

THE

CORBIN



VOL. II

NO. 3

JULY,

1903

My Country! May she ever be right; but right or wrong—
My Country!

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"I am an American. I will live an American; I will die an American."

The Corbin

35

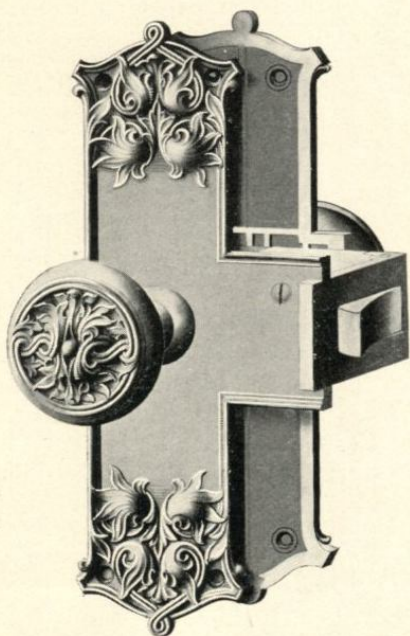
A Monthly Chronicle of Things as We See Them

VOL. II

JULY, 1903

No. 3

Four New Unit Locks



No. 2020 Marburg, Inside
City Night Latch or Private Room Lock

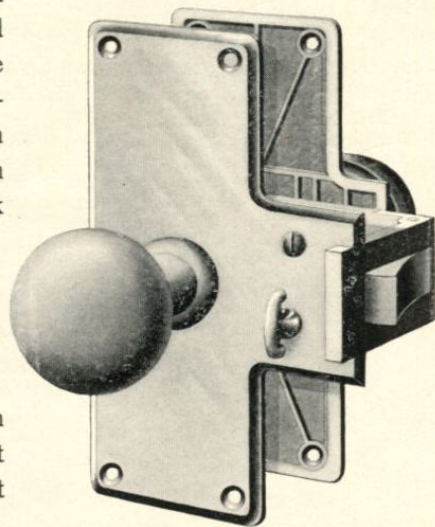
Lock $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Backset $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Bevel $\frac{1}{2}$ in 2 in. For doors $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. thick. Can also be made for doors 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in. thick when so ordered. Reversible. Master-keyed. Knob operates latch from inside. Key operates latch from outside. The inside knob is always free and door can be opened from this side at will. Outside knob is always immovable, the key being required to open the door.

banks, private offices, rooms where valuable records are kept, or confidential work is done, etc., but it is also of value for use upon the entrance doors of city houses which are always kept locked on the outside. On such doors the night latch is on from one year's end to the other, and this lock can be employed here to advantage.

The No. 2033 lock is in the Unit type what the No. 233B lock is in the regular Harvard line. It is locked from the inside by a thumb-piece the same as all other locks intended for use upon toilet or bath rooms; but when so locked it can be unlocked from the outside by a key. The value of this feature is

THE universal application of the Unit principle to locks with all functions is illustrated by these additions to the Unit family. In action and application they are as widely different as four locks can be, and they are different from the locks of this class previously made, yet the same principles and methods prevail in them and to a great extent the same mechanism is employed. The same sizes of escutcheons and knobs are used in the Nos. 2020 and 2033 as in the No. 2065 and other inside Unit sets, while the Nos. 2039 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 2063 $\frac{3}{4}$ use the larger escutcheons and knobs employed in Unit front door and corridor locks. These four locks can be furnished with furniture in any of the designs in which other Unit lock sets are made and in any finish.

The No. 2020 lock was designed for use in places where the door is always locked upon the outside, such as vault rooms of safe deposit



No. 2033 America, Inside
Bath Room or Inside Door Lock

Lock $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Backset $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Bevel $\frac{1}{2}$ in 2 in. For doors $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. thick. Reversible. When the door is unlocked, the latch bolt is operated by knob from either side. Both knobs can be stopped from the inside by the thumb-piece, when the door can be opened from the outside only by the key in the outer knob.

apparent. In many cases a person suddenly taken ill hurries to the bath room. We occasionally read of bath room doors being broken in to give relief to a person who has become unconscious, when if a lock with the functions of this one were used and the key kept conveniently easy of access, relief could be quickly given. Old persons or those in delicate health occasionally faint in a hot bath and expire before help can reach them when a door has to be battered in. With the No. 2033 lock such action is unnecessary.

The No. 2063 $\frac{3}{4}$ lock is designed for use in conjunction with the No. 2063 $\frac{1}{2}$ public building lock, and fills the demand for a lock with the functions of the No. 2067 $\frac{1}{2}$ lock in a massive frame. It has the same heavy frame and wide latch as the No. 2063 $\frac{1}{2}$ lock, and is strongly built throughout.

