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## Chicago.

St. Louis.
San Francisco.
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## NEW YORK

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MONTREAL BRANCH,
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252 Notre Dame Street West.






General Office Building, Hoboken, N. J.
STOCK ROOM. DRAFTING ROOM FURNITURE.

To Our Patrons :
January, 1909.

In submitting this, the 33rd edition of our catalogue, we hespeak for it the same kind reception which has been accorded the preceding editions.

This new catalogue continues the record of the history of our House, and of its progress, not only in the development of its organization and its facilities, but also in the improvement of those of our prodncts which permitted of it. New goods have been added, either to increase the selection or to replace those which had become obsolete.

As our former headquarters at the Parent House, 127 Fulton St., New York, conld no longer be made to afford sufficient room for our requirements, we have transferred to our Hoboken establishment the Executive and General Offices, Wholesale Ware Rooms, Shipping Department, Purchasing Department, etc., and the Export Department, which latter has also a representative at our New York house. The illustrations distributed through the catalogue show our new General Office and Factory buildings at Hoboken, N. J., which we have occupied since July 19, 1907, and which almost double our previous facilities for handling business.

Our New York establishment now includes the Retail, City Order and Blueprint Departments, which oceupy the entire building, thus enabling us to display our goods in the most advantageous manner, and most convenient to our patrons.

To our Branches at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco at which latter City we now occupy our new building Nos. 48.50 Second Street. we have added another at Montreal, Canada. 252 Notre Dame Street, West. We hope that our friends in Canada will appreciate our efforts to provide them with better facilities for obtaining our goods without substitution or the delay caused by Custom-House formalities.

All our Branches are equipped with a modern plant for preparing Blueprint and Blackprint papers, so that the stock obtained from them is always fresh and orders can be filled immediately.

Conscious of the standing which more than 40 years of progress and success have given our House, we shall make it our foremost duty to maintain our reputation for the absolute reliability of our goods as well as for strictest fairness and bread good will in our dealings with those who favor us with their patronage.

Very respectfully,
KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO.
Besides this General Catalogue, we publish separately CATALOGUE OF NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRADE PRICE LIST, SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE GENERAL CATALOGUE, (Instruments for schools, trade grades of drawing tools, etc., ) TRADE PRICE LIST OF MEASURING TAPES (for the hardware trade.)

## N 0 T I C E.

TH1S 33rd ellition of our catalogue supersedes all previous editions
The prices in this Catalogue are Net Cash in New York, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco* and are subject to change without notice. For our Branch at Montreal, Canada, we issue a separate pricelist.

In ordering by this Catalogue it is necessary to give the number with the price of the article and in some cases the sub-number, size, color, etc.

Remittances can be made either by bank-draft payable to our order, by Cash sent through any of the Express Companies, or by Post-Office or Express Money-Order. If Cash is sent by mail, the letter should be registered.

Remittances are in all cases at the risk of the sender.
New accounts can be opened only with firms rated in the commercial reference books, unless the order is accompanied by other satisfactory references. We mention this because new industrial enterprises even when very important, are often not listed in the reference books, which causes much delay in obtaining information.

For goods ordered to be sent by express, the bill to be collected on delivery, a remittance to cover packing and expressage both ways is required with the order. Express-charges for collection will be added to the amount of the bill.

By sending full remittance with the order, buyers will save the charges for collecling the amount of the bill, and will avoid delay in delivery.

For special goods to be made to order and not listed by us we invariably, require payment when the order is placed.

Small articles can be sent by mail in open packages at 1 cent per ounce, and this postage must be added to the price of the goods so ordered, but we are not responsible for goods lost or injured in transmission by mail.

Registering mail matter lessens the risk of loss.
The "Home Ins. Co." insures the delivery of mail packages in the U. S. and Canada at the rate of 5 cents for each $\$ 5.00$ of value. We insure in this way when so ordered or when insuring secms advisable.

As we use every precaution in packing goods, no allowance can be made if goods are damaged in direct shipment or in enclosure through other houses.

Boxes, which may be required for packing, will be charged at cost.
We must decline to send goods on approval, but we hold ourselves accountable for the correctness of the descriptions of our goods in this catalogue.

Should any of our goods not prove satisfactory, we solicit prompt information; any complaints shall have our careful attention, as we aim to satisfy our patrons in every respect, in order to maintain the reputation we are now enjoying.

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## DRAWING PAPERS

## IN SHEETS.

WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE.
Whatman's Drawing Papers "Selected Best" and "Retree" are made as one quality and the sheets are afterwards examined and separated at the mill. The sheets without imperfections are called "Selected Best." Both bear either the watermark "Whatman" or "Whatman Turiey Mills."

These papers are made with three different styles of surface:
HP. signifies "Hot Pressed", has a smooth surface; mostly used for pencil and very fine line-drawings.
N. signifies "Not Hot Pressed", has a finely grained surface; used for general purposes and water-color drawing.
R. signifies "Rough" (Torchon Paper), has a coarsely grained surface; used for very bold drawing, sketching and water-color drawing.

In ordering please state Catalogue NUMBER, SIZE and SURFACE (HP. N. or R.)

1. Whatman's, with "HP" or "N" surface.

Cap . . . . . $13 \times 17 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .$. per quire $\$ 60$
Demy . . . . . $15 \times 20$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 90
Medium . . . $17 \times 22$ " . . . . . . . . . . 125
Royal . . . . . $19 \times 24$ " . . . . . . . . . . . . 155
Super Royal . . $19 \times 27$ " . . . . . . . . . . 4 . 185
Imperial. . . . $22 \times 30$ " . . . . . . . . . . 4.260
Atlas . . . . . $26 \times 34$ ". .......... . . . . 355
Double Elephant $27 \times 40$ ". ......... . 4 480
Antiquarian . . $31 \times 53$ " .......... ". " 1475
"
$31 \times 53$ " . . . . . . . . . per sheet
80
1A. Whatman's, with "HP" or "N"surface. Selected Best.
Cap . . . . . . $13 \times 17 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .$. per quire $\$ 80$
Demy . . . . $15 \times 20$. . . . . . . . . . . . 95
Medium . . . $17 \times 22$. . . . . . . . . . . . 140
Royal . . . . . $19 \times 24$ " . . . . . . . . . . . 18
Super Royal . . $19 \times 27$ ". ........ . . . $\quad 210$
Imperial . . . $22 \times 30$ ". ......... . . . . 300
Atlas . . . . . $26 \times 34$ " . . . . . . . . . . " 460
Double Elephant $27 \times 40$. . . . . . . . . . . 575
Antiquarian . . $31 \times 53$ " ......... . . . . 2700
" . . $31 \times 53$ " . . . . . . . . . per sheet 150
2. Whatman's, with "R" surface.

Selected Best only.

3. Whatman's, Extra heavy, with surface as below.

Selected Best only.


For Mounted Whatman's papers see page 14.

For shipping sheet papers packed flat, the packing charges are about 5 cents per sq. ft.


Reduced fac-simile of the label of Universal Paper in Sheets.
4. Olwinctsal Paper. (Each sheet watermarked Dlinuzal)


#### Abstract

Universal Drawing Paper is of pure stock, free from adulterations, of natural white color and very carefully sized. A perfect, porous, soft and uniform pencil mark can be produced on it, it takes ink and color well, and its erasing properties are perfect, making it the best and most popular paper for Colleges and Schools. It is also a very good paper for water colors.

The several sizes are of different thickness, the smallest size being the thinnest and the others progressively thicker. See description, page 10.


| Cap. | $18 \frac{1}{} \times 17$ | in. | per ream | \& 575 | per quire | \$ 33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Demy . | $15 \times 20$ | ${ }^{6}$ | * | 870 | ${ }^{4}$ | 50 |
| Medium. | $17 \times 29$ | ${ }^{6}$ | " | 1150 | 4 | 66 |
| Royal | $19 \times 24$ | " | 4 | 1460 | ${ }^{6}$ | 84 |
| Super Royal | $19 \times 27$ | 4 | " | 1740 | ${ }^{6}$ | 100 |
| Imperial | $22 \times 30$ | * | ${ }^{4}$ | 2260 | " | 130 |
| Double Elephant | $27 \times 40$ | " | ${ }^{4}$ | 4350 | 4 | 250 |

Ream prices apply also to half-reams Royal and quarter-reams Imp'l. and DbL Elepht.
5. OOoninai Paper. Each sheet stamped


A drawing paper of very superior quality of natural white color, with smooth surface for Line drawisgs in ink or pencil. It stands erasing perfectly and is very tough. The 3 sizes are of the same thickness.

We highly recommend this paper for elaborate or complicated line drawings on account of its hard and smooth surface, and for working drawings on account of its strength and durability. It is used to a great extent in schools where machine drawing is taught.

| Royal . . . | $19 \times 24$ | in. | per ream | $\$ 28$ | 75 | per quire | 1 | 65 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Imperial | $22 \times 80$ | 4 | 4 | 4100 | 4 | 2 | 85 |  |
| Double Elephant | $27 \times 40$ | 4 | 4 | 6275 | 4 | 3 | 60 |  |

Ream prices apply also to half-reams Royal and quarter-reams Imp'l and Dbl. Elepht.
6. Savor

A pearl-grey drawing paper of good quality with slightly grained surface. Its soft color lends a fine effect to pen and ink drawings. See description, page 10 . The 3 sizes are of the same thickness.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Royal . . . . } & 19 \times 24 & \text { in } \\ \text { Imperial } & . . & 22 \times 30 \\ \text { u }\end{array}$
per quire \$ 110
Double Elephant $27 \times 40$ "
4 $\quad 260$
160
7. Olistow Paper. Each sheet Stamped


A paper for the most fastidious; pure white and of hitherto unattained uniformity and firmness of surface, equally well adapted for pencil, ink and colors. Recommended for specially fine drawings. See description, page 12 . The 3 sizes are of the same thickness.


Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 16 c .

For shipping sheet papers packed flat, the packing charges are about 5 cents per sq. ft.

7B. Boxes for Drawing Paper, to hold one-half ream.
(Light but substantial box, well finished, with hinged front, for storing paper flat.) for Royal $19 \times 24 \mathrm{in}$. each $\$ 225$ for Imperial $22 \times 30$ u 260 for Dbl. Elepht. $27 \times 40 \quad$ a $\quad$ u 325
9. Sazagow Paper, एक्र see description page 11

Each sheet stamped
Paragon Paper is a natural white drawing paper of very fine quality, excellent for any kind of drawing, pen, pencil or water color, will not turn brittle with age and has erasing qualities which are possible only in a paper of this high grade. We warrant every piece of Paragon paper to fully bear out our recommendation.
The Royal and Imperial sizes are both of the same thickness; the two kinds of
paper of Double Elephant size are also both of the same thickness, but heavier than the smaller sizes. No. 8 has a sand-grain or pebbled surface, No. 9 is smooth.

