

THE CORBIN



VOL. II

NO. 1

MAY, 1903

“God made man in His own image—and man
returned the compliment.”

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Beginning with this issue THE CORBIN will be printed in our own print shop.

The Corbin

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A Monthly Chronicle of Things as We See Them

VOL. II

MAY, 1903

No. 1

Louvre Design of Builders' Hardware

School Louis XVI.



WE illustrate this month another of the patterns of Corbin hardware suited for use upon large and massive entrances and interiors with heavy ornate effects.

It is modelled in unusually bold relief, the size and the character of the ornamentation making such a treatment possible, and permitting the use of sand blasting without injuring any of the finer details of the pattern. Any of the regular Corbin finishes look well upon it, although of late the demand has seemed to be most largely for the old copper finish, sand blasted.

This design is complete in assortment, comprising two sizes of oval knobs, front door escutcheon, inside and vestibule door escutcheon (as shown), cup escutcheon, push button, switch plate, letter box plate, push plate, flush sash lift, key plates for doors and drawers, hinge plates for entrances and cabinets, cabinet escutcheon with lever handle, drawer pull with drop handle, shutter hook or bar, and shutter knob. There are also knobs and escutcheons for the various Unit Locks.

In the front door escutcheon and the push plate a cupid's head is introduced into the upper portion of the design, making a very pleasing addition. This does not appear in any of the other pieces in this design regularly listed, although a cup escutcheon and a push plate of special size have been made to order with this feature, and can be furnished when desired.

The size of the escutcheon illustrated is $2\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and of the knob $1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The front door escutcheon measures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and the knob $2\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The other pieces are on the same scale. In the letter box plate and other pieces used horizontally the lower portion of the design is repeated on both ends. The Unit Lock Set escutcheons are similarly treated, both ends being made alike to permit reversal in changing the hand of the lock.



JAMES B. BAKER, Architect.

CHAS. T. WILLS, Builder.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

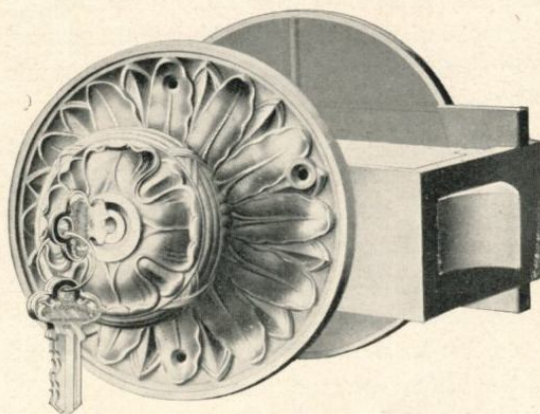
New York Chamber of Commerce

5

THE new building of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Liberty street provides a suitable home for the foremost commercial institution in the world. While much lower than its sky-scraping neighbors, it is still large enough to avoid insignificance. The absence of the ordinary limitations of business buildings afforded an opportunity for an

originality and distinctiveness of effect which the architect has employed to good advantage, and the design, the quality of the materials and the expensive equipment mark the building at once as that of a rich and representative commercial institution.

The requirements of the Chamber of Commerce are simple, consisting of an assembly room where its meetings can be held, with ample wall space for portraits, and a limited number of offices and committee rooms and toilet rooms for the convenience of its members. The



No. 2063½ Unit Lock Set of Special Design
Used Upon Main Entrance Door

appearance of the exterior indicates the presence of the assembly room and the character of the building.

Corbin hardware is used throughout the building, made in special designs to conform to the ornamental features of the decorations. The special key to the assembly room, shown on this page, was made from the architect's design, and finished in gold. Each member of the Building Committee was given one of these keys by the architect. The Unit Lock Set displayed was used upon the entrance doors shown upon the last page of this issue. These doors will be ornamented with heavy, bright bronze rosettes, of the same design as the escutcheon, and the intention is to so place them that the escutcheon will take the place of one of the rosettes, which it greatly resembles, and preserve a uniformity of effect.

The lock used upon the entrance is the No. 2063½ Unit Lock for public buildings. It has a keyhole in each knob. When the door is locked, the outside knob only is affected, and thus persons who are inside can readily get out after the regular hours for business, while entrance is prevented without the use of a key. This lock is of value for public buildings of all kinds which have regular hours for opening and closing their doors.