The No. 2039 $\frac{3}{4}$ hotel lock was first made

use upon a large New York hotel now in process of erection, and for which the contract has been secured, over six hundred of these locks being specified. In general appearance it is the same as the No. 2072 corridor lock, but

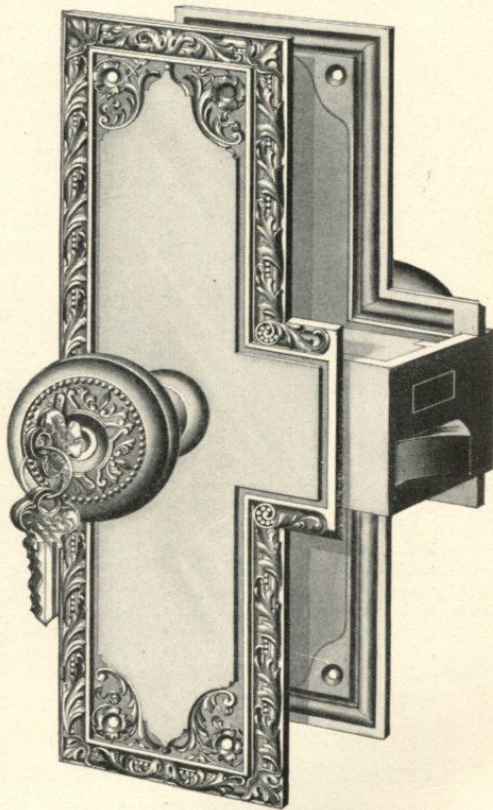
No. 2063 $\frac{3}{4}$ Royal, Outside

For Corridors or Passages in Public Buildings

Lock 2 x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Backset, 3 in. Bevel $\frac{1}{2}$ in 2 in. For doors 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. thick. Can be made for doors 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. thick when so ordered. Reversible. Master-keyed. Latch bolt is operated by the knob from either side. Each knob contains a cylinder the key to which stops both knobs and latch.

its functions are very different. When the guest has entered his room and locked his door, he finds he cannot remove the key from the lock without first unlocking it; therefore he leaves it in the knob, ready for use, and where it cannot be lost. He also has the comforting assurance that no one with a master key can enter to disturb him so long as the door is locked from the inside. Should the door be locked from the outside he can unlock the door from the inside with his key. The position of the key—in the knob—is of especial advantage for use in dim hotel corridors.

All of these locks are capable of adjustment for doors of different thickness. They can all be furnished with reverse bevel for doors opening outwards.



No. 2039 $\frac{3}{4}$ Savoy

Lock for Guest Rooms of Hotels

Lock 2 x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Backset 3 in. Bevel $\frac{1}{2}$ in 2 in. For doors 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. thick. Can be made for doors 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. thick when so ordered. Reversible. Master-keyed. Latch bolt is operated by knob from either side, and neither the knobs nor latch are ever stopped. The dead bolt is operated by a key in each knob. When the door is locked from the inside the key cannot be withdrawn from the knob and the door cannot be unlocked from the outside. When the door is locked from the outside it can be unlocked from within.

The Young Man of To-Day as Viewed by a Manufacturer

37

A SHORT time ago, the New Britain Young Men's Christian Association was addressed on the above topic by a local manufacturer prominently identified with a number of the city's industries, and the address so clearly sets forth the qualities and conduct that make for success that it will richly repay a careful reading by every young man who aspires to a higher position. We are fortunate in being able to reproduce it here for the benefit of THE CORBIN'S readers.

A short time ago, a young man occupying a responsible position in one of our large manufacturing plants, applied to the president for an increase in his salary. "Don't you think, Mr. President, that I earn more salary than I am receiving?" "Why, yes, certainly," replied the president, "if you didn't earn more salary than you are receiving we should have no use for you."

That's about the size of the subject that I have to talk with you about to-night. It is a broad subject, of deep interest to every young man, and I can assure you is of equal interest and of the greatest importance to every manufacturer, and for fear that I might not express myself exactly as I wish, or might be ambiguous in my meaning, I have decided—much against my inclination—to confine myself closely to my notes, instead of talking to you from headings.

The first question which interests the young man of to-day is, what are his opportunities and what are his chances for advancement? Are the same opportunities present to-day as were present ten, twenty and thirty years ago? Is the present condition of business conducive of individual effort, or are our large aggregations of capital going to classify men and put each unit in its place, there forever to remain without any hope of advancement and improvement.

This is a subject which may well have our careful thought and attention. Speaking for myself, it seems to me that the future calls for even better men than the past. It must of necessity take large talent and great ability to manage these large aggregations of capital, and where are the men to come from? Remember this, that ninety per cent. of the prominent railroad officials in this country, of the prominent bankers, of the prominent manufacturers, of the prominent merchants, sprang from the ranks, and just as many are going to spring from the ranks in the future as have in the past.

There are always vacancies at the top of the ladder. We have heard this preached ever since we were children around our mother's knee. It has always been so, and it always will be so, but let me tell you and I want to impress it thoroughly upon the minds of these young men here to-night, that seldom do men reach the higher rounds of the ladder through chance of birth or through luck, but they are only reached through a long climb, involving indefatigable labor and industry. It was the late President Garfield, I think, that remarked once that he would give more for an ounce of pluck than for a pound of luck. I am reminded of an incident of my boyhood days. In those days, large quantities of lumber were cut in Delaware County, N. Y., and each spring they would raft this lumber down the Delaware River to Philadelphia. There were two partners, Henry Evans and Barney Hadley. They were both men of mature years, both men of large experience, and both men of what was considered in those days large means. I sat in their office as a boy along in February, I think about 1865, and Barney remarked to Henry, "Henry, if we have good luck, we ought to clear up forty-two thousand dollars on

our lumber this year; if we have good luck and get it into Philadelphia without accident." To this Henry replied, and I never shall forget it, "Barney, if we have good management we will have good luck."