Royal, . . . . Rough, thin, $19 \times 24 \mathrm{in}$. per quire $\$ 180$
Imperial . . . " " $4 \quad 22 \times 80$ " $\quad$ " $\quad 275$
Double Elephant, Rough, medium, $27 \times 40$ " " 525
9. Savagow Paper, Each sheet stamped

Double Elephant, Smooth, medium, $27 \times 40 \mathrm{in}$. per quire $\$ 525$
10. Quplex Paper, medium, cream color, er see description page 9 .
Each sheet stamped


Duplex Papers are tough and hard, with slight grain, stand erasing very well and take pencil, ink and colors perfectly. Their tint is agreeable to the eye and permits of handling without soiling.

| Royal . | $19 \times 24$ |  | per ream | 1870 | per quire | \$110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imperial | $22 \times 30$ | " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2720 | " | 160 |
| Double Royal | $24 \times 36$ | " | " " | 3570 | " | 210 |
| Double Elephant | $27 \times 40$ | " | " " | 4420 | " | 260 |

Ream prices apply also to half-reams Royal and quarter-reams Imp'l, and Double Elephant.

## 11. Quplex Paper, thick, drab color, เश see description page 9 .

Each sheet stamped
Double Elephant $27 \times 40 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . .$. per quire $\$ 310$
15. K \& E Ledger Paper.

An excellent white ledger paper of medium weight, with smooth surface.

16. K \& E Bond Paper.

An exceedingly tough paper of light weight, of natural white color, permite of folding (creasing) to nearly any extent and is therefore specially well adapted for maps and drawings which are to be carried in the pocket.


Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 150 .

## REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARDS

17. Reynolds' Bristol Board, white, smooth surface.


17 P. Reynolds' Bristol Board, printed with border etc, for U. S. Patent Office drawings. $10 \times 15 \mathrm{in}, 3$ ply, gross, $\$ 1135$, doz. $\$ 105$
17 PL . do. do. do. $10 \times 15$ " 2 " $10 \quad 8 \quad 810$,
18. English Parchment, best quality. (genuine parchment, made of animal skin).
$14 \times 18$
$16 \times 20$
$18 \times 24$
$24 \times 28$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { per sheet . . } & 50 & 70 & 90 & 125\end{array}$
19. Gelatine or Glasspaper.

$13 \times 19$ in., per sheet |  | thin | medium | thick |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 25 | 30 |  |

20. Polygraph Transfer Paper, black, blue, vermilion, graphite.
$10 \times 15 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .$. per quire $\$ .40$, per sheet $\$ 02$

## K \& E SUPERIOR BRISTOL BOARDS.



Stamped with Trade-Mark:

$K \& E$ Bristol Board has a hard surface, possesses almost unlimited erasing properties and can be rolled without injury. It has the thickness, color, quality and size required by the U. S. Patent Office and is preferable to other Bristol Boards, because it does not have their high glossy surface. As it is less opaque than other Bristol Boards, photoprints can be made from it with fair resnlts. Nos. 21 L and 22 L are thinner than Nos. 21 and 22 and are therefore better adapted to print from.

> BLANK (NOT PRINTED)
21. K \& E Patent Office Bristol Board, 8 sheet, blank.
$10 \times 15$ in. (U. S. size) .... per gross $\$ 600$, per doz. $\$ 60$
$15 \times 20$ " (English size) . . . $4 \quad$ " 1200, " 120
21L. K \& E Patent Office Bristol Board, 2 sheet, blank.
$10 \times 15 \mathrm{in}. \begin{gathered}\text { (U. S. Size) } . \ldots \text { per gross } \$ 500 \text {, per doz. } \$ 50 \\ \text { (PRINTED WITH BORDER ETC.) }\end{gathered}$
22. K \& E Patent Office Bristol Board, 3 sheet, printed
$10 \times 15 \mathrm{in} .$. per gross $\$ 750$, per doz. \& 75
22L. K \& E Patent Office Bristol Board, 2 sheet, printed $10 \times 15 \mathrm{in}$. . . per gross $\$ 650$, per doz. 65

Samples sent on application; or general sample book for i.5c.

## PARAGON DRAWING CARD.

Each sheet stamped
Goiggow Drawing Card, rough, $19 \times 24$ in20
do. do. " $22 \times 30$ " ... "s 30 do. do. $4 \quad 27 \times 40 \quad$ 4...$\quad 4 \quad 90$
24. Gouqgow Drawing Card, smooth, $19 \times 24 \mathrm{in}$. . per sheet $\$ 20$
do. do. $4 \quad 22 \times 30$. . 30
do. do. $4 \quad 27 \times 40$ " $\quad . \quad 4 \quad 90$

This excellent Drawing Card is adapted for fine drawings, perspectives, water-volor drawings, etc. The slightly rough surface is similar to Whatman's "Not Hot Pressed. "

No. 24 is like No. 23 , but with smooth surface, similar to Whatman's
"Hot Pressed."
25. Tinted Cardboard, for drawings,

| Grey . . . . | $22 \times 28$ | in. | . | . | per doz. | 250 | per sheet 8 | 25 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black . . . | $22 \times 28$ | u | . | . | $u$ | 200 | u | 20 |

26. White Mounting Board.

|  |  | $22 \times 28$ | $22 \times 28$ | $22 \times 28$ | $22 \times 28$ | $30 \times 40 \mathrm{in}$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 ply. | 6 ply. | 8 ply. | 10 ply. | 10 ply. |
| per doz. $\ldots$ | 8 | 75 | 100 | 120 | 150 | 800 |
| per sheet. |  | 08 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 30 |

28. Rubber Cloth, black, 36 in. wide . . . . . . . . . . per yard 845

This fabric is pliable and impervions to moisture. so that it makes an excellent cover for the drawing board and a good wrapper for drawings.
31. Adhesive Binding Strips (Crowell), $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 50 feet iu
practical paper box . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per box \$
25

## DETAIL PAPERS, CONTINUOUS.

(For Drawing Papers see page 9.)

## SMOOTH MANILLA PAPERS.

The smooth Manilla papers, intended mainly for stencils and patterns, are oceasionally used for detail and preliminary drawings. While we exercise all possible care in their selection, we can not assume any responsibility for their being suitable for drawing.
40. Smooth Manilla, three weights : X, XX, XXX, in rolls of about 100 pounds, $36,40,48,54 \mathrm{in}$. wide, . . . . . . per pound 8

10

## MANILLA TISSUE PAPER.

46. Manilla Tissue Paper. 48 in . wide. . . . . . per roll of 50 yards $\$ 160$

$$
\text { " } 4100 \text { " } 300
$$

This Paper takes ink and pencil, stands erasing, is strong and tough, and can be used for coarse tracings.

## TRANSPARENT SKETCHING PAPERS.



Reduced fac-simile of label of Economy paper.
Economy Sketching Papers are excellent all-around detail papers. They are of natural white color, stand erasing by knife or rubber, take pencil, ink and colors well, and while tough and strong, are sufticiently transparent for coarse tracings, such as details. These many useful qualities, together with their moderate price, make the Economy papers superior detail papers and the best all-around sketching papers, from which also fair blueprints can be made.

47L. Gconomy Transparent Sketching Paper, white, light,

$$
36 \text { in. wide, in ro'ls of } 50 \text { yards. . . . . . . . . . per roll \$ } 175
$$

$$
60 \text {." ." .. " . } 50 \text {.. . . . . . . . . . . }
$$

47. Oconowy Transparent Sketching Paper, white, medium,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 36 \text { in. wide, in rolls of } 50 \text { yards, . . . . . . . . . per roll } 8200 \\
& 60 \text {. " " " " } 50 \text { " } \\
& 60 \text {. . . . . . . } \\
& \text { ". } \\
& 325
\end{aligned}
$$

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

## SIMPLEX DETAIL PAPERS.



Retuced fac-simile of label of simplex Paper

Simplex Detail Papers are made especially for us by one of the most expert manufacturers and possess the qualities of a drawing paper as faras they can be attained in manilla papers. The surface is slightly grained, rough enough to take the pencil readily and smooth enough for ink work. The color is a shade deeper than that of ordinary manilla paper, making it less liable to appear soiled. Special attention has been paid to the erasing qualities of these papers, and we recommend them as a considerable improvement over the manilla papers ordinarily used.

48 L. Simplex Detail Paper, light weight,
in rolls of about 100 pounds 36 or 42 in . wide, per pound $\$ 12$ 36 in . wide, per roll of 50 yards $\$ 180$ per roll of 100 yards 325 42 " " " " 50 " 210 " " 100 " 375
48. Simplex Detail Paper, medium, in rolls of about 100 pounds,
$36,42,48$ or 54 in . wide, . . . . . . . . per pound $\$ 12$ 36 in . wide, per roll of 50 yards \$ 225 per roll of 100 yards 400


48R. Simplex Detail Paper, medium, with ribbed surface, in rolls of about 100 pounds, 36,42 or 48 in . wide, . . . per pound \$ 12 36 in . wide, per roll of 50 yards $\$ 225$ per roll of 100 yards 400
42 " " " " 50 " $260 \quad$ " 4100 4 470

49. Simplex Detail Paper, heavy, in rolls of about 100 pounds,
$36,42,48$ or 54 in . wide, . . . . . . . . . per pound $\$ 12$
36 in . wide, per roll of 50 yards $\$ 275$ per roll of 100 yards 500


Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

## DRAWING PAPER.

Good drawing paper must combine many different features, and these the buyer should be able to distinguish, to be in a position to discriminate between various kinds, so as to make a selection suitable to the purpose for which he intends to use the paper.

First in importance is the material from which the paper is made, and second the mode of manufacture, both of which become manifest when the finished article is used. Good drawing paper should be strong, of uniform thickness and surface, stretch evenly, and should neither repel nor absorb liquids. It should admit of considerable erasing without detriment to its surface, should not become either brittle or discolored by reasonable exposure and age, and should not wrinkle when stretched or when inks or colors are applied to it.

It is impossible to combine all these features in one paper, so that all may be apparent in their utmost degree of perfection; thus, the greatest strength cannot be combined with the finest surface, as is particularly exemplified in the case of manilla fibre, which, although one of the strongest materials used in the manufacture of paper, cannot be made into draving paper.

The careful draftsman is therefore compelled to select that paper which unites to best advantage those qualities which are most adapted to his special requirements. To make a personal selection every time he is in need of paper is generally impracticable. He is therefore mostly obliged to rely upon the descriptions of the papers offered him, and then to trust that the one selected will be as described and can be obtained again in the same quality at any future time.