The principal doors are hung upon Corbin No. 061¾ ball bearing butts. These butts are of orthodox shape, the introduction of the bearings not necessitating any change in the shape of the knuckles. Patented pin retainers prevent the pins from working up and out. These butts are fully described on pages 115 and 116 of the December issue.

To properly equip a building of the nature and importance of this one, where quality and fitness are the prime considerations, the best of everything is required. Nothing that is second best or inferior in any particular can be used. It is thus most fitting that Corbin hardware—and the very best of Corbin hardware—should find a place here.



Special Gold Key to
Assembly Room

How to Order Hardware

J. D. B.

THE student of the Corbin Catalogue (and these lines are not intended as a help to those who have long studied this subject and can pass a satisfactory exam.) will quickly note the evident purpose of simplifying the details by designating each article by number, and will also appreciate the fact that the proper use of these numbers when ordering goods will save considerable time. And the purpose of this article will be lost if it cannot be shown that not only will the time of others be saved, but that due care exercised in this direction may also contribute to the success of the individual.

It should be borne in mind that the number is intended to cover the article according to the exact description of the goods as given in the catalogue. For instance, the number 1365B refers to a reversible mortise knob lock with an iron case $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, bronze metal face and strike, three tumblers, one dead bolt, easy spring latch, furnished with nickel plated steel keys and all necessary screws. In ordering this lock it is entirely unnecessary to mention any of the above description—the number is intended to cover just as much as possible for the purpose of saving time and uncertainty in ordering. Similarly with any other article the repetition of any portion of the regular description is not only superfluous, but increases the liability to error and may cause what would otherwise be unnecessary correspondence. The experienced buyer understands this point fully and architects' specifications when well written are fine examples of the clearness as well as briefness that may be obtained in this direction.

It will occasionally happen that an order is received when apparently sufficient time has not been given to look up numbers. Naturally those made out fully and plainly receive earliest attention, and after their disposal orders lacking in definiteness are taken up.

Owing to the many points of similarity between many articles that differ in minor respects, it is often impossible to guess correctly what is required when the number is not given. For instance, an order might be received for 100 pair 5 inch bronze metal butts. There are thirty or forty different hinges that would answer this description. If this order was even more explicit and called for 5 inch loose pin and 5 knuckle bronze butts, there would still be at least a dozen varieties from which to choose; and even though the word *plain* had been included in the description, which would cut out at once all ornamental varieties, there still remain at least four different numbers that would fit the description. In the same way an order for a quantity of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch brass face mortise locks, although apparently quite definite, is really so uncertain that a dozen of locks, all differing in construction and price, and yet embracing the specifications mentioned, could be sent. Frequently an entire order, with the exception of an item or two, is written up plainly and intelligently, but the uncertainty caused by one or two items causes correspondence, thereby delaying shipment, and in some cases might lead to annoyance if not loss. And when the entire order is made up of description this danger is even greater. An instance came to the writer's attention of a concern urgently in need of an immediate shipment of goods, and in order to secure as prompt a delivery as possible, gave two different dealers the same order with instructions to have the goods expressed. The first dealer looked up the articles desired in catalogue, found the numbers which exactly covered the kinds of goods wanted, ordered by number and secured an immediate shipment which certainly delighted his customer. The second dealer wrote up his order in a descriptive manner without realizing how many different kinds of goods his description would cover and about

the time the first dealer received his goods the second dealer received an inquiry for further information.

It is customary with many, and always advisable, to make out orders on regular order blanks, or at least on separate sheets of paper. When a letter is received which embraces an order, an inquiry for price, report of a shortage, a request for information regarding back orders, a statement of claims with inclosure of check, &c., it is necessary to refer the letter from one department to another, until all are reached who are interested in the communication. This takes up considerable time and might prevent as prompt attention being given to some of the inquiries as the writer expects.

Carrying the thought a little further, it might not be amiss to direct attention to a few points connected with the ordering of certain lines of goods. For instance, butt hinges, door knobs and drop handles are listed in pairs and dozen pairs and if ordered by the dozen it is understood that dozen pairs are wanted. In ordering additional knobs if a spindle other than "5/16 plain" is required mention both the size and the kind and it is well to also mention thickness of doors if that detail is known. In the case of wood, glass, or screwless knobs, this latter information is absolutely essential. As the knob number includes two roses, in case no roses or only one is required, make mention of this fact. In the case of wood knobs make mention of the kind of wood wanted.