It is not an easy matter to say what constitutes success in life, neither is it an easy matter to tell what particular circumstances contribute to make a man successful. You eat a hearty meal, and it is difficult to know what part of that food goes to make brain, what part goes to make muscle, and what fat, but it is not a very difficult matter to know what made you have a sour stomach; or, in other words, it is not a difficult matter for anyone to advise you what to avoid if you would be successful. But, at the same time, there are some things that we know contribute to success, and I would call your attention to a few of these, and I want to place at the head of all others, as first in the line, work.

Work; capacity for work; willingness to work; desire to work. I believe that while there are many other things that occupy a prominent part in the success of any life, yet I cannot help but think that work, industry, occupies the most prominent. I do not mean by this that a man should work all the while, for all work and no play surely makes Jack a dull boy, but I do believe that fewer men wear out than rust out. It is said of some of our prominent men, especially some of our prominent educators, like Dr. Harper of Chicago University, that their recreation consists in diversifying their labors. If you have to work hard all day at the bench, at night you are more or less physically exhausted, and what is better recreation than to sit down quietly with a good book and balance up your physical exhaustion by mental recreation. Or if you are employed in the counting room, and it seems as though your head would burst when you go home at night, with the figures and the discounts and the invoices, and all the detail that you are called upon to perform; what is better than an hour or two after supper, mowing the lawn, or working the garden, or taking some recreation that will be profitable, doing something that will not only give you recreation and pleasure, but will produce.

Second on the list I would place honesty. Everybody likes to see an honest man. I don't believe that dishonesty pays. I recall when I was a young man, a good many years ago, my father remarked to me: "My boy, I have a great deal of experience, and I want to tell you one thing; that it is a good idea to be ambitious to be rich, but don't mix any black dollars with your riches, for if you do, they will either bring you sorrow and trouble, or else you can't keep them." I have never forgotten that, and I have often seen men prosper temporarily by dishonest, disreputable methods, but in the end it was sure to bring them sorrow and shame. No manufacturer wants a young man around him that is not frank, that is not square, fair and honest. Every employer of labor can forgive errors and mistakes, for humanity is given to errors and mistakes, and the employer makes them as well as the employee, but no employer will ever forgive a man for being dishonest, no matter what the circumstances, nor what the conditions.

CONCLUDED IN NEXT ISSUE.

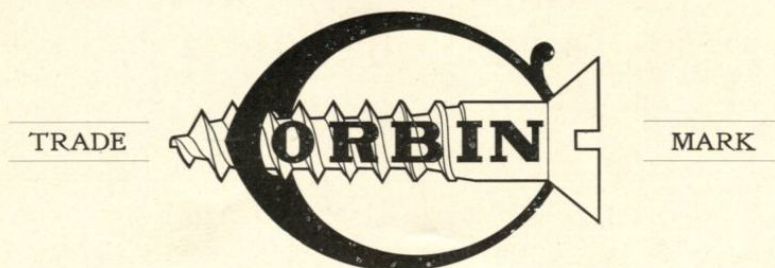
A Refrain of the Freshet

When Noah lived upon dis world
 Dar came an awful rain;
 De rainbow was de promise
 Dat it wouldn' come again.
 Look yere Mistuh Rainbow,
 Don't you pass us by;
 I want to see you write yoh affidavit in de sky.

De cricks is turned to rivers,
 De rivers dey is sights.
 I wonder if it gwinto rain
 Foh forty days an' nights?
 Look yere, Mistuh Rainbow,
 Don't you be so shy;
 It's time you come an' wrote yoh affidavit in
 de sky.—*Washington Star.*

The New Corporation and Its Trade Mark

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THE CORBIN SCREW CORPORATION has begun its career, and it is seldom that a new concern takes its place among the big commercial institutions of the country with so little of bustle and confusion. A desk or two has been shifted; a load of responsibility has been lifted from the shoulders of several gentlemen and assumed by others who have had much of the detail work to do, and whose services now gain official recognition; stationery with the new corporation's name replaces the old—and a new trade mark serves as a signet or sign manual to identify the possessions and product of its owners.

It is a good trade mark. Its simplicity of form makes it possible to reduce it to a very small size without loss of detail. It can be stamped in outline upon goods if desired, and can be woven into ornamental designs with ease, always appearing simple, strong, and explanatory of the business for which it stands. The general outline of the word "CORBIN" is not dissimilar from that used in our own trade mark, and helps to associate the new corporation with the others in the group of Corbin industries with which it is identified. The screw in the design serves both to indicate the nature of the product and to suggest the corporate name. In all respects, it is a most satisfactory device, and one upon which its owners are to be congratulated.