Each one of the papers listed in this catalogue possesses certain special and distinctive features of its own, which are set forth accurately and with a view to enabling the buyer to make a selection satisfying his wants. Every one of our papers is made solely and specially for us, and can in no case be procured except from us, or from dealers who purchase their supply from us. The qualities and distinctive features of each paper are strictly maintained and successive orders can be given with the assurance that the same article will invariably be furnished. All our drawing papers are watermarked along the edge with their name,

The following assortment has been made after careful study of the draftsman's wants, based on more than forty years' experience, and we believe it will be found to meet all requirements. It has been made comprehensive enough to answer all purposes, but no more so, in order that selection may be facilitated. No two of these papers possess all of the same features, nor are different designations and descriptions applied to the same paper, with a view to apparently increasing the assortment. Each paper has its own characteristics and will be found satisfactory, if selected with due regard to its special qualities.

The Helios and Parchmine Papers, listed on page 23, although specially made for blueprinting, are also good drawing papers and are very often used as such. They take ink, pencil and water colors and have good erasing qualities.

The good results of such a policy are manifested by the reputation gained by our

## Sazagen, Suplex, Shniveal, Alwil, Obomal ac

 papers, whose trade-marks are looked upon by draftsmen all over the country as standards of excellence.In consequence of this a great many imitations, especially of Paragon and Duplex papers have been put on the market; they are offered under similar names and are palmed off as identical with our papers. To protect our customers, we repeat that our papers cannot be obtained under another name or without their name along their erge.

## DRAWING PAPERS



CONTINUOUS IN ROLLS.


Reduced fac-similes of labels of our Drawing Papers.

50-52. थ1pplexA Detail Drawing Paper, which stands ina class by itself and is now so well known that it hardly requires description. It is excellent for any kind of drawing. The cream or buff color is agreesble to the eye and permits of handling without soiling,

Nos. 10 and 11 (on page 3) are the same papers in sheets.

## Each roll water-marked Puplico

50. Yupicx
medium, cream color.

| width in inches |  | 30 |  | 36 |  | 42 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 56 | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |
| rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound | 8 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| per 10 yard piece | 1 | 15 | 135 | 170 | 25 | 250 |
| per yard |  | 13 |  | 15 |  | 20 |

52. Duplex
thick, drab color.
width in inches 36

56
rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound
\& 29
29
per 10 yard piece
160
265 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { per yard } & 18 & 30\end{array}$

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .
55. Quinezisul a natural white paper of good quality with slightly grained surface, suitable for work in ink, color, pencil or crayon. It is used for general office work, and on account of its price also for preliminary drawings, and probably more than all other papers in Technical Schools and Universities. Similar paper, generally offered under the name of "German Drawing Paper," should not be confounded with the " Universal."

No. 4 is the same paper in sheets, but of graded thickness, proportionate to each size.

## Each roll water-marked Efnivezali

55. Qliñ:zSOP, medium.

| width in inches, |  | 36 | 42 | 56 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, | $\$$ | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| per 10 yard piece, | 170 | 200 | 300 | 3040 |
| per yard, | 20 | 24 | 85 | 40 |

57 SaW: A pearl-grey drawing paper, quality, texture and surface similar to the Universal. The neutral grey color lends a fine effect to pen-and-ink drawings.

## Each roll water-marked Sava

57. Sava, medium.

| width in inches, | 36 | 62 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, | $\$$ | 40 |
| per 10 yard piece, | 170 | 30 |
| per yard, | 20 | 40 |

60-62. Ouvif a very tough and hard natural white paper, matchless for working-drawings used out-of-doors or in the workshop where drawings are subject to rough handling. This paper has a slightly grained surface, similar to Whatman's "Not " and stands erasing to the greatest extent.

## Each roll water-marked Musil

60. Muwil, medium.

| width in inches, | 36 | 42 | 62 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, | $\$$ | 45 | 45 |
| per 10 yard piece, | 215 | 265 | 400 |
| per yard, | 25 | 30 | 45 |


| width in inches, | 62 | 72 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, | 45 | 55 |
| per 10 yard piece, | 480 | 6 |
| per yard, | 50 | 70 |

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

Gazagow papers No. $70-7 \pi$ are so well and favorably known, that there is but Little to say about them ; their excellence is universally acknowledged.

We warrant Paragon Paper and exchange all which does not give perfect satisfaction.
Paragon Papers are of natural white color. Highly recommended for alevationo
55. Olunvesal medium.
wiltin inches,
rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound,

|  | 36 | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 6}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ \quad 36$ | 36 | 36 | 36 |

57. Savor medium. rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, \$ 36 62 as

| $\mathbf{3 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 8}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 50$ | 50 | 50 |
| 300 | 350 | 450 |
| 38 | 38 | 50 |

72. Goiggow, rough, thick. ............ width in inches ..... 58
rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound . . . . ..... $\$ 50$
"4 10 yard piece ..... 575
" yard ..... 65
73. Sovigow' rough, extra thick. . . . . . . . . . . width in inches ..... 58
" 10 yard piece ..... 720
4 yard ..... 80

Nos. 75-76 have a grain like Whatman's "not hot pressed"on one side, while the other side is smooth, adapting them for drawings to be reproduced by photographic process. No. 77 has a slightly coarser grain than Nos. 75-76.

76. GovagowV, smooth, thick. width in inches58 rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound . . . . \$ 50

$$
\text { " } 10 \text { yard piece } 575
$$

4 yard . ... 65
77. Saingon, medium smooth, medium. . . . . . . width in inches ..... 72 rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound . . . . $\$$
" 10 yard piece ..... 650
4 yard ..... 75
Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .
55. Qhinvezudi a natural white paper of good quality with slightly grained surface, suitable for work in ink, color, pencil or crayon. It is used for general .- more the Universal. The neutral grey color lends a fine effect to pen-and-ink drawings.

## Each roll watermarked Lava

57. Sava, medium.
width in inches, $\quad 36$
rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, $\$ 40 \quad 40$
per 10 yard piece, $170 \quad 340$
per yard, $\quad 20 \quad 40$

60-62. 1 Nil a very tough and hard natural white paper, matchless for working-drawings used out-of-doors or in the workshop where drawings are subject to rough handling. This paper has a slightly grained surface, similar to Whatman's "Not" and stands erasing to the greatest extent.

Each roll water-marked Alwil
60. Musil, medium.

| width in inches, |  | 36 | 42 | 62 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, | $\$$ | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| per 10 yard piece, | 215 | 265 | 400 |  |
| per yard, | 25 | 30 | 45 |  |

62. Musil, thick.
width in inches, 62
rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound,
845 55
per 10 yard piece,
per yard,
480
625
50
70
Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

Sauagow papers No. $70-$ Ti are so well and favorably known, that there is but little to say about them ; their excellence is universally acknowledged.

We warrant Paragon Paper and exchange all which does not give perfect satisfaction.
Paragon Papersare of natural white color. Highly recommended for elevations, perspectives and most kinds of finished drawings.

We list some of these Paragon papers in sheets under Nos. 8 and 9, page. 3

## Each roll water-marked Satagow.

Nos. 70- $71-72-73$ have a sand-grain or pebbled surface (similar to eggshells), adapted for general drawings, either in lines or in wash.
70. Gaiqgow, rough, thin. rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound . . . \$ 50

4 10 yard piece 400
" yard . . . . 45
71. SoungOW, rough, medium. width in inches, $36 \quad 42$ rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound, $\$ 50 \quad 50 \quad 50$ per 10 yard piece, $300 \quad 350 \quad 450$ per yard, $33 \quad 38 \quad 50$
72. Gaiggow, rough, thick. ............ width in inches 58 rolls 80 to 40 pounds, per pound . . . . $\$ 50$

4 10 yard piece 575
4 yard . . . . 65
78. Goqugow' rough, extra thick. . . . . . . . . . width in inches 58
rolls 30 to 40 'pounds, per pound . . . . $\$ 50$
4 10 yard piece 720
4 yard . . . . 80
Nos. 75-76 have a grain like Whatman's "not hot pressed "on one side. while the other side is smooth, adapting them for drawings to be reproduced by photographic process. No. 77 has a slightly coarser grain than Nos. 75-76,

76. GovagowV, smooth, thick. . . . . . . . . . . . width in inches 58 rolls 30 to 40 pounds, per pound . . . . $\$ 50$

* 10 yard piece 575

4 yard . . . . 65


* 10 yard piece 650
" yard . . . . 75
Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

80. Y̌istow paper is the nearest approacb to hand-made paper ever attained in a roll paper. It combines practically all the advantages of handmade with the uniformity of machine-made paper. It is of the very best material obtainable and no expense has been spared to make it the best paper that can be produced. It is nearly homogeneous in texture, although the strength of the fibre is fully preserved, giving it a surface of hitherto unattained uniformity and firmness, equally well adapted to pencil,ink and colors and of excellent crasing quality. We recommend this paper for competitive drawings, engrossing, etc. No. 7 (page 27 is the same paper in sheets.

## Each roll water-marked ©lioloit



## STEINBACH'S PAPERS

93. Steinbach's Solar Printing and Crayon Paper, 53 in . wide, thin, per y'd $\$ 95$


## DRAWING PARCHMENT

98. Drawing Parchment, medium, 88 in . wide, per roll of 20 yards $\$ 800$

## MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS.

## MOUNTED ON MUSLIN, IN ROLLS OF 10, 20, 30, 40 OR 50 YARDS.



Reduced fac-sinuiles of labels of our mounted papers.

Our papers are mounted stretched, and air-dried. This refers also to 30, 30, 40 and 50 yard rolls and to papers in sheets of any size. They are therefore much superior to papers mounted by compression between rollers and dried by passing over heated rollers. The rollers distort and strain the paper and destroy the surface, while drying by heat injures the paper and the adhesive.

To protect our customers against fanliy mounting or mounting on inferior musiin, we stamp the muslin side of our papers, when mounted by us, with their trac'e-mark name and "Keutfel \& Esser Co.-Mounted Paper:"

## MOUNTED DHAWING PAPERS.

MOUNTED ON MUSLIN, IN ROLLS OF 10 TO 50 YARDS.

We list mounted papers in 10 gard rolls, bat can furnish any of onr monnted papers also in $20,30,40$ or 50 yard rolls at proportionate prices.

For description of the papers see pages 9-12.
100. Quinivzsal

No. 100 is No, 55 mounted. For description see page 10 ,


Tuplex
No. 108 is No. 50 mounted. For description see page 9.
103.

| do. | 42 | " | " | 750 | " | 90 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| do. | 56 | " | " | 995 | ". | 115 |
| do. | 62 | " | . | 1210 | . | 140 |

104. 

Lava

,

| 106. do. | 62 | ". | .. | 14 | 40 | . | 1 | 75 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | do. | 72 | . | . | 18 | 00 | ". | 2 | 25 |

Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 115, are
Nos. 70. $71, \quad 7, \quad 78, \quad 75, \quad 76, \quad \%$ mounted. $\quad$ For description see page 11.


No. 118 is No, 80 mounted. For description see page 12.
18. Slistow 58 in. wide, per 10 yard roll $\$ 1450$ fer yard $\$ 1$ i5 IOR HOUNTED PAPERS IN SBEETS SEE NEXT PAGE.