The important point to cover with elongated escutcheons is information regarding the locks they are to fit. Most of our locks have the number cast on the inside of the case. The point to observe in the selection of escutcheons for locks is the ordering of one sufficiently long to permit the screws to clear the case of lock. We presume half the inquiries made necessary by indefinite orders are caused by the omission of the "hand" wanted on the handed locks. The catalogue indicates plainly which locks are handed and the beginner in the business will find it to his advantage to make a list of these few numbers and will then have them so thoroughly in mind that this point would never be overlooked.

Cylinder locks are supplied with different length cylinders for different thickness of doors, consequently with this variety of lock, thickness of door must be known.

A word regarding finishes: Finishes are numbered and described in catalogue and in ordering goods the proper number of the finish should be used in place of the description. With iron or steel goods all the regular finishes are indicated by a prefixed letter. Bronze goods, however, in the absence of any definite finish number, are always furnished in No. 1 finish. In ordering iron goods, if a finish not designated by letter is wanted, employ the number without the prefixed letter and write the number of the finish directly after it. With bronze goods this method is always used unless No. 1 finish is required in which case there is no necessity of mentioning any finish whatever.

In order to prevent any question arising as to the quantity required it is certainly advisable to be definite in this latter particular. For instance, an item of 2 catches No. 1623 appearing on a stock order might be considered as intended for 2 only, or 2 dozen, or 2 gross, or an order for 6 hinges, No. 61, 4x4 might be taken either for 6 only (that is 3 pair) or 6 pair. In either of the above cases the order would probably be entered for the least quantity, while if the greater quantity were required the fault would be due to the manner of ordering.

These few hints embrace some of the points to be observed. Those who make up orders for the large public buildings, fine residences, &c., know only too well the care such work involves in order to secure appropriate goods. And such as are ambitious to make a success in estimating from plans, should familiarize themselves with the numbers given to the leading lines of goods and use them in making up their orders.

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.

To the Members of the Corbin Hardware Family

THIS is the first number of the second volume of THE CORBIN. A year ago the initial number was issued, and we wish you to hark back with us a twelvemonth and compare that number with this. And for what measure of improvement you find herein we beg you to accept our sincere thanks.

Whatever of success THE CORBIN has had is due to you—to your prompt and frank response to requests for criticism; to the cordial support you have given to all that was half way good in its columns, and to the constant display of helpful interest that has made it a pleasure to try to have everything in it the very best thing we could.

In the past year we have developed the fact that there is a field for a trade journal devoted to builders' hardware, and explaining some of the intricacies and technicalities involved in its selection, sale and application. This we shall endeavor to fill more fully, and we earnestly solicit for THE CORBIN in the future the same support you have given it in the past. It is you whom we want to please and to benefit. If you want to see in THE CORBIN anything which does not now appear, let us know what it is. If you have any knowledge which will aid the younger members of the family to be better hardware men, help us to help them by spreading it before them in THE CORBIN. We have evidence that it will be read and made of profit, for every week brings us a fresh list

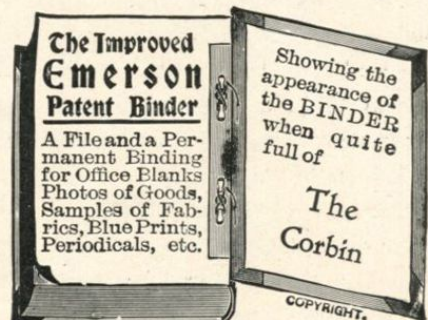
of purchasers of Corbin Binders, who thus signify their intention of preserving complete files for reference, and nearly every mail contains requests for back numbers. Additions to the mailing list are constantly being made upon request. All of this makes us all the more anxious to fill the field worthily and the more grateful for any aid you render to that end.

That we use Corbin goods for our examples in showing the proper trimmings for openings of various kinds, and as examples of the best thing on the market for any particular use or purpose makes the information given all the more pertinent and valuable, for we say in all sincerity that we do not believe there is any better and surer way to become a good builders' hardware man than by gaining a comprehensive knowledge of Corbin goods and learning how to choose and apply properly Corbin hardware for different requirements. In assortment it is all-embracing ("Everything in builders' hardware"); in quality it is the most desirable line on the market ("Something a little better than the other fellow for the same money"), and its originality is proven by the large number of patents which cover important features. He who learns one line well is better armed than he who has a smattering of knowledge of several, and so by preaching the gospel of the Corbin hardware and its excellences THE CORBIN will do the best possible good to its readers at large—and our own big family in particular.