If children could only be born "grown up," a world of expense and care would be saved, and the new commercial body that can come into existence as Minerva sprang from the head of Jove, fully grown and panoplied for offense and defense is saved a proportionate amount of trouble and profitless effort. With its trade policy formed, its goods known and approved in all the markets, and three large plants in the best of condition for turning out its product, the new corporation has a good foundation upon which to build, and is in the best possible condition for caring for its friends, both old and new.

Naturally, we greatly desire that our friends who have shown their favor by sending us orders for screws and kindred goods shall continue to buy this portion of the Corbin line by patronizing the new Screw Corporation, and shall show by so doing an appreciation of the efforts made to give the very best possible service by specializing our screw business in this way.

The trade-mark illustrated above, by its similarity to our own typifies the closeness of our relations with the new company and furnishes an indication of how nearly the same safely-aggressive progressively-conservative and a-little-better-than-the-other-fellow-for-the-same-money policy that governs our dealings will obtain in the new concern—which is after all merely an old acquaintance in a new guise and with new powers. There are three big plants whose products are marketed under the trade symbol shown. Every machine in each of these was busy before—every machine is as busy now, but their energies are directed as a united whole, and the benefit thereof will accrue to the customers of the Corbin Screw Corporation.

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.

The Corbin as an Aid in Selling Hardware

WE want you to read a letter that has come to us from the Rochester members of the Corbin brotherhood, and which is particularly pleasing to us as it indicates that THE CORBIN is fulfilling our hopes for it. Our friends say:

"We have just received, from the bindery, volume number 1 of THE CORBIN which we had bound in black flexible cover. It is our intention to keep this in easy reaching distance as a ready reference to present doings in builders' hardware. We want to compliment and congratulate you on the improvement you have made with each succeeding number, not forgetting No. 1 of Vol. II, which comes from the Corbin press and certainly shows wonderful advancement in this department since the writer visited you about a year ago. THE CORBIN is very valuable to any builders' hardwareman, and those who do not preserve each number we think are making a mistake. Take a customer who is undecided in adopting the Unit lock, show him a few numbers of THE CORBIN which show different buildings where the Unit lock has been used and he will not hesitate about using it on his building. We also appreciate C. J. M.'s articles on Art in Builders' Hardware. Wishing you continued success and with kind regards, we are

Yours truly,

MATHEWS & BOUCHER."

If you will look through your file of THE CORBIN you will note that in each issue the Unit lock is mentioned. Either its characteristics are discussed, some special designs shown or some building upon which it is used is illustrated and described. The present issue tells of four

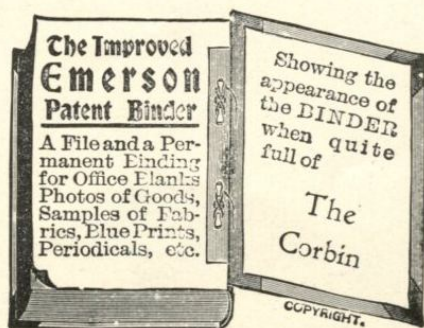
valuable locks of this type added to the line, and it is morally certain that each of the future issues will contain some news of this most radical invention in lock making. Reading *THE CORBIN* will help to keep you up-to-date in regard to the Unit line, and a file of *THE CORBIN* will enable you to present in tangible form supplemented with illustrations, the verdict of the people to whom the Unit lock has been submitted for use upon buildings of the better class.

But while the Unit lock has been given deserved prominence because of its importance and the great amount that there is to say about it, you will find in *THE CORBIN*, past and future, the other good things P. & F. Corbin have to offer to those who erect or own buildings, interspersed with articles concerning their use and hints as to selection. The signed articles that appear each month are by men who are authorities in their particular field and based upon long experience and a training in the technicalities of the business. You cannot but find them of value.

When we first began to publish *THE CORBIN*, we laid aside each month what we thought a large quantity of extra copies, to be sent to persons making inquiries for back numbers. The demand has been much greater than we anticipated and we have not now in hand a single number of any issue earlier than last November. Much of the information regarding new goods will be reprinted in other forms, but a large portion of the miscellaneous matter can only be preserved by keeping a file of all numbers as issued, as many of our friends are doing.

The Corbin Binder

And in connection with the foregoing, a word concerning the Corbin Binder is not inappropriate. This is a very strong, neat binder made especially to fit *THE CORBIN* by the Barrett Bindery Co., of 180 Monroe street, Chicago, who have agreed to send them postpaid to purchasers for fifty-three cents each. One binder will securely hold four or five volumes, unless, like our Rochester friends, you wish to bind each volume by itself and begin anew.



Ornament in its Relation to Builders' Hardware

By C. J. M.

XIV. LOUIS XV—Rocaille—Rococo



Cartouche

ALTHOUGH French art had already taken a decided turn toward Rocaille (Rococo) when in 1715 Louis XV succeeded his illustrious predecessor the earlier works of this period, (the so-called Regence) continue to show mostly balanced designs and it was not until 1725 that "Rococo" held undisputed sway. About ten years later it reached the height of eccentricity and became the reigning fashion in art throughout Europe.