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

# MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS IN SHEETS. 

## MOUNTED ON MUSLIN.

## 125. Dhuchangarile ©awing PBaw

This Board consists of two sheets of drawing paper mounted on one side of strong muslin and so selected and chemically prepared that they form a flat and hard board which will neither contract nor expand under chansing atmospheric conditions. For drawings which require extreme accuracy or are to be preserved on record, there is no material that will equal our Unchangeable Board.

The drawing surface is Paragon drawing paper.
Royal
$19 \times 24$ in
per sheet
$\$$
75

Imperial . . . $22 \times 30$. . . . . . . . . . . 10
Double Elephant. $27 \times 40$ " . . . . . . . . . . 165
Antiquarian . . . $81 \times 53$ 4 . . . . . . . . . 275
Intermediate and larger sizes furnished to order
130. Whatman's Drawing Paper, mounted.

Royal . . . . . $19 \times 24$ in., Selected Best, per sheet $\$ 30$
Imperial . . . . $22 \times 30$ н *

50
Double Elephant. $27 \times 40$ н 4 н 90
Antiquarian . $31 \times 58$ " $4 \quad$ " 210
181. do. Antiquarian $31 \times 53$ * Retree . . . . . . 140
185. Gazagow Drawing Paper, in sheets, mounted.

Our mounted Paragon Papers in sheets Nos. 135 and 187 are made of paper No. 71, unless No. 75 is ordered.


The prices for mounted papers in sheets, except Whatman's papers, are for muslin trimmed to the size of the sheet. If the muslin on Paragon papers is wanted larger than the paper on one or more edges, this must be explained in the order. Mounting on larger muslin slightly increases the price of the mounted sheet.
137. Saingow Drawing Paper, in sheets, mounted on both sides of the muslin ("muslin between"), for record books, etc.

Royal . . . . $19 \times 24 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .$. per sheet $\$ 65$
Imperial . . . . $22 \times 80$ 4. . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
Double Elephant. $27 \times 40$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150
Antiquarian . . $31 \times 58$ "......... 4.250
Mounted sheets of other size or of others of our papers furnished to order.

## EXTRA LARGE SHEETS

for city, county, mine, eto maps mounted to order. They are built up of two or more widths of paper. The joining edges are accurately beveled by a special machine and overlapped, producing a hardly perceptible and very durable seam. Our facilities in this line are unequalled and we have furnished perfect sheets as large as $90 \times 30$ feet, which were highly satisfactory and proved durable in use. Boxing of such sheets, which must be loosely rolled, is charged at cost, about 20 cents per foot of width.

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for $\mathbf{1 5 c}$.

## TRACING CLOTHS (VELLUM).

## EXCELSIOR.

The Excelsior Tracing Cloth is far superior to any other, extremely transparent. and very uniform. It is therefore particularly well adapted for tracing faint or intricate drawings, and it is superior to any other eloth for tracings which are intended for copying by the blue, black or brown-printing process.
150. In rolls of 24 yards, one side glazed, the other dull.

|  | 30 |  | 36 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| per roll | $\$ 950$ | 1025 | 1825 |
| per yard | 50 | 55 | 65 |

## IMPERIAL.

156. In rolls of 24 yards, one side glazed, the other dull.

The 80,86 and 42 in . widths are furnished also with both sides glazed

|  | 30 | 36 | 38 | 42 | 48 | 54 in. wide |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| per roll | $\$ 810$ | 900 | 1110 | 1210 | 1600 | 1700 |
| per yard | 40 | 45 | 55 | 60 | 80 | 85 |

## SAGAR'S.

158. In rolls of 24 yards, one side glazed, the other dull.

|  | 30 | 36 | $42 \quad \mathrm{in}$. wide |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| per roll | 30 | 900 | 1210 |
| per yard | 40 | 45 | 60 |

## DOWSE'S.

159. In rolls of 24 yards, one side glazed, the other dull.

|  |  |  | 80 | 36 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| per roll | \& 640 | 740 | 1000 |  |
| per yard. wide |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35 | 40 | 56 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UNION. |  |  |  |

160. In rolls of 24 yards, one side glazed, the other dull.

|  | 30 | 37 | 40 | 43 in. wide |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| per roll | $\$ 600$ | 680 | 800 | 950 |
| per yard | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 |

The Union Cloth is heavier and less transparent than the others.
Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

## POUNCE FOR TRACING CLOTH.

166. Pounce for Tracing Cloth, in tin shakers each

When cloth will not take ink readily, dust on a small quantity of the pounce and rub it in evenly with a soft fabric until the cloth has lost its excessive gloss. The pounce must be thoroughly removed before applying the ink.

## TRACING PAPERS

## in Sheets.



Reduced facsimiles of labels of our tracing papers.
170. QegctaWlo (not prepared) very tough and transparent.

150. Cupolas
very tough and transparent, well adapted for photo-printing, $28 \times 89 \mathrm{in}, \ldots$ per quire $\$ 320$
178. Soctults one side with slight grain.

180. CeICS (not prepared) tough and transparent, thin.

182. Sown (not prepared) like No. 180 but medium thick.

$$
27 \times 40 \mathrm{in}, \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$$

The Vegetable, Ceres and Corona listed above, and the Parchment, Alba, Lotus and Libra Papers on the next page are natural (not prepared) tracing papers. They will not discolor nor become brittle with age.

$$
\text { Samples sent on application, or general sample book for } 15 \mathrm{c} \text {. }
$$

## TRACING PAPERS <br> continuous in rolls.


190. Souchnichnt (not prepared) medium, very tough.

$$
37 \text { in. wide, in rolls of } 20 \text { yards . . . . . . . . per roll \& } 350
$$

191. Gauchincwiv (not prepared) thick, very tough.

37 in. wille, in rolls of 20 yards . . . . . . . . . 4430
192. Whacus very thin and transparent.
$4: \mathrm{in}$. wide, in rolls of 10 yards
194. Gatciav stout, very tough, suitable for machine shops.

42 in . wide, in rolls of 20 yards
115 T.-M. Colonna, very tough and 1 ransparent, excellent tracing papers which can often be substitued for tracing cloth (vellum). They make fine photo prints

42
in. wide,
per roll of 20 yards 8225

196. Cominthionv very tough and transparent, well adapted
for photo-printing. 39 in , wide, in rolls of 20 yards per roll $\$ 320$
198. Sottic very tough and transparent.

42 in . wide, in rolls of 20 yards340

200 Qocic medium. 42 in . wide, in rolls of 20 yards UUWV (not prepared) for transferring.

4954 in. wide, rolls of 44 yards per roll $\$ 360$
204. Sofus (not prepared) transparent and tough, thin. 180 280
$4 \div \mathrm{in}$. wide, in rolls of 20 yards per roll \$150
206. Lif:ôv (not prepared) like No. 204 but medium thick.

42 in . wide, in rolls of 20 yards
200
47. Soonv111y Transparent Skctching Paper, see page 6.

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

## PHOTO-PRINTING.

There are three different processes in general use for copying drawings by means of light, namely:

Blue print Process, negative, white lines on blue background,
Black print Process, positive, black lines on white background and
Maduro Process, negative, white lines on black-brown background,
Maduro prints on thin paper can be used as negatives for printing, like tracings, when they will make positive prints tines on white background). When many prints are to be made from one tracing, negative Maduro prints will save time and wear of the tracing.

Other processes are either too complicated in their manipulation, or uncertain in result or they necessitate a darkroom and other appliances, forbidding their general use. The results obtained by the above processes depend upon the careful selection and application of the chemicals and essentially upon the quality of the paper employed. It has therefore always been our endeavor to maintain the high quality of our papers and improve our formulas for coating these papers, and to produce papers best adapted for their purpose. The reputation which our several brands of photo-printing paper enjoy, proves that our efforts have been successful, and that our papers may be depended upon for the work for which we recommend them.

## OUR PAPERS ARE WATERMARKED WITH THEIR NAME, ALONG THE EDGE.

Please note, that each roll of our Photo-printing Papers bears a serial number along the edge of the label. Should the results obtained with any of our papers not be quite satisfactory, our customers are requested to send us a sample print together with a piece of unexposed paper, protected from light and moisture and ROLLED, (not creased or folded); also that part of the label which bears the SERIAL NUMBER of the roll. This will enable us to ascertain where the fault lies and to explain or correct the trouble.
Our book "Photo-Printing from Tracings," giving full directions, will be mailed free on application.

## PRINTING FOR THE TRADE.

We have a well equipped plant at our New York House and at our Branch Houses at Chicago, St Louis and San Francisco
for Blue-printing and Black-printing of any kind by sun or electric light. Our work is prompt and of the highest quality, and tracings are carefully guarded.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE!

To insure the best results from blueprint papers, and cloths the order should state the desired speed, whether they are intended for sunlight or electric-light exposure or for use in an electric printing machine.

Our blueprint papers are furnisbed as follows :
Regular, requiring from 4 to 8 minutes exposure in bright sunlight. This will be found the most satisfactory in keeping, handling and in regard to quality and appearance of prints.

Quick, intended for use where pritts are required quickly, or where no good light is available. Quick papers require more careful keeping and protection from light before exposure, than the regular.

Electric Quick, for use with electric light and in electric printing machines.
When blueprint paper is required for printing from negatives (blue lines on white ground) we request that this be stated in the order.

We can furnish also paper of other speeds to meet unusual conditions but in such cases the exact conditions should be explained in the order, to obtain the best possible results.

[^1]
## HELIOS BLUEPRINT PAPERS.



Reduced fac-similes of labels of Prepared Papers.
Helios Paper, the first Blueprint Paper introduced by us, is still acknowledged to be the best and most reliable. For fine blueprints, it has no equal.

యollios Paper, medium, prepared, continuous.


Selios Paper, thick, prepared, continuous.


## E. T. BLUEPRINT PAPER. (Mailing Weight.)

E. T. Paper is of the same high quality as Helios, but is very thin and tough and is intended for prints for mailing, saving postage by its light weight.
O. O. Paper (extra thin, mailing weight), prepared, continuous.


## PARCHMINE BLUEPRINT PAPERS.

Parchmine Papers are fine blueprint papers, which will often be found useful on account of their great strength and toughness which adapt them for prints intended to be filed for record or to stand much handling.

PARCHMINE PAPER, light weight, prepared, continuous.

|  |  |  | 30 | 36 | 42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 222 L . | per roll of 10 yards | \$ |  | 105 | 120 |
| 222 LX | 50 " |  | 425 | 500 | 575 |

PARCHMINE PAPER, medium thick, prepared, continuous,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 222. | per roll of 10 yards | $\$ 100$ | 36 | 42 | in. wide, |
| 222 X . | 400 | 50 | 480 | 540 | 600 |

PARCHMINE PAPER, thick, prepared, continuous.


