, however, a demand for them from the hardware trade, whom we are always glad to serve.

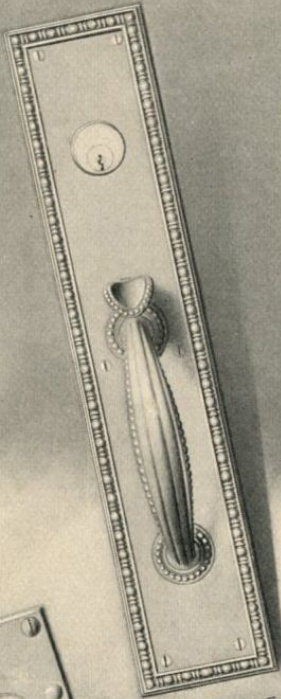
Corbin jobbers will quote prices upon application.



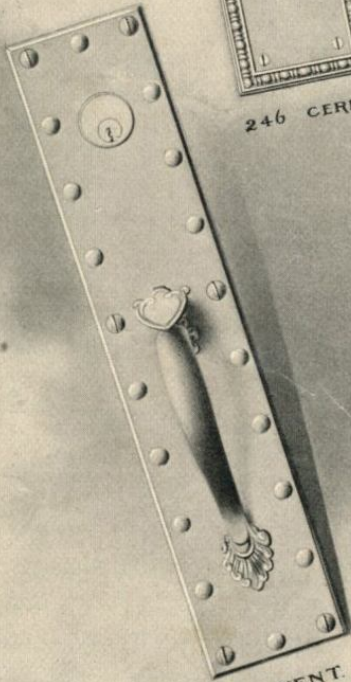
246 LEONIDAS.



246 TRIANON.



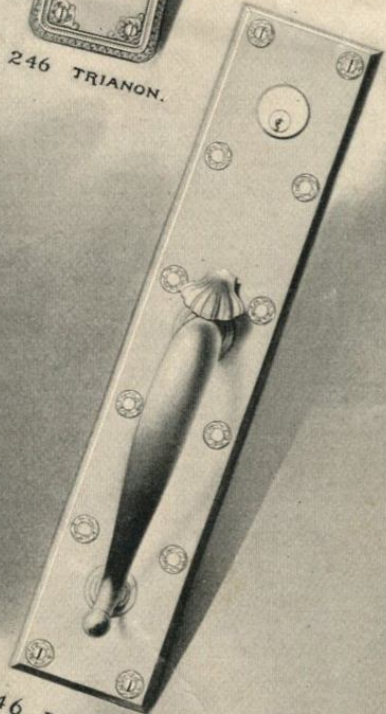
246 CERES.



246 KENT.



246 REGAL.



246 ROSETTI.