Contrary to the earlier Louis XV, the Rocaille, (Rococo is only the Italian name for it, which has later come into general use) eminently

erratic in outline and arrangement, has no

pure classical features whatsoever, and in its capricious extravagance and elaborate vagaries reflects with great truth the tastes and inclinations of

a generation of gay morals and gracious courtly manners. Rococo is

pre-eminently a decorative style. Its utter disregard for constructional principles is limiting its use in architecture mostly to inside decoration, and as such it has been very much in vogue again during the last two decades of the nineteenth century and is still a favorite for the decoration of

boudoirs, reception and music rooms in modern built houses.

The chief



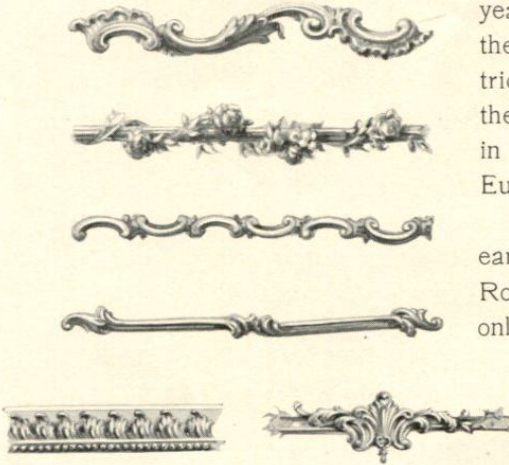
Special Louis XV Vase



Shell Ornament, Balanced



Shell Ornament, Irregular



Borders



Border



Pseudo Palmetto



St. Denis



Vincennes



Lutetia

Some Corbin Louis XV Hardware



and Shell



Foliated Scroll

characteristics of this style are a preponderance of the irregular shell ornament, the alternately inverted scroll, different kinds of lattice work and diapers and flowers lightly trailing over and through the ornament.

A typical pattern of this period ought to show some of these characteristics and an irregular outline. It may be balanced in design when representing the earlier period of Louis XV, (Regence) but an erratic design is the more typical for Rococo.

The most appropriate finishes in hardware for Louis XV and Rococo are gold and silver plated, or our 18 and 19 finish.

The Builders' Hardware of Yesterday and To-Day

F. W. F.

In Two Parts

Part II

THE modern lock for typical interior doors is not radically different from the old type in its general appearance. The heavy brass key has been replaced by the nickel plated forged steel key of to-day, commonly termed the one-piece key. This alteration, taken in connection with easy spring and anti-friction construction on the latch bolt, results in the best lock of the present day. The custom of master-keying is growing in favor, and its advantages are so obvious that master-keyed systems are generally used in interior work on most public buildings, and in some instances in private residences.

A few sliding door locks have been designed for special purposes, but of interior door locks perhaps this lock has seen the least change. It retains its original form, and differs in operation principally by the use of the face pull, flush cup and adjustable key instead of the knob and steel key.

Butts have taken a prominent place in the march of progress. We all remember the old loose joint cast iron butts, used on ordinary work. We recall how well they sold, and on account of the right and left hands, how hard it was to keep a stock of them. The cast iron loose pin butt drove them from the market as easily as the steel butts have driven out the cast iron. In the use of standard bronze metal for builders' hardware, the bronze metal loose joint butt was introduced, and it still remains with us,—a good butt, though rarely used. One type, now practically out of use, is the loose joint capped butt (Corbin No. 04½), one of the best things in builders' hardware,—perhaps not the best butt for all uses, but certainly the best for high grade residence work.

A Corbin design of yesterday. This was a favorite pattern and used upon many prominent buildings, including the Hartford State Capitol.

It has been relegated to the background because its merit was overshadowed by the reversible feature of the loose pin butt. All of the first hinges and lock fronts made by American manufacturers were ornamented, and when bronze hardware was first introduced, it was customary to match every design with a hinge of the same pattern, but after the introduction of gold, silver and the various shades of antique brass and copper finishes, the ornamented hinge and lock front became



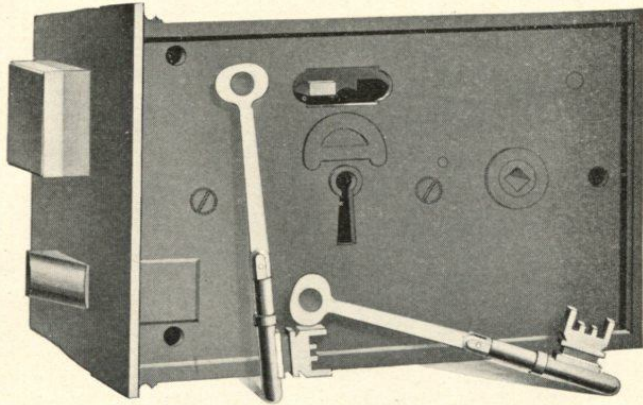
A Lava Knob and Rose

things of the past, except in very cheap grades. For general use, where bronze metal hinges are required, the Corbin No. 61 is the standard hinge of to-day. This is supplemented with No. 61½, a heavier hinge, and No. 61¾, an extra heavy grade,—both of which have lubricating washers. No. 061¾ eclipses all others. This has already been described in these columns, but it will not be amiss here to call attention to the fact that it is an extra heavy hinge, with pin retainer and ball bearings,—a ball bearing hinge in fact as well as in name.