## COLUMBIA BLUEPRINT PAPERS.



Columbia Papers are intended for the more general employment of blueprints, 'where the price is a consideration, as for distribution. proposals, etc. They compare favorably, with the papers generally put on the market as "First-class blueprint paper "

COLUMBIA PAPER, light weight, prepared, continuous.


COLUMBIA PAPER, medium thick, prepared, continuous.

*The 54 in . width is prepared to order only.
COLUMBIA PAPER, thick, prepared, continuous

|  |  | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $224 \frac{1}{2}$. | per roll of 10 yards | \$ 85 | 100 | 115 | 130 |
| $224 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{X}$ | 50 4 | 400 | 475 | 550 | 625 |



## COLUMBIA BLUEPRINT CLOTHS.



Feduced fac-simile of label of Columbia Blueprint Cloth
Columbia Blueprint Cloth on account of its strength is preferred for prints intended for rough handling, especially in out-door work.
228L. COLUMBIA CLOTH, prepared, light weight, continuous.

$$
36 \quad 42 \text { in wide }
$$

per roll of 10 yards $\$ 400 \quad 500$
228. COLUMBIA CLOTH, prepared, medium, continuous.

$$
\begin{array}{rcccc}
\text { per roll of } 10 \text { yards } & 8290 & 320 & 42 & 54 * \text { in. wide, } \\
\text { *The } 54 \mathrm{in} \text {. width is prepared to order only. } & &
\end{array}
$$

Sample Prints sent on application.

## BLACKPRINT PAPERS.

## NIGROSINE PAPER.

Positive Prints: Black Lines on White Background.


Reduced fac-simile of label of Nigrosine Paper.
Nigrosine Paper gives a positive black print of the tracing on a white background. These prints can be colored, added to, altered etc., like a drawing. This paper requires a chemical developing bath.
226.

OOigusinn Black Process Paper, prepared, continuous.
30
36
42 in . wide,
per roll of 10 yards \$ 150
180
210
227. Oigiosinv Developer for Nigrosine Process (powder).

\[

\]

Directions for printing and developing furnished with each roll.

## MADURO PAPER.

For 1 Oavino Papers and Cloths, see next page.
TUBES FOR STORING PREPARED PAPER.


These tubes are of tin, with well fitting covers, and are the best and most practical receptacles for storing cut rolls of prepared paper, because they exclude both. light and moisture. They are well adapted also for storing tracings. plans, drawings, \&c.

No. 219 has screw cap. 2 No. 219 X , has*:pull-offeover.
Tubes for Storing Paper, for $24 \quad 30 \quad 36 \quad 42$ in. 219. for 10 yard rolls, each $\$ 80 \quad 95 \quad 100 \quad 110$ $219 \mathrm{X} . \quad$ " 50 " $4 \quad$ " $95 \quad 110 \quad 125 \quad 135$

## MADURO PAPERS AND CLOTHS.

Negative Prints: White Lines on Black-Brown Background. (Maduro Prints serve also as Negatives for making Positive Prints.)


> Reduced fac-similes of labels of Maduro Paper and Cloth.


Maduro Paper and Cloth give a negative, white-line copy of the original on blackbrown background. As this background is impervious to light. these prints can, when made on THIN MADURO PAPER or CLOTH, be used as negatives from which any number of POSITIVE PRINTS of the original can be taken. When many prints are to be made from one tracing, a number of Maduro prints on thin paper can be made, and usedas negatives to make many positive prints simultaneously and without risk of damaging or wearing the original tracing.

BLUEPRINTS OR MADURO PRINTS FROM A (NEGATIVE) MADURO PRINT ON THIN PAPER OR CLOTH WILL BE FAC-SIMILES OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING OR TRACING, i. e. BLUE OR BLACK-BROWN LINES ON A WHITE BACKGROUND.

Directions and a hox of Fixing Salt, 229 S., furnished with each roll.
OlGawinto Paper, thin, prepared, continuous. (also for negatives.)

> 229 T . per roll of 10 yards. 229 TX . . " 50 "

OlGaOw20 Paper, medium, prepared, continuous. $30 \quad 36 \quad 42 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 229 M . per roll of 10 yards, $175 \quad 200 \quad 225$ 229 MX . " " 50 " $\quad 8 \quad 50 \quad 9751100$
O1GaNu20 Paper heavy, prepared, continuous. $30 \quad 36 \quad 42 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 2291 . per roll of 10 yards. $\quad \$ 200 \quad 225 \quad 250$ 229 ㄹ. ." .. 50 .. 97511001225
 239 C L. per roll of 10 yards.

| 36 | 42 in. |
| :---: | :---: |
| \& wide, |  |
| 5 | 50 |
| 660 |  |

Maduro Cloth, like Columbia Cloth, is very strong and tough, andadapted for prints for out-door use or rough handling.

## Papers and Cloth for Blueprinting.

 (UNPREPARED

Feduced fac-similes of labels of (unprepared)
Helios and
E. T. Papers.


230. Soclios Paper, medium thick, unprepared. per roll of $50 \mathrm{yds}$. | 24 | 27 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 54 in . wide, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3500 | 445 | 535 | 625 | 800 |  |
231. Sclios Paper, thick, unprepared.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc} 
& 24 & 27 & 30 & 36 & 42 & 54 \text { in. wide, } \\
\text { per roll of } 50 \mathrm{yds} . \\
\hline 465 & 510 & 565 & 680 & 790 & 1015
\end{array}
$$

235. 

6.\%. Paper, very thin and tough, unprepared, mailing weight

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc} 
& 24 & 30 & 36 & 42 & \text { in, wide, } \\
\text { per roll of } 50 \text { yards } & \$ 200 & 245 & 290 & 350 &
\end{array}
$$

232. PARCHMINE PAPER, medium thick, unprepared.

|  | 30 | 36 | 42 | in. wide, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| per roll of 50 yards | $\$ 330$ | $\$ 390$ | 450 |  |

233. PARCHMINE PAPER, thick, unprepared.

|  | 30 | 36 | 42 | in. wide, |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARCHMINE PAPER, thick, unprepared. |  |  |  |  |
| per roll of 50 yards | $\$ 395$ | $\$ 475$ | 555 |  |

234. COLUMBIA PAPER, medium thick, unprepared.

235. COLUMBIA PAPER, thick, unprepared.

|  | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | in. wide, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| per roll of 50 yards | $\$ 275$ | 335 | 400 | 470 |  |

238. COLUMBIA CLOTH, medium thick, unprepared.
per roll of 10 yards

| 30 | 36 | 42 | 54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 240$ | 270 | 380 | 460 |

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 e .


## ERASING FLUIDS

## for making Alterations and Additions on Prints.

240W. helios Erasing Fluid, for
Blueprints, white, per bottle $\$ 20$
240 R . do. do. red, " " 20
240 Y . do. do. yellow, " $4 \quad 20$
240 M . Maduro Erasing Fluid, for
Maduro prints, white . . . . '
20

For white pencils for marking on blueprints
see page 290.

## K \& E AUTOMATIC PRINT HANGER,

Patent Oct. 25, 1904.


|  | K \& E |  |  |  |  | wi |  | holders, | eacl |  | \$150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 249-5 | ${ }^{4}$ | " | ${ }^{4}$ | " | 4 | * | 20 | " | " | ${ }_{4}$ | 300 |
| 249-6 | * | " | 4 | 4 | 4 | * | 25 | * | 4 | 4 | 375 |
| 249-7 | * | 4 | * | " | 46 | 4 | 30 | ${ }^{4}$ | 46 | 4 | 450 |
| 249-8 | 4 | " | ${ }^{4}$ | 4 | 4 | ${ }^{6}$ | 35 | * | 4 | 4 | 525 |

We quote single bars, as it depends on the size of the print whether it requires 1 or 2 or more bars to prevent sagging of the wet print between the points of suspension.

This automatic hanger for blueprints etc., economizes space, saves much time and labor in drying prints, will not tear the paper and avoids crumpling of the prints. The metal holders are attached to a wooden bar, each holder having a loosely jointed tongue. When a print is inserted it raises the tongue which, dropping back, firmly locks the print To remove the print, the tongue is raised by extending one finger under it. The metal holders are about $94 / 2$ inches apart, siving ample circulation of air between the suspended prints.


249-8 Spring clips, for clamping prints when drying . . . . . . doz. \$



PHOTO PAPER COATING.-FACTORIES, HOBOKEN, N. J.




## PRINTFRAMES

FOR SUNLIGHT.

## PRINTFRAMES

## FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

## PRINTING MACHINES

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

## BATH TRAYS

SEE PAGE 235, in the section devoted to DRAFTING ROOM FURNITURE.


## STANDARD

## (TAADE MAEK)

PROFILE AND CROSS SECTION PAPERS AND CLOTHS.


We call attention to the guality of the paper we use for our "Standard" Profile and
Cross Section Papers, which is a fine tough drawing paper.
Standard Protile and Cross Section Cloths are recommended in preference to mounted
Profle paper for outdoor use, as they will stand much rough handling and suffer less in unfavorable weather.

## STANDARD PROFILE PAPERS AND CLOTHS.

In sheets and in rolls (continuous).
Please order by number.


Plate A, $4 \times 20$ to the inch.
SHEETS.
sheet
250 G . green, engraving $15 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$., Drawing Paper . . . . quire $\$ 850 \$ 40$

250 R. orange u $15 \times 42$ " do do .... " 850 40 continuous.

253R. orange " 20 " " do do . . 50 " " 1000 24
254G. green " 10 " ${ }^{2}$ " do. do. . 50 \# " $^{2} \quad 6 \quad 25 \quad 15$
254 R . orange " 10 " " do. do. .. 50 " ${ }^{2}$ a 625

255 R . orange ". 20.10 do. do. 20 ".
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllll}256 \mathrm{G} . & \text { green } & \text { " } & 10 & \text { ". } & \text { ". } & \text { do. } & \text { do. } & 20 & \text { ". } & \text {. } & 6 & 75 & 40 \\ 256 \mathrm{R} & \text { orange } & \text { " } & 10 & \text {. } & \text { " } & \text { do. } & \text { do. } & 20 & \text { ". } & \text { " } & 6 & 75 & 40\end{array}$
257 R . orange " 20 ". " Tracing Paper, .. 50 .. ". $1000 \quad 24$



259 R . orange " 20 " " do. do. 20 ". " $1000 \quad 60$
All "Standard" Profile Papers bear this trade-mark along the margin.

# STANDARD PROFILE PAPERS AND CLOTHS. <br> Strade mabx <br> In sheets and in rolls (continuous) <br> Please order by number. 