Again we thank you for your aid in the past and solicit your continued favor for the future.

The Corbin Binder

* You will find on the margin of the front page of THE CORBIN two circles, marking the places for inserting the needles of THE CORBIN Binder in order to bring the edges of the different numbers even. This makes it unnecessary to punch holes for the copies to be bound, and insures a regularity in all issues, which will be an improvement. You will be sorry if you do not preserve all the copies of the second volume, for they will contain much that is of value. The Barrett Bindery Co., 180 Monroe street, Chicago, will send you a CORBIN Binder for fifty-three cents.



Just Between You and Me!

10

ONE of the most insidious evils that beset a young man with a salary is the ease with which he can obtain credit. If he wears fairly good clothes, bears himself like a gentleman and is fairly modest in his purchases, it is the easiest thing in the world for him to load himself up with a lot of little debts which in time cause him serious embarrassment, although each one by itself is insignificant.

If he is married and has the consequent multitude of little expenditures necessary to keep his household supplied, his trouble is increased in proportion, and tradesmen seem all the more eager to get his name upon their books, and thus secure his custom.

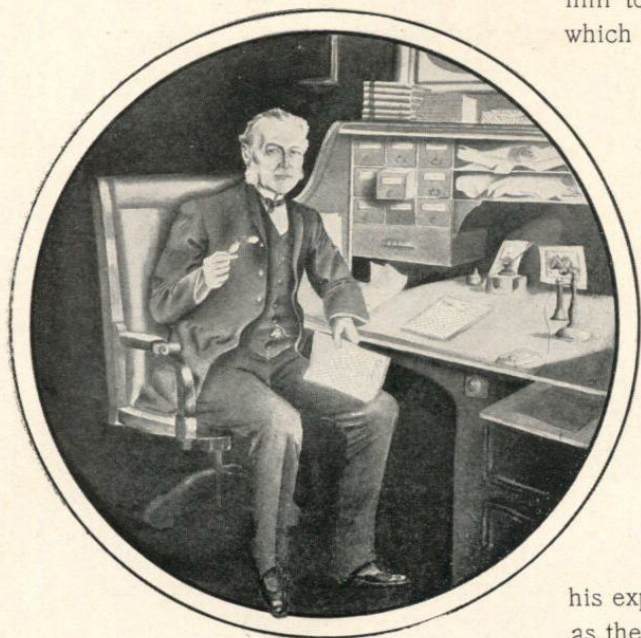
It is a very easy thing for the ordinary man to go into a store, select what he wants, and tell the tradesman to "charge it, please;" but it is not so easy for the man with little bills against him in various stores, with an aggregate amount equal to one or two months' salary, to catch up with his expenses. "A stern chase is a long chase," as the salaried man who has mortgaged his future

to pay for present expenditures finds to his sorrow, as he looks forward to an ever receding day of solvency.

A man should count among his enemies the tradesman who proffers credit unsought and would lead him into thriftless habits for the sake of securing a hold upon his purchases; the store-keeper who tells him that he "would be very much pleased to open an account;" the life insurance agent who wants his application and "would just as soon take a note as to have the cash;" the men who sell clocks, rugs, stoves, pictures, clothing and other merchandise upon the installment plan; the doctor who does not attend sharply to his collections, and the grocer, butcher, milkman or huckster who does not look aggrieved when the cash is not forthcoming.

The only thing that can warrant going in debt is when it is done as an investment or a protection; and then it should be done upon a modest scale. The man who buys a home with a mortgage upon it often saves money by doing so. He who mortgages the future by the purchase of stocks or land which he thinks will appreciate, or an endowment policy that will protect his family from possible want and later return to him the money invested is justified in his action, but as a general rule it is better to buy nothing which cannot be paid for in cash. It is much safer to go without a thing until it can be paid for in spot cash, and its possession is a source of much greater enjoyment. It is better and wiser to put savings in the bank and draw interest upon it against the day when cash can be paid for an article than to pay for it after the novelty of possession is dispelled and its newness is gone.