A comparison of the lock furniture of the colonial period with that in vogue to-day is perhaps not the least interesting feature in the evolution of builders' hardware. The traditional latch, with the string hanging out of the door, was first superseded by the old wrought iron and brass lift latches of the colonial period. The latter have been reproduced on modern lines. The use of Corbin latch No. 1125 with lock No. 1347½ makes a splendid trim for an entrance door to a modern house of colonial style, and is sure to please anyone who wants something artistic and who is willing to depart from the conventional.

Walking through the streets in the older residence districts in almost any of our large cities, and noticing the entrances, one still can see an occasional relic of the past in either a silver glass or a lava door knob. At one time the former was a favorite trim for entrance and interior doors of very good residences, and the latter was much used on high grade work. The cut glass knob of to-day, or the pressed glass knob, is far superior to the old silver glass knob in a great many ways. The silver glass article was a standard round knob similar to Corbin No. 200, and made only in this shape. The method of fastening was such that it was very easily broken, while the glass knob of to-day is nearly as strong as the metal knob. In artistic effect there is nothing to be lost by comparison of the modern glass knob with its predecessor. It is doubtful if the peculiar white sheen of the silver glass type added anything to its value, and the great variety of shapes in which the modern knob can be furnished makes it greatly superior to the other.

Some of the drop escutcheons of the colonial period have been reproduced for use with modern glass knobs, and a great many new ones designed in the same art have been added, so that we now have much of the good hardware of our ancestors available for present uses, all of it improved by modern methods of manufacture. If there is a place in modern house trimming for the old lava knob, it can readily be filled with any of our present modelled designs used in No. 2 or statuary bronze finish. About the only recommendation the lava knob had over others of the same period was that it was more boldly modelled,—Ornament on cast bronze metal furniture of the period being very inferior to that of to-day,—and that it could also be furnished in several shades of color in imitation of statuary bronze. The lava knob had a younger brother who died early, termed the hemacite knob. This knob was generally supposed to be made of blood and pulp wood and to be indestructible. The former qualification made it a prime favorite



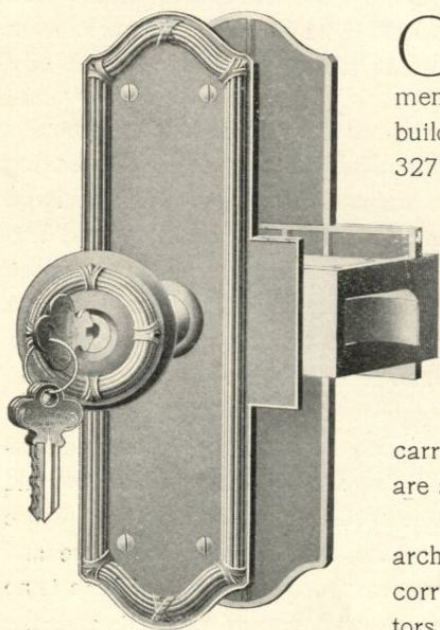
This lock was in vogue from about 1865 to 1870
It is probably the first dead lock with a folding key made

with the young clerk who read yellowbacks ; the latter made it popular with the contractor. It enjoyed a profitable sale for a few years, then died a natural death. The form of escutcheon used with all of the above knobs was the small key plate, or, as it is sometimes called, plate escutcheon. When manufacturers first started to make lock furniture of bronze metal, the small key plate was almost universally used ; shortly after the combined rose and escutcheon was made, and it still remains a most important item of the business. Its use gives the designer a better field for the exemplification of his art, and the modeler can show his skill to much better advantage than on the small key plate. Later a class of lock furniture was made which became very popular for certain grades of work. This was a knob and escutcheon made of bronze metal, gold plated and inlaid with various shades of enamel. It was used extensively in parlors and reception rooms, but would not compare, for instance, with our design VINCENNES or any of the modern patterns of the same school used in French rooms.

It is unnecessary to mention the place in the trimming of buildings now taken by the old porcelain and mineral knob. In every line of manufactured merchandise there are some articles which endure seemingly through all time, either on account of merit, price, or peculiar adaptability to certain uses. They are always with us, like the proverbial bad penny. In the lock business these articles are exemplified by our old friends mineral and porcelain knobs, among the first to come and with no indication at present of leaving.

To meet the requirements of modern architecture, P. & F. Corbin offer to the trade a line of locks unexcelled in their mechanical construction, together with a line of artistic lock furniture unsurpassed in the beauty and character of its ornament, all suggestive of the highest type of the metal finishers' art, so that now this company stands as a leader in the manufacture of builders' hardware, just as it has been a leader through all the various stages of evolution through which the business has passed.

The Farmers' Deposit National Bank Building



No. 2067 Unit lock set of special design
used upon the Farmers' Deposit
National Bank

OF Pittsburgh, Pa., deserves to be ranked with the notable structures of the country and is a monument to the energy and talent of its architects and builders, of which they may well feel proud. It stands 327 feet from the pavement to the top of the cornice, containing twenty-four stories, and is so embellished as to give an effect of dignity and wealth commensurate with the institution that owns it.