Plate B, $4 \times 30$ to the inch.
SHEETS.
sheet
260 G . green, engraving $13 \frac{1}{2} \times 42 \mathrm{in}$., Drawing Paper, . . . . quire $\$ 850$ \& 40
260 R. orange " $13 \frac{1}{2} \times 42$ " do. do. . . . " " $850 \quad 40$
continuous.
yard
263G. green, engraving 20 in . wide, Drawing Paper, . . 50 y'd roll $\$ 1000 \$ 24$
263 R . orange ." 20 ". " do. do. . . 50 .. ." 1000 24
264 G . green ". 9 ". " do. do. . 50 . ${ }^{2}$ " $625 \quad 15$


| 265 G . | green | * | 20 | " |  | unted | uslin, | 20 | " | " |  | 60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 265 R . | orange | " | 20 | ، | " | do. | do. | 20 | " | " | 10 | 60 |
| 266 G . | green | " | 9 | . | " | do. | do. | 20 | " | \% |  | 40 |
| 266 R . | orange | " | 9 | . | " | do. | do. | 20 | " | " |  | 40 |

267 R. orange " 20 " . Tracing Paper, . . . 50 " ${ }^{2}$. $1000 \quad 24$
$267 \frac{1}{2}$ R. orange " 9 ". " do. do. ... 50 " ${ }^{4}$. 625 15
268R. orange " 20 " "Tracing Cloth, .. 20 " " $^{2} 1250 \quad 75$
269G. green " 20 " "Columbia Cloth, .20 .
269 R. orange " 20 ". " do. do. . . 20 . " $^{2} 1000 \quad 60$


Plate C, $5 \times 25$ to the inch
SHEETS ONLY.
270G. green, engraving $15 \times 42$ in., Drawing Paper, quire $\$ 850$, sheet $\$ 40$ 270 R . orange " $15 \times 42$ " do. do. " 850 , " 40 All " Standard" Profile Papers bear this trade mark along the margin.

Samples sent on application, or general sample book for 15 c .

STANDARD CROSS SECTION PAPERS AND CLOTHS,
(TAADE MARE)
In sheets and in rolls (continuous
Please order by number.


$$
10 \times 10 \text { to the inch. }
$$

SHEETS.

$16 \times 16$ to the inch
SHEETS.
290 G . green, engraving $17 \times 22$ in., Drawing Paper, . . . quire $\$ 350$ 290 R . orange " $17 \times 22$ " do do. ... " 350 290B. blue ". $17 \times 22$ " do. do. .. ". 350 291 R . orange " $17 \times 22$ " Tracing Paper, . . . 4 350 continuous.


[^2]
## STANDARD CROSS SECIION PAPERS AND CLOTHS.

(Trade mazk) In sheets and in rolls (continuous)
Please order by number.


Millimeters.
SHEETS.
sheet

| 300 G . | green, engraving | $40 \times 50$ | n. | wide | Drawing Pa | aper, qu | ire |  | 50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 300 R . | orange | $40 \times 50$ | " | " | do. |  | " |  | 50 | 20 |
| 300 B . | blue | $40 \times 50$ |  | " | do. | do. | . |  | 50 | 20 |
| 301R. | orange | $40 \times 50$ |  | " | Tracing Pa | Paper, | * |  | 50 | 20 |
|  | continuous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | yard |
| 303G. | green, engraving | 50 cm . | wide, Dra |  | wing Paper, | , $50 \mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}$ |  |  |  | 24 |
| 308R. | orange " | 50 . | , |  | . do. | 50 " | . |  |  | 24 |
| 305 G . | green | 50 " |  | mounte | d on muslin | n, 20 .. | " |  |  | 60 |
| 305 R . | orange | 50 " |  |  |  | 20 " | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | 0 |
| 306G. | green |  |  | Drawing | g Paper, | 50 . | " |  |  | 50 |
| 306 R . | orange | 75 . | " | do. |  | 50 | " |  |  | 50 |
| 308G. | green | 75 " |  | mounte | d on muslin, | n, 20 " | " |  |  | 100 |
| 308 R . | orange | 75 . |  | do. |  | ${ }^{2} 0$ " | " |  |  | 100 |
| 307 R . | orange | 50 " |  | Tracing | Paper, | 50 a | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | 24 |
| $307 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{R}$. | orange | 75 " | * |  | do. | 50 . | . |  | 00 | 50 |
| $308 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{R}$. | orange | 50 " |  | Tracing | Cloth, | 20 | * |  | 50 | 75 |

$\square$
$8 \times 8$ to the inch, fifth lines heavy. sheet


All "Standard" Prolile and Cross Section Papers bear this trade-mark along the margin.

STANDARD CROSS SECTION PAPERS.
Please order by number.

$5 \times 5$ to the half-inch.
sheet
320G. green, SHEETS engraving $16 \times 20 \mathrm{in}$., Drawing Paper, quire $\quad \$ 350 \quad \$ \quad 20$
820 R . orange " $4 \quad 16 \times 20$ " do. do. $\quad$. $\quad 350 \quad 20$
320 B . blue $4 \quad$ " $\quad 16 \times 20 \quad 4 \quad$ do. do. $4 . \quad 350 \quad 20$
$321 R$. orange $4 \quad$ " $16 \times 20$ " Tracing Paper, $\quad$ " $\quad 850 \quad 20$

$12 \times 12$ to the inch.
sheet
322. green, Sheets, engraving $16 \times 20$ in,, Drawing Paper, quire $\$ 350 \quad \$ 20$ All "Standard" Profile and Cross Section Papers bear this trade-mark along the margin.

## SIMPLEX CROSS SECTION PAPER.

Simplex Cross Section Paper is intended for architectural and mechanical full size detail sketches.
$\square$
$8 \times 8$ to the inch,
326 R . orange, continuous, engraving 90 in . wide,
Simplex Detail Paper, 50 y'd. roll, \$6 00 yard \$ 14
326D. do. do. White Detail Paper, 50 y'd. roll, 800 w 18

## RULED CROSS SECTION PAPERS

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331. Sheets, $16 \times 21 \mathrm{in}$., $10 \times 10$ to the inch, ruled blue . . . quire $\$ 100$

332. Sheets, $16 \times 21 \mathrm{in}$., $8 \times 8$ to the inch, ruled blue . . quire 100

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## PRINTED.

Neutral tint.

$10 \times 10$ to the half-inch, fifth lines heavy.
334 A. Sheets, engraving $5 \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ in., tracing paper . . . . . quire $\$ 25$
394 B. $4 \quad 4 \quad 5 \times 7 \frac{1}{4}$ in., drawing $4 . . . . .425$
384 C. $\quad$. $\quad 7 \frac{1}{3} \times 10$ in., tracing $\quad$. . . . . . . . 30
334 D. $4 \quad 4 \quad 7 \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \mathrm{in}$. , drawing $4 . . . . . . .430$

334 F . $4 \quad$. $10 \times 15$ in., drawing $4 \ldots . . . .45$
This paper is printed in a neutral tint, on which ink or pencil marks stand out well. The lines are indelible, and can be photo-printed.
We recommend it for the use of mechanical engineers, students, \&c.

## TOWNSHIP PAPER

PRINTED.
Black only.

335. Sheets, engraving $15 \times 18$ in., Drawing Paper, quire $\$ 300$ sheet \$ 15

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DURAND'S
LO丹ARITHMIC CROSS SECTION PAPER
386. Sheets, engraving, $10 \times 10 \mathrm{in}$., neutral tint, doz., $\$ 75$; sheet, $\$ 08$ On this paper the scales on each side are logarithmic instead of uniform as in other cross section papers. The numbers and divisions marked are placed at such points that their distances from the origin are proportional to the logarithm of such numbers instead of to the numbers themselves Among the various relationships which may be represented by means of this paper, are : Circumferences and diameters of circles in terms of their radii or diameters, or the inverse; moments of inertia and radii of gyration in terms of a linear dimension, or the inverse; length of pendulum and time of oscillation: powers and roots of any and all indices; weights of a series of bodies of the same substance and form but of varying size, or the inverse, in terms of a linear dimension; sizes of shafts, struts, tie-bars, etc., in terms of varying load, or the inverse; shearing stress, bending moment or deflection of beams or the inverse, in terms of load, etc, etc.

## WEBB'S CO-ORDINATE PAPER



Webb's Co-ordinate paper is a convenient and accurate cross-section paper for drafting rooms, technical schools, laboratories, etc. It is printed from accurate engrav ings in a neutral olive tint which can be photographed or photo-printed. The scale of the rulings is between the English and French ( $\%$ inches and centimeters) subdivided $10 \times 10$. The lines of Nos. 337 to $357-1 \mathrm{~L}$ are numbered in two directions for ready reference to any point on the paper and the sheets are punched for portfolio binding. A table of natural tangents is printed on the margin of some of the larger size sheets, for laying off angles.
337 Best Linen Record Paper, $8 \frac{3}{4} \times 11 \frac{3}{5}$ in., $180 \times 220$ squares, sheet $\$ 04$ 337 L н $4 \quad$ " $\quad$ " $11 \frac{3}{3} \times 17 \frac{3}{4}$ " $\quad 240 \times 350 \quad$. $\quad$ " 07 337-1 Best thin Bond Paper, $8: \times 11_{8}^{3}$ " $180 \times 290$." 04 $897-1 \mathrm{~L}$ " " $4 \quad$ " $11 \frac{1}{8} \times 17 \frac{3}{4}$ " $240 \times 350 \quad$ " $\quad$ " 07 $337-2 \quad$ " $4 \quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad 8 \times 10 \frac{1}{2}$ " $161 \times 220 \quad$ " $\quad 4 \quad 03$ $337-2 \mathrm{~L} \quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $10 \frac{1}{2} \times 16$ " $220 \times 330 \quad$ " 06 387-3 Smooth Drawing Paper, $8 \times 10 \frac{1}{2}$ " $\begin{gathered}160 \times 220 \\ \text { per block of } 50 \text { sheets }\end{gathered}$

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## BLANKS FOR THE BUILDING TRADES.

## BLANK FORM SPECIFICATIONS AND REMINDER.

For Frame and Brick Buildings, costing from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 15,000$.
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Per $100 \$ 175$, per quire (postpaid 58 cents) $\$ 50$
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Per $100 \leqslant 175$, per quire (postpaid 53 cents) $\$ 50$
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Per $100 \$ 175$, per quire (postpaid 53 cents) $\$ 50$
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Per 100 \& 175 , per quire (postpaid 58 cents) $\$ 50$
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## DUNHAM'S

## PLAT AND PROFILE BOOKS.

These books are of thin tough paper, bound in flexible morocco, and of a size convenient for the pocket ( $41 / 4 \times 91 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.). They contain 36 profle pages, plate B , engraving $314 \times 71 /$ in., printed in green, and opposite each profile page, a blank page, with margin $35 \times 814 \mathrm{in}$. for plats, etc. These books contain also some valuable tables.
340. Dunham's Plat and Profile Books . . .
each

## PROFILE AND CROSS SECTION BOOKS AND BLOCKS. PRINTED IN GREEN.



No. 355.
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No. 350 closed.