The present credit business is a curse to the retail trade. You and I who pay cash for our goods pay a higher price than we should because some other man runs a bill and



it costs something to carry his account, while still others never pay. It is the slow sixpence of the credit dealer that makes his prices higher than those of the department store merchant who handles the nimble penny, and sells for cash only. The general shortening of the time for payment of bills is a good sign, and it will be a blessing when it affects the dealings between retailer and consumer.

Pay as you go, or—don't go. You will pay less, will enjoy your purchase more and your chances for receiving interest and dividends will be greatly enhanced.

A debt is a mortgage upon the future, and the only comfortable position a fellow can get into with relation to a mortgage is behind it. The man who owes another cannot meet him as an equal, even if the debt is only a trifling one and soon to be discharged. It is the man with his bills paid and a little money in his pocket upon which no man has a claim who can look his grocer in the face and not feel ashamed to meet any man. Pay your bills as you make them, and let the other fellow do the dodging if dodging is to be done.

THE MAN IN THE CORNER.

The House That Jerry Built

A. E. H., in PROPERTY.

This is the man for whom it was planned,
And this is the scamp who put it in hand
And filled in the footing with stones and sand,
With no cement, and said, "It's grand!"
When building the house that Jerry built.

These are the bricks, as soft as cheese,
That broke in two if you chanced to sneeze;
Said Jerry: "The man what don't like these,
Lor' blow me he WILL be 'ard to please;
They'll last for months, unless there's a breeze,"
In the beautiful house that Jerry built.

These are the windows of packing-case wood.
Said Jerry: "Of course it's understood
It'll be extra for windows of real wood;
These 'ere are special, and much too good"
To go in the house that Jerry built.

This is the rubbish that blocked up the drain.
Said Jerry: "Now don't you labor in vain;
Fill it in—it'll never be seen again,
It's ten to one he won't complain;
The cellar is meant to collect the rain"
That falls on the house that Jerry built.

This is the elegant panelled door,
With the natural finish left by the saw,
Which warped till its panels fell out on the floor.
He bought it for six shillings—but, "Lor'!"
Said Jerry, "it looks worth ten bob more"—
Too good for the house that Jerry built.

These are the slates—some small, some great,
Most were crooked, but a few were straight,
Each kept in place by the next one's weight.
Said Jerry, instructively, to his mate:
"I save my nails and I trusts to fate,"
When building the house that Jerry built.

These are the locks he bought for a song,*
They work three times and then go wrong.
He said: "It's lucky they ain't too strong;
There'll be some repairs a-coming along"
To be done to the house that Jerry built.

This is the price the purchaser paid
(He'd made some cash in the grocery trade);
"Dirt cheap," said the man of trowel and spade,
As the check in his horny hand was laid;
"And a better house has never been made"
For the price of the house that Jerry built.

This is the band that came up the road;
The drummer drummed and the cornet blowed,
And as it passed, the house like a flash
Fell suddenly down with a fearful crash,
And all that remained was a heap of smash;
And the owner said words like "blow" and "dash,"
And he stared in amaze at the heap of dust,
While the more he stared the more he cursed
At the vanished house that Jerry built.

*The "Just as good" kind

Ornament in Its Relation to Builders' Hardware

By C. J. M.

12



Typical Shield

part the result of this Moorish-Gothic influence. They consist, however, more in matters establishing to architecture proper, *i. e.*, structural details, plan, &c., than in particular features of the ornament itself.



Shell and Figurehead

Spain, too occupied during the Renaissance period with establishing and maintaining herself as the first world power as to do much toward a still higher development of art in the peninsula proper, contented herself mainly with following Italian and French examples, or intrusted the execution of the more important works to artists of these two neighboring countries, failed to develop enough of



Grotesques with Indian Heads and Dolphins

XII. SPANISH RENAISSANCE

RECEDING the Renaissance in Spain were Moorish and Gothic. These two, blending with each other, produced the so-called Mudejar style, which in turn did not fail to more or less influence the Spanish Renaissance work, and whatever few distinctively Spanish features it may claim are for the most



Ornamental Shafts

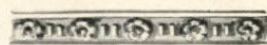
those distinctively national characteristics in its ornamental art which qualify a nation's work as a special school of design, and it is for this reason that Spanish Renaissance, until of recent years, has not generally been conceded a separate place among the Renaissance family by the authors of text books on ornamental art. The best Spanish Renaissance work has in its make-up, like the French, rather less of the classical features so prevalent in good Italian



