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end of the blades. They may be called radially diminishing blades.

(8930) F. H. P. writes: Will you kindly explain through your inquiry department the chemical action which takes place in the manufacture of Portland cement from lime rock and shale, and why the two, when combined in a wet state and burned, will produce a cement which hardens as hard as a rock, while either element when burned and combined dry will only make a lime plaster or a substance which is not hard at all? A. A great deal of investigation has been done to determine the reason and reactions in the setting and hardening of cement. Briefly summed, the conclusion reached and apparently now fully established, is that, in the process of burning, the clay and lime combine, forming basic silicates and aluminates of lime, which then with water form crystalline hydrated silicates and aluminates respectively, thus causing hardening. If it be borne in mind that the crystalline hydrated silicates closely correspond to the zeolites of nature, and the crystalline aluminates to the spine's, the hardening is readily understood. This explains also why a mixture of burnt clay with burnt lime, does not yield a cement; bin this case there is no combination between the clay and the lime, and consequently the lime simply slakes with water in the usual manner.

(8931) G. W. L. asks for the cost of production of chlorine gas by some process in commercial use. A. Descriptions of processes are freely found in chemical literature, but costs are rarely published. We give here a few references: Ludwig Mond, presidential ad-dress before chemical lecture at British Association meeting, 1896, gives a good description of the processes to date, but no costs. George E. Davis, Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind. xvi. 11,-868, reviews processes to date, and gives following costs for bleach, per ton, including all manufacturing and general expenses : By Deacon-Hasenclever process, £5, 6s. 9d; by nitric acid process, less than $\pounds 4$, 6s, 9d; by Welden process, $\pounds 5$, 6s, 7d. The electrolytic processes had then not been perfected. John B. C. Kershaw, electrician, June 15, 1900, gives figures as to the actual and relative cost of electrolytic chlorine, when used in the work of bleaching goods. F. Oettel, Zeitschieft für Electrochemie, 1900, 7. (21) 315-320, and V. Engelhardt, same journal, 1901, 7 (27) Engelhardt takes into account the varying costs of salt and electrical energy. J. B. Swan, Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind. xx. 7, 662; B. E. F. Rhodin, same journal, xxi, 7, 449; and C. P. Townsend, Elec. World and Eng.. April 5, 1902, describe modern electrolytic processes and give figures as to the output per electrical horse power, but none as to cost. Valuable data will be found in Census Bulletin No. 210. on Chemicals and Allied Products, but even here figures as to costs are not given. The Census Department might be able, however, to give such figures, or put you in the way to obtain same.

(8932) J. M. M. wants to know the best known preparation for preserving old and new shingle roofs, also tin-a preparation of coal tar or pitch, with some other ingredient in it to harden it, so it will not run when exposed to hot sun or crack in frost and winter. A. A good quality of pitch, mixed with creosote oil to the consistency of paint, is often used on iron and wood. Pitch thinned down with turpentine or carbon bisulphide gives excellent results and will dry out hard. Care must be taken when using carbon bisulphide as it is highly infiammable : also, it has a very disagreeable odor. Rosin is sometimes added and is claimed to give a better and more durable coat. We know of one concern who claim to add a small amount of rubber, stating that they obtain in this way a paint which adheres well to tin roofs and will outwear the usual linseed-oil paint. If care be taken to secure a good, rather hard pitch, which has not been burned in the distillation, it should soften to any considerable extent under the usual heat of the sun.