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Flexible morocco Covers with Flap and Clasp.
Thin, tough paper mounted on muslin and folded like a map, so that these books take the place of the continuous (roll) profile paper.

Each double page contains six thousand feet-a "Section," as generally laid out for the construction of a road.
350. Plate A. $4 \times 20$ to the inch, engraving $5 \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc} 
& 12 & 25 & 50 & 100 \\
\text { each } 200 & 325 & 525 & 950 &
\end{array}
$$

351. Plate B. $4 \times 30$ to the inch, engraving $4 \frac{1}{6} \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc} 
\\
\text { each } 212 & 20 & 325 & 50 & 100 \\
\text { miles, }
\end{array}
$$

351 M . Metric, green, engraving $10 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text { each } \$ 200 & 80 & 100 & 200 \\
\text { pages, }
\end{array}
$$

PROFILE BOOKS, NOT CONTINUOUS.
Board Covers, morocco, drawing'paper, both sides printed.
355. Plate A. $4 \times 20$ to the inch, engraving $5 \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.

$$
\begin{array}{cccc} 
\\
\text { each } \$ 175 & 250 & 100 & \text { leaves, } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

356. Plate B, $4 \times 80$ to the inch, engraving $4 \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ in

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 250500 \text { leaves, } \\
& \text { each } \$ 175 \quad 225 \quad 300 \\
& \begin{array}{cccc} 
& 25 & 50 & 100 \\
\text { each leaves, } \\
\$ 175 & { }_{2} 25 & 300
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

356 M . Metric, engraving $10 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$.

## Cross Section Blocks.

357A. $5 \times 7$ in., $10 \times 10$ to the inch, 24 sheets . . . . . . . each $\$ 75$

C. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$., metric, 24 " . . . . . . $4 \quad 75$

358A. $7 \times 10$ in., $10 \times 10$ " " ". 24 ". ...... ". 125

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## ENGINEER'S

Our Field and Cross-section Books are superior to all others. The paper is of excellent qualit They are bound in sheepskin in the best and most substantial manner OTHER PATTERNS OF FIELD, CROSS-SECTION AND RECORD BOOKS


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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363. Mining Transit Book, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{4}$ in., 80 leaves, right-hand page $8 \times 8$ to the of are, and Hall's Tables

364. Transit Book, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{3}$ in., 80 leaves, with Keith's and Hall's Tables. 366. Transit Book, like No. 365, but 60 leaves

Keith's Tables (for R. R. Engineers) consist of: Minutes in decimals of a degree, Inches in decimals of and Externals te a $1^{\circ}$ curve, Table of Deflections for Sub-chords, General Curve Formulas, Table of Natural Sines

## FIELD BOOKS.

and good weight, taking pencil or ink, and the rulings are correctly spaced and weather-proot. and have round corners, board covers and round back, so as to open flat.
MADE TO ORDER IN LOTS OF NOT LESS THAN 6 dOZ. OF A KIND.


inch, with Tables of Natural Trigonometrical Ratios for each 10 minutes each $\ddagger 65$ per doz.

| $\ldots$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

$$
\text { each } \$ 65 \text { per doz, } \$ 650
$$

a foot, Radii, Ordinates and Deflections, Tangents and Externals to a $1^{\circ}$ curve, Corrections for table of Tangents to every 10 minutes of are. Table of Natural langents to every 10 minutes of arc.

Roadway 18 feet, Slope $1: 1$ and Roadway 14 feet Slope $1 \%$ to 1.

370. Level Book, $4 \times 6 \frac{1}{2}$ in., 80 leaves, with Hall's Tables
371. Level Book, like No. 370 , but 60 leaves

373. Level book, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{4}$ in., 80 leaves, with Hall's Tables . . . . . . . . .
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## CROSS SECT



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## ION BOOKS.



## SECTION.

| STA. | EIEVA. | Grade | CUT OR FILL |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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380. Earthworks Book, $5 \times 7 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in}$., 80 leaves, with Keith's and Hall's Tables

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| AREAS |  | Cubic Yds. |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| excavation | Embankment | Excav. | Embank. |  |



## HOW TO SELECT

## DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Since the founding of our house (in 1867) we have sought to introduce progressively better drawing instruments in place of the often inefficient and unpractical instruments then offered. We described them in a manner until then unknown, we explained their advantages by word, pen and demonstration, and thus created for them a demand much greater than there had been previonsly for even the cheapest kinds. Our close study of the requirements and wishes of our patrons and their advice and suggestions, coupled with our intimate and expert practical and theoretical knowledge of drawing instruments, has led to the production of our

## PARAGON INSTRUMENTS,

which are specifically and emphatically the

## AMERICAN PATTERN

of instruments, unlike any used elsewhere and, we venture to say, of superior construction and design.

Unfortunately for us, the quality of instruments, which is obvious and evident when they are in actual use, can be determined from mere inspection of the goods by but very few experts, so that dealers, with rare exceptions, are unable to tell just what quality of tools they are handling, and are obliged to rely upon the assertions of those who supply them. To add to the difficulty, importers and dealers are sometimes met with, who try to make illegitimate profits by misrepresenting their goods, and they nearly always find it expedient to represent them as being identical with ours, or as good as ours. Furthermore our cuts, illustrating our instruments, have been copied again and again, even by photo-process, our descriptions have been pirated and the very appearance and arrangement of our Catalogue, which was unique when we originated it, has been imitated to the verge of counterfeiting. The several important improvements which we have made from time to time, representing actual progress in design and construction, have been imitated in outward appearance, but not in scope and effect, mainly because we have protected the essential features by letters patent.

These several considerations have induced us, in our own interest and for the protection of our patrons, to place a special quality mark, the word Paragon on every one of our best instruments, besides stamping them with our name or its initials or $\mathrm{K} \& E$.

Our position as the leading house in our line, and the nature of our business, which has grown to such great proportions, embracing large domestic and foreign markets, require us to make and keep in stock all kinds of instruments, -good, fair and ordinary, but we include in our Catalogue only what we can recommend, except the

## LOW-PRICED INSTRUMENTS

No. 1006 S to 1012 H , which are unsuitable for professional work, and are intended for beginners only, thus, by reason of their moderate price filling a recognized want. With this exception all instruments described and illustrated in this catalogue are good, better, and best. Under such circumstances we can have no object in misrepresenting any particular style or grade of instruments; on the contrary, we describe all accurately, so that it may be at once apparent to each buyer which grade of instruments is best adapted to his particular requirements.

It is, however, advisable and in the end more economical, to buy the best instruments one can afford. Good instruments will meet all requirements, and the saving of time and the satisfaction obtained by their use, the better work they will do, and their permanence will amply justify the paying of higher prices. Instruments, which on account of their inferior quality prove unfit for the intended work, are absolutely worthless to the purchaser, who will be obliged to replace them by better ones.

## MATERIAL.

The metals usually employed for drawing instruments are German silver of varying quality, and steel or iron. While it is evident that the steel must be of good quality and properly tempered, a few remarks about the German silver seem more called for. Its quality depends not alone on the proportions of the ingredients of the alloy, but also on the density and hardness of the metal, which is usually obtained by hammering or swaging the casting, either on an anvil or in a steel die. To have German silver, however, in its best form and at its greatest density and elasticity, it must be rolled, (not cast); we therefore make our best (PARAGON) instruments of rolled (sheet or plate) German silver.

## FINISH.

The finish of the finest mathematical instruments is so peculiar, that it is often referred to as "mathematical instrument finish", without any attempt at describing it. It is the only finish which leaves perfection of workmanship and form visible, because it hides no fault nor flaw, and thus it represents the acme of mechanical beauty. The finish produced by buffing drawing instruments which pretend to be of fine quality, is a barbarism which is excusable only when the obscuring effect of the glossy buffing is necessary to save appearances or to lessen the cost of production. Nobody who can appreciate mechanical beauty will consider it a proper finish, and the polished surfaces and partly effaced edges and angles produced by the buffing wheel, give instruments a glossy and cheap appearance which catches the eye of only those who are totally inexperienced.

The most important instruments are Compasses, (including Dividers), Ruling Pens and Bows, which we shall therefore describe in detail.

## COMPASSES.

The most essential part of a pair of Compasses is the head, which forms the joint. There are two kinds of joints recognized: the tongue joint, in which the head of one leg has a tongue, generally of steel, which moves between two lugs on the other leg; and the pivot joint.

(Nos. 600, etc., page 82)
combines all the advantages of the ordinary pivot joint with some additional ones.

In the ordinary pivot joint the head of each leg is made in the form of a disc and the two discs are held in apposition in a brace (or fork) by means of two pivot-screws. The brace is provided with a handle, because its shape and bulk forbid holding the compass by its head in the usual manner. The two pivot-screws are held or locked by two slender screws passing through the free ends of the brace and impinging against the thread of the pivots. The risk of breaking the small set screws, the certainty of their gradually spoiling the thread of the pivot-screzs and their liability to collect dust, are disadvantages of the ordinary pivot joint.

The essential features of Esser's Patent pivot joint, which is applied only to PARAGON instruments, are the following :


Esser's Patent Pivot Joint. (Patented, March 14 and 28 , 1898.)

The pivots, $D, D$, as shown in the figure, are held securely by means of steel lock nuts $E, E$, which fit nicely in circular recesses in the arms of the brace (fork), and which are tapped to correspond to the screw threads of the pivots. By the sinking of the lock-nuts in the recesses as shown, the joint presents a well-proportioned and beautiful appearance, all risk of injuring the screw thread of the pivots or of breaking the set screws is avoided, there is no place for collecting dust, and the lock nuts are much more efficient than the small set screws. The re-adjusting of this joint is as simple as that of the old style. To insure proper adjustment of our Paragon instruments, we will re-adjust them at any time without charge.

## ESSER'S PATENT LOCKING DEVICE.



This pivot joint admits of applying a very practical device for locking or clamping the joint in any position.

This is accomplished by means of two steel bands, each passing up from one of the legs to which it is attached, around the head and well beyond the median line, so that in the median line these bands overlap in opposite directions. At this point they can be firmly locked against the compass head and each other by a screw bolt operated by a milled head at its upper end, beyond the handle.

Where the same opening of dividers or compasses is to be used repeatedly, or where great accuracy is required, this attachment will be found of value. It adds practically nothing to the bulk of the instrument, nor does it in any way interfere with any of its other uses, nor detract from its appearance.

We beg to call special attention to the fact, that Esser's Patent Pivot Joint and the Locking Device have been very closely imitated in their outward appearance. The essential and vital parts of our improvements are protected by letters patent, and amitations must therefore either be infringements liable to prosecution, or they copy the appearance only, without the essential improvements.

Another feature to observe about a compass is its

## WEIGHT AND SHAPE.

It should always be heavy enough to be absolutely rigid during all manipulations to which it is properly subjected, and the metal should be so distributed that it will nowhere add to the weight without increasing the rigidity or stiffness. The quantity of metal, irrespective of its distribution, is determined by the hardness (toughness) of the German silver; the harder and tougher it is, the less of it is required.