Vase with ornamental base

Renaissance, and the treatment of the ornament is generally not as graceful, though more lavish, than the latter, often showing a touch of Moorish influence by assuming the character of an arabesque densely covering entire surfaces—often resembling the French work of the period of Francis I, with a slight taste of Gothic. Decidedly the best and most specifically Spanish product

of Renaissance art metal work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are the elaborate wrought iron and cast bronze enclosures and grilles in which the Spanish cathedrals and palaces abound—of bewildering richness and beauty of design, this class of work represents the highest ideals of artistic hardware, and it is from this source that the designer generally seeks his inspiration when called upon to produce a Spanish Renaissance pattern. Some of the best types of Spanish Renaissance are found in Central and South America, notably in Mexico, and the late



Borders

Pan-American Exposition has in a number of its buildings well demonstrated the beauty and capabilities of Spanish Renaissance as a style.

The several well known and costly Florida hotels, such as the Ponce de Leon, the Alcazar and Cordova, at St. Augustine, are also fine examples of Spanish Renaissance as interpreted by American architects and artists.



Old Spanish
Key Plate

The so-called Spanish Mission style of houses built to-day, mainly in California and the Southwest, are generally of a very plain exterior and rarely have a direct bearing on Spanish Renaissance proper. Hardware for such buildings should in no case be of a very flourishing or elaborate pattern. A kind of sober taste should prevail. Thus a plain or a plain

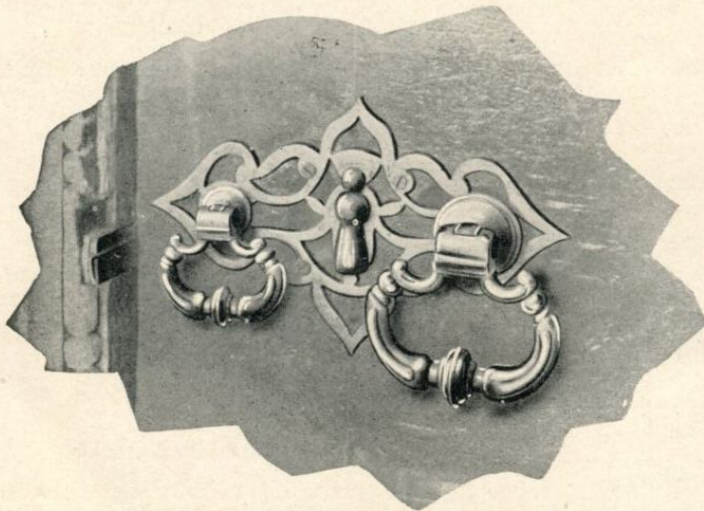
studded pattern or one with a faint suggestion of a heraldic motive ought to be chosen. For the more elaborate Spanish Renaissance buildings, some rich French Renaissance pattern, preferably of the period of Francis I, may be used, if special designs cannot be entertained.



Types of Scrolls

Hardware from a Colonial Mansion

THROUGH the courtesy of Messrs. F. H. Davidson & Co., of Baltimore, and Parlett & Parlett, of Annapolis, Md., we are enabled to illustrate two pieces of hardware taken from the Chase home at Annapolis, built in 1773



by Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The window frame pulley has a black walnut case of a shape very much like one recently "invented." The wheel is of *lignum vitæ*, with a brass bushing, and turns upon a steel pin. The only part that is badly worn is the brass bushing. The escutcheon is on the dining room side of a door leading from the hall to the dining room. The larger of the drop handles operates the latch bolt and the smaller one the dead bolt. On the hall side the dead bolt is operated by a key and the latch bolt by a drop handle.

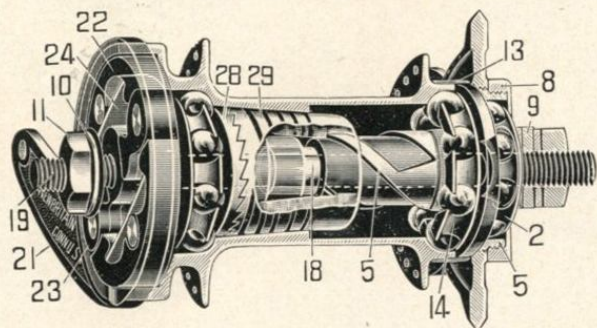


Window Frame Pulley, with
Wooden Case and Wheel

From the Dealers' Point of View

14

IT is a good thing to get at both sides of a question. We have told you of the excellences of the Corbin Coaster based upon our knowledge of its mechanism, the