The first three stories are of white marble, with marble statues appearing between each group of windows of the third story. The shaft of the building is of brick, but the white trimming is carried up, increasing as it rises until the upper stories are almost entirely white.

The main entrance is through an elaborately carved archway, with bronze doors, opening into a marble-lined corridor with beautifully decorated ceilings. Ten elevators occupy two sides of this corridor. The entrance to the banking room is also from this corridor. This room is elaborately decorated, and is the handsomest banking

room in the city. The upper corridors are wainscoted with marble and tenants have been given every modern improvement to add to their comfort and convenience.

The building contains 658 lavatories and 200 closets. Thermostats keep the temperature of all rooms equable, and ventilating apparatus constantly changes the atmosphere. The machinery throughout is in duplicate, ensuring a satisfactory service in any emergency.

The finishing hardware throughout is of P. & F. Corbin's manufacture, of a special design furnished by the architects. The Unit locks were adopted for all corridor and communicating doors, and in every respect the best of hardware was chosen. It was furnished by Jos. Woodwell & Co., of Pittsburgh.

Easy to Attach

THE ease with which the Unit lock is applied continues to attract favorable attention. A short time ago, the owner of a large apartment house equipped with these locks wished a change made in the master-key lay-out, and a man was sent to put new cylinders in place of the old ones. He found by repeated tests that less than ten minutes was required to remove a lock, take it apart, exchange the cylinder, reassemble the lock and fasten it in its place. It requires even less time to attach a Unit lock to a new door.

It is thus easy to see why carpenter contractors like Unit locks, for the saving in time on a building containing a large number of doors is considerable. The workman is also favorably impressed, for he finds that in applying Unit locks there are no parts to fit together and adjust to a nicety, and no troublesome mortise to make in the edge of the door with holes bored for key and knob at carefully calculated distances. Two straight cuts with a saw and a few blows with mallet and chisel prepare the door; the lock is slipped into place and the screws are driven home. There is no interference with the adjustment and the lock works perfectly every time. It cannot do otherwise.



"ACCURACY"

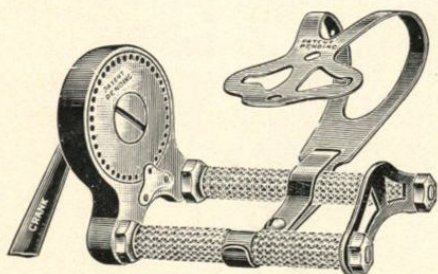
One of the Marble Statues on the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh

The Ramsey Swinging Pedal

Made by The Corbin Screw Corporation

47

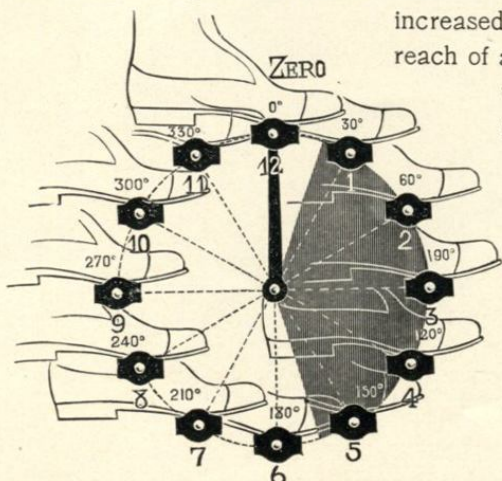
OF all the improvements that have helped to ease the labor of the cyclist the coaster brake and the swinging pedal stand in the lead. The Corbin Duplex Coaster practically cuts in half the amount of pedalling necessary, while the Ramsey swinging pedal again halves the remainder; so that the rider of to-day can cover the ground with about a fourth of the effort that was required in the days before these devices were known.



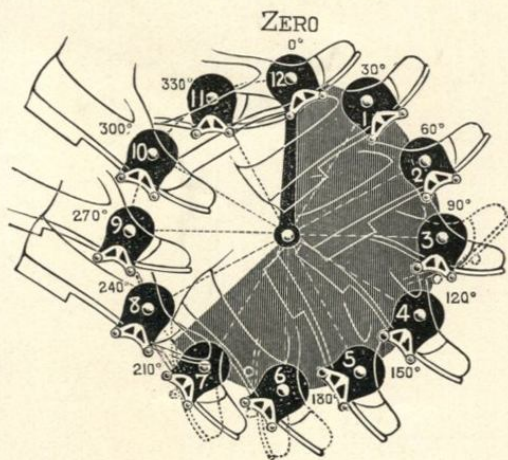
Model "A" Ramsey Swinging Pedal

The advantages of the Ramsey pedal are many. Perhaps the greatest is the increased leverage, which together with the ankle movement which comes naturally to the rider who uses this pedal, permits the application of pressure over nearly two-thirds of the revolution. In hill climbing, it is not uncommon for the rider to apply pressure for 250° of revolution. With the ordinary pedal and the straight thrust which is most natural to riders who use it, power is applied to less than half of the revolution. The shaded portions of the illustrations on this page show the difference in this respect. They also demonstrate that with the Ramsey swinging pedal there is no dead center possible, as each of the pedals come into the field of pressure before the other leaves it.