(8933) G. S. K. asks how to compute the width of the brushes for a six-pole armature intended for a current output of 420 amperes. The armature, he says, is provided with a multiple-circuit winding. Each brush ¾-inch brushes thick four



THE LAMP THAT BEATS ALADDIN'S. Made of high grade brass and finely polished, the Dietz Lucifer Acetylene Gas Lamp, made by the R. E. Dietz Co., 60 Laight St., N. Y. City, is indeed a wonderful improvement on old styles. In this Lamp the water is fed to the carbide around the whole circumference of the holder and not in single drops. This keeps a uniformly bright and continuous flame. It is also a prevention of waste,



and the lamp will burn as long, by being con-stantly relighted, as in one continuous burning. The lamp is simply constructed and as easy to use and operate as an oil lamp, being filled in the same way. The metal is all of heavy gage brass and the top

ACETTHESE GAS LAMP. of the carbide chamber screws on. This lamp is also light in weight and has an elegant appearance. It is optically perfect and its beam of light is extremely large. Focus is not only accurately placed but adjustable.

THE ROCHE NEW STANDARD POLE PLUG, a cut of which is here shown, has the advantage of sparking in the mixture and not away in the wall of the cylinder. The sparking points remain the same even though the rod be loose. Special shaped porcelain to prevent carbonization be-tween points. It is tapered out to form a chamber so that when explosion takes place any particles of soot likely to re-main—and which would naturally shortcircuit the current-are cleaned away.



All parts of this plug are renewable and interchangeable. It is made of all stan-dard sizes, De Dion and Oldsmobile. The porcelain and electrode can be renewed without throwing the plug away. While the quality of this plug is very high, the

price is as low as any. This plug is manufactured by Mr. Wm. Roche, 42 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

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A HOME ATTRACTION.

Piano music has been greatly popularized and simplified since the advent of the "Angelus," manufactured by Wilcox & White Co., of Meriden, Conn., that won-derful invention which enables one, however ignorant of music, to play the most difficult pieces on their own piano with apparent skill and ability.

By the aid of this remarkable instrument, as an attachment to your piano, you can produce your favorite songs or operatic selections with consummate ease, and in such a finished manner as to lead people within hearing to believe that you are an accomplished pianoplayer. As a home attraction for the young

and old of both sexes this beautiful instrument is without an equal. The catchy music heard at the theater, music hall, or opera, can be at once reproduced in your own home, for the benefit and amusement of your family or friends and to the constant enjoyment of all.

Of late months it has been the fad for the owners of steam yachts and pleasure craft generally to have an "Angelus" attached to the saloon piano, so as to furnish novel amusements for the guests.

AN EFFICIENT AUTOMOBILE.

Among the many automobiles that are now bidding for public favor the "Crest-mobile" is entitled to special attention. It is made in several of the more popular styles and appeals strongly to the business man as well as to the one considering pleasure only. This machine is adapted for use in all seasons of the year. The model "D" is a combination of a light runabout and touring car of 750 pounds weight and 5 horse power. It has an air-cooled vertical motor and a speed of thirty miles an hour. It is recognized as a powerful hill climber and is equally good on an up or down grade. Its capacity is 100 miles on a single charge. Two speeds forward and reverse. It is fitted with 28-inch steel artillery wheels, having 21/2 inch detachable tires. Direct shaft drive starting from seat. There is ample baggage space and the frame is the strongest yet made for American roads. All gears run in oil and are covered. The machinery is easily accessible at all times and it is the simplest operating mechanism. There is no vibration, easy riding and maximum safety. The machine is manufactured by the Crest Mfg. Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

A. The data for calculation of copper and carbon brushes, as to pressure, contact resistance, and friction, are given in an article in the Electric Engineer, New York, August 7. 1895. As this journal is no longer published. you may not find it except in a library. We have not access to it ourselves, and cannot give you any result attained by the authors. The carrying capacity of copper is from 2,000 to 4,000 ohms per square inch cross section. From this the bearing surface can be easily found, with a liberal factor of safety.

(8934) G. W. T. asks for the name of an article that when added to glue will keep it in liquid form; if so, the quantity per pound of glue before dissolved, also proportion of water to one pound of glue. A. 1. Boil together for several hours, 10 parts of good strong glue, 26 parts of water and 14 parts of nitric acid. 2. Soak good glue with water, then melt in the usual way, and stir in strong vinegar or acetic acid until a solution is obtained which will be of the right consistency when cold,





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