Mechanism of the Corbin Duplex New Departure Coaster

perfect manner in which it performs its work and its good qualities as compared with other devices upon the market. That is our side of the question. In the last issue and in the lines that follow we give you the dealers' estimate of our Coaster, based upon its sale and use, and you will find that their verdict amply bears out our claims—that the best coaster, and the one that gives most

complete satisfaction to both rider and dealer is the Corbin Duplex New Departure.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your esteemed communication of the 18th inst. will say that we have had less complaint in connection with the Corbin Duplex New Departure Brake than any other which we have handled.

Yours very truly,

BAKER & HAMILTON.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 19, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: We have handled the Corbin Duplex Coaster Brake for years, and find that it is giving universal satisfaction. We always recommend this brake to our customers as being very reliable.

Yours very truly,

FRANK C. HOWLETT.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

BROCKTON, MASS., March 19, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: Kindly add 200 brakes to our recent order continuing shipments as before specified. We tried all others, and we now consider that there is only one motor cycle brake in existence, and that is made by your company. Very respectfully,

MOTOR CYCLE MANUFACTURING CO.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, March 23, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that having used your Corbin New Departure Coaster Brake for several seasons we have found it satisfactory and a first-class article. We have equipped a great many of our machines with them and have had very few complaints in past seasons and none this year.

Yours truly,

THE MIAMI CYCLE & MANUFACTURING CO.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to yours of the 18th inst., wish to state that we have sold quite a few thousands of your Corbin Duplex New Departure Coaster Brakes within the past two seasons and have yet to receive the first serious complaint regarding the same. It is one of the most satisfactory brakes we have ever handled. Yours very truly,

NORVELL-SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: We have used the New Departure Duplex Coaster Brake and are well pleased with the same.

Yours respectfully,

SPALDING & CO.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: We have your letter of the 18th inst. to hand and are pleased to state that we have had splendid success with your Duplex Brake the past two seasons and are pushing it as our leader for 1903.

You are well aware that we sold a vast number of your brakes last year and we have as yet to hear the first complaint of any serious nature whatever from our customers.

The demands for parts for your brakes is also extremely small which in itself speaks very highly for the great number of brakes we have sold; to be candid and truthful we think your brake is giving marvelous results and we do not hesitate in pronouncing it "The best coaster brake hub device on the market to-day."

Very truly yours,

JOS. STRAUSS & SON.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

TOLEDO, OHIO, March 20, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: We have been handling the Corbin Duplex New Departure Coaster Brake for a number of years and they are giving excellent satisfaction to our customers. We can strongly recommend them as one of the very best coaster brakes on the market. Yours very truly,

THE SNELL CYCLE FITTINGS CO.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

BUFFALO, N. Y. March 20, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 18th inst., will say that it gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the wonderful merits of your New Departure Coaster Hub Brake for motor bicycles. The fact of our having equipped our last year's output with this brake, and not having received a single complaint and no parts to replace, speaks volumes, and we consider it something phenomenal. We have, therefore, decided and arranged to continue using this brake, and anticipate being fully as successful in the future as in the past.

Yours very truly,

E. R. THOMAS MOTOR COMPANY.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 24, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to yours of the 18th, we take pleasure in stating that our experience with your brakes for the past year has been very satisfactory in every respect. The majority of our dealers and customers ask and insist upon having Corbin Duplex Brakes, and we have had so very few complaints that we can always recommend it to a customer who wants a wheel equipped and leaves it to our judgment as to which brake would be the most satisfactory. Yours very truly,

TUFTS-LYON ARMS CO.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn.

TOLEDO, OHIO, March 20, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to yours of the 18th, we are pleased to state that we have jobbed your brakes for the past three years and have found them eminently satisfactory. When other brakes were giving lots of trouble during the early stages we had few complaints concerning Corbin Brakes, and during the past year have had no trouble whatever. We are now pushing your brake, considering it the best coaster and braking device on the market, and we anticipate continued success.

Very truly yours,

THE UNION SUPPLY CO.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain Conn.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 18th at hand, and in reply will say that we have used a large quantity of your brakes for the past two seasons and find they give perfect satisfaction.

Yours very truly,

UTICA CYCLE CO.



MAIN ENTRANCE DOORS TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

(SEE PAGE 4)

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