With the old style pedal, the downward or backward rock of the pedal increases the reach about three-fourths of an inch without giving any greater leverage. With the Ramsey pedal, it will be seen that as the heel sinks the pedal is thrown forward in the line of the application of pressure and an increased leverage results as well as a decrease in the reach of about three-fourths of an inch.



Twelve positions of the foot on an ordinary pedal in describing a circle, with straight push

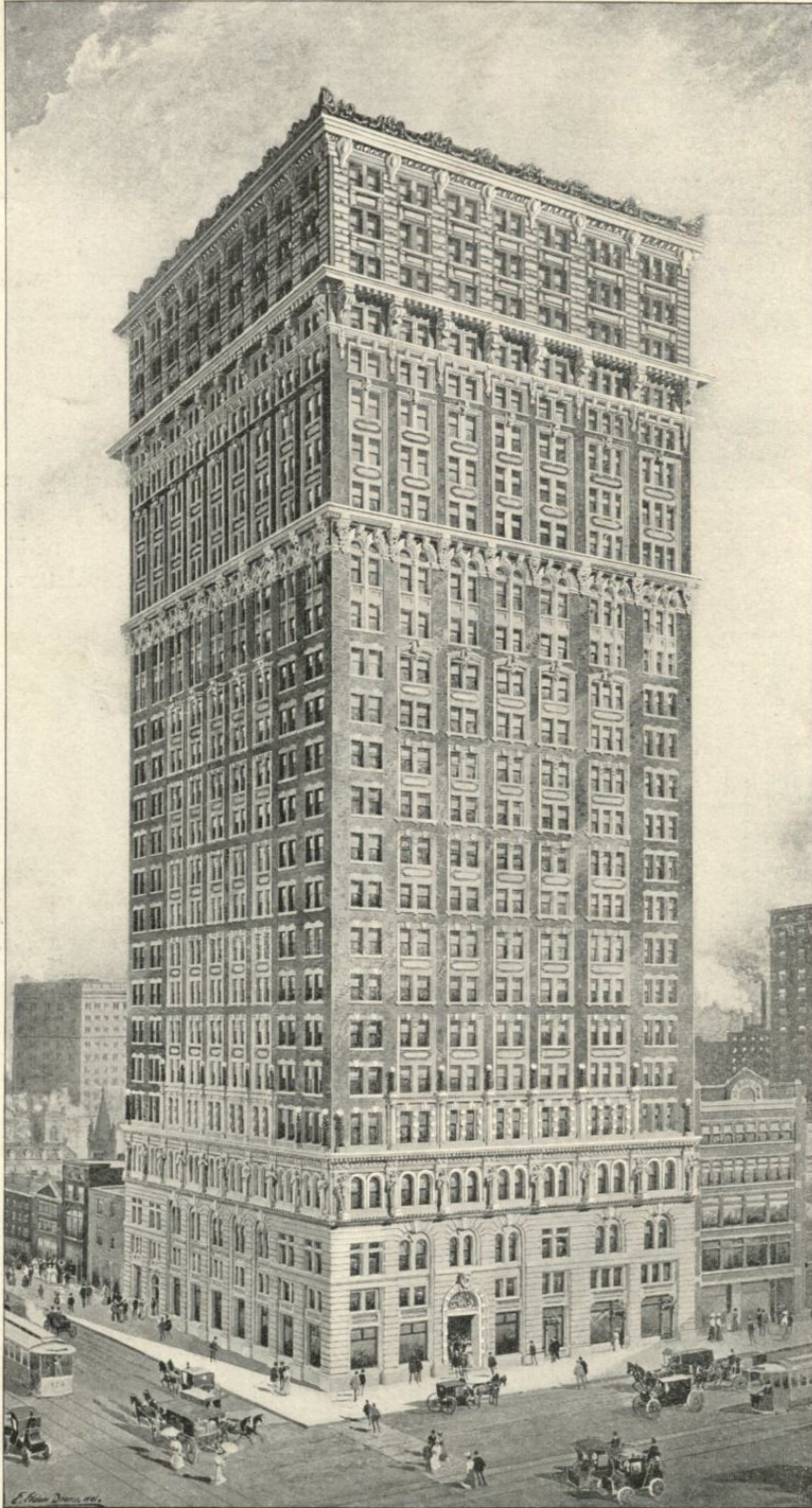


Twelve positions of the foot on a Ramsey Pedal describing a circle, with automatic ankle motion

and an increased leverage results as well as a decrease in the reach of about three-fourths of an inch. In riding a mile with a seventy-six gear the pedals make about 250 revolutions, and the saving in exertion thus made is well worthy of consideration.

With a shorter reach there is a lessened lifting of the knee and an added grace of movement, which is aided by the automatic ankle motion. This is a feature of value, particularly with lady cyclists.

There are other conveniences and advantages. The rider sits nearer the ground and thus finds it easier to maintain his equilibrium, and the pedals are always right side up with toe clips in proper position.



ALDEN & HARLOW, Architects

GEORGE A. FULLER CO., Builders

**THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Trimmed throughout with Corbin hardware. See page 45