## PARAGON INSTRUMENTS.

Paragon Instruments, (page 53, etc.) are cut out of sheets of best rolled German Silver of the greatest strength and density; the steel parts are of finest steel especially treated and tempered for the purpose. These instruments are to-day unsurpassed in quality, workmanship, and finish.

We list and carry a full assortment of Paragon instruments with tongue joint, with Esser's patent pivot joint and with Esser's patent locking device.

## "KEY" (8) BRAND INSTRUMENTS.

Key Brand Instruments, (page 108, etc.) are made of cast German silver of a special alloy which is hammered or swaged after casting, and of fine tempered steel. They are very carefully made and finished and represent the best instruments that can be made of cast German silver. They are superior to any others made of similar material.

We list and carry a full assortment of "Key" Brand Instruments with tongue joint (page 108, etc.) and with plain pivot joint (page 122, etc.).

They should not be confounied with the cheaper grades of pivot joint instruments which resemble ours in appearance only. "Key" Brand Instruments will compare favorably with most others offered as finest quality and highest grade.

## "ARROW" $(\rightarrow$ BRAND INSTRUMENTS.

We have retained the well-known Arrow brand ruling pens (page 137) but have met popular demand by substituting

## EXCELSIOR INSTRUMENTS

compasses and dividers (page 142) which have tongue joint with hande (see page 44) for the corresponding Arrow brand instruments formerly listed under Nos. 900 to 961 .

Instruments sold at a lower price than the Excelsior Instruments must necessarily be soft eastings and cannot be recommended for professional use.

An important feature about a compass is the manner of inserting the several points (parts) belonging to it. Here, as is generally the case, most makers recommend what costs least and is easiest to make. In the following illustrations are shown the principal patterns for shafts of insertion pieces; the long and strong pentagonal shaft, the shaft with clamping socket and the round shaft with steel feather and spring socket.


The pentagonal shaft should engage in a socket of the same shape and size and be held there by a screw which presses the beveled part into the corresponding $\mathbf{V}$ groove in the socket, thus keeping it in perfect alignment.


Round Shaft with Steel Feather.

The round shaft is held by the spring of the socket and kept in alignment by a steel feather. This construction, if properly made, offers many advantages. It is inserted or removed quicker than parts held by thumbscrew, there are no screws to wear out or be lost, no screwheads to obstruct the sight, and the instrument can be made lighter and of more graceful shape.


Compass with round-shaft point, (no thumbscrew).


Compass:with point with pentagonal shaft.

The round shaft for insertion pieces requires the most precise workmanship and the very best material to give permanent satisfaction. Both of these conditions obtain in our Paragon Instruments to which only we apply this construction. Compasses with round shaft and steel feather are listed under Nos. 603 R and following (page 82 ).


Compass in position for testing alignment.
All joints in a compass and its parts should move in the same plane. This is readily tested by inserting the several parts and then bending them as shown in the cut above, when their points should meet. This is also a test for the alignment of the shank in the socket, and every good instrument should stand this test.


Compasses with fixed needle point.

There is a preference for compasses with fixed needle point. The argument is that, as nearly all the better sets have separate dividers, the steel legs of the compasses are superfluous, because they come into use only when the compasses are used as dividers, and must be removed and replaced by other parts before the compass can be used as such.


There has also developed a demand for compasses with hairspring (as formerly applied only to dividers), and as some draughtsmen prefer making minute adjustments with the Hairspring to making them by careful setting of the main joint, this feature is finding favor. We therefore list and carry many patterns of compasses with hairspring.

To sum up, compassesshould be of good material of proper hardness and of weight proportionate to the hardness of the metal, to insure stiffness in all positions; the metal should be judiciously distributed, all joints should move in one plane, the shanks of the insertion pieces should be properly made and the workmanship should be perfect throughout. The finish should be put on with care, and the instruments should not have a glossy polish, as this substitute for the proper finish is resorted to only to hide defects or because it is cheaper.


Adjustable points of Paragon Proportional Dividers.
We draw attention to the improvement in the Paragon Proportional Dividers No. 435 to No. 440 , (page 58). All of them have steel legs and movable (adjustable) round steel points held by a set screw, permitting of ready setting to the original length, in case of wear or accidental breaking.

## DRAWING OR RULING PENS.

The drawing pen is that instrument of a Draftsman's outfit which is in most constant use, and in which defects in quality or construction would therefore most readily become apparent.

Drawing pens are generally of one of two types: with a joint to allow the blades to be thrown apart for cleaning and setting, or without a joint.


Pen without joint.
The joint should, of course, be very carefully made, otherwise the upper blade becomes shaky and the pen consequently useless. Many fine pens with joint have also a pin set in the ferule, which is exposed by unscrewing the blades off the handle and is used for marking points for which a pencil would be too coarse.


Pens without a joint, but in which the upper blade is made to spring open, possess many of the advantages of a pen with a good joint. A good pen without a joint is far preferable to an inferior one with a joint, and it costs less.


Detail Drawing Pen.
The Detail Drawing Pen is a modification of this style of pen. The wide blades hold much ink, so that long lines can be drawn without re-filling the pen.

## PATENT PARAGON DRAWING PENS.

The Patent Paragon Pens (see page 73) can after opening for cleaning, be closed without altering the setting for width of line. This feature is much appreciated by the draftsman, as it enables him to clean the pen while he is engaged on a drawing, with the certainty of having all lines of the drawing of exactly uniform width.


The upper blade of these pens springs open when it is released and the setting for width of line is regulated by the thumbscrew attached to a steel lug which passes through the spring blade and engages an eccentric which holds or releases the spring blade.


Drawing Pen with push screw.
Pens for close ruling (hatching pens) are made also with push screw, i.e., the spring of the blades holds their points together and the thumb screw, which applies against the lower (under) blade, forces them apart. Hatching pens have firm blades, and generally 2 or 3 pairs of blades with points of different taper are furnished with one handle.


Drawing Pen without thumbscrew.
Another manner of adjustment is by a wedge between the blades, which separates or releases them as it is moved down or up by a rod with a thumbnut at the end of the handle (No. 695, page 107). In such pens there is no danger of the thumbscrew displacing the blades side-ways, as might happen from bending of the screw or uneven wear of the thread. The absence of the thumbscrew prevents obstruction to sight in crowded drawings.

A good drawing pen should be made of steel properly tempered, neither too soft, nor hardened to brittleness. The nibs should be accurately set, both of the same length, and both equally firm when in contact with the drawing paper. The point should be shaped to be fine enough to admit of absolute control of the contact of the pen in starting and ending lines, but otherwise as broad and rounded as possible, in order to hold a convenient quantity of ink without dropping it. The lower (under) blade should be sufficiently firm to prevent approach of the blades of the pen when using it against a straightedge. The spring of the pen, which separates the blades, should be sufficient to hold the upper blade in its position, but not so strong that it would interfere with easy adjustment by the thumbscrew. The thread of the thumbscrew must be deeply and accurately cut, so as not to strip.

Highly tempered steel is necessarily more brittle than a softer steel and if a pen should be injured by a fall, it would not be an indication of inferior steel.

## SPRING BOWS.

These were originally developed from the shape of compasses, but later the demand for small sizes made changes in the patterns desirable and now bows are made entirely of steel, and symmetrical, as shown here:


No. 481.

What is said in the description of ruling pens about the necessity of a sufficiently stiff spring and about the relation between spring-pressure and thumbscrew, applies to bows of spring steel just as well as to blades of ruling pens.

In the coarse adjustment of bows, the spring should be compressed by the fingers while setting the thumbscrew, to avoid wear of the thread.

For those who use a bow instrument much, the latest form of thumbscrew will be a great convenience:


It will be seen from the cut that two threads, a right and a left, engaging in swiveling sockets are moved by one central thumbscrew. The main difference between a single thread and a right and left-thread bow is, that in the latter the stiffness of the spring bow does not depend on the strength of the spring, but both legs of the bow are held rigidly by the screw, without depending on counter-pressure from the spring. As two threads engage simultaneously, the motion is double that of a single thread and it therefore requires only one-half the time. Such bows are listed under numbers 485 , 740 and 9045 C . (pages 66, 113, 149).

The two bows below represent another useful pattern, which is adapted especially for drawing very small circles or arcs.


In both the pen draws by its weight, but in number 452 the central pin revolves with the instrument, while in number 453 the central pin is stationary and the pen revolves about it. The latter has the advantage, that the paper will not be pierced, even if many circles are drawn from one centre. It is the best spring bow for drawing very small circles or arcs. (See pages 61, 115, 148).

The instruments which we have described, compasses, ruling pens and bows, practically cover the field. What has been said of compasses and dividers applies equally to proportional, whole-and-half, pocket and three-legged dividers and to beam compasses, while the remarks about pens practically include border, curve, and railroad pens, and of course the pen points of compasses. The various approved and recognized styles of all these drawing instruments are so well illustrated and so fully described in our Catalogue that it would be needless to say more about them here.

In conclusion we would emphasize that our Paragon Instruments are indeed all that their name implies, which is proven also by the fact that even the instruments of Swiss manufacture, which in former years held the American market, had to give way to them and have lately been entirely remodeled, so that they are now largely imitations of our Paragon Instruments, as far as our several patents and copyrights will permit.

Our Paragon Instruments are essentially the American Pattern, produced and introduced by us.

In order to facilitate selection, we recapitulate the grouping in our catalogue of the several kinds of instruments :

Paragon, tongue-joint, . . . . . . . . . . . No. 401 and following, page 53
Paragon patent pivot-joint, . . . . . . . . . . 600 . 4 " 82
Paragon (special pens), . . . . . . . . . . . . 690 . . . 107
English, sector-joint, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 640 . . ${ }^{\text {. }} 104$
Key brand, tongue-joint, . . . . . . . . . . . 700 . .
Key brand, pivot-joint, . . . . . . . . . . . . 881 . 8 .
Arrow brand pens, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 919 .6 .
Plain Proportional Dividers, . . . . . . . . . . 1085 .4 " 188
Excelsior Instruments . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9020 .. ". 142
Beginners' Instruments (nickel-plated), . . . . . 1006S.، .6 .. 150
We publish a separate Catalogue of Instruments for Schools, etc.

## REPAIRING OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

The proper repairing of Drawing Instruments requires skill and experience. We are prepared to repair any of our instruments in the best"possible manner at a reasonable charge.
SLNヨWกy 1 SNI NO9VY甘d


## PARAGON INSTRUMENTS

of best Rolled German Silver and Finest Steel.

THE VERY BEST INSTIRUMENTS MADE.
(For description see page 42.)
Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.
401. Plain Dividers $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. with Handle
each \$200
402. Hairspring Dividers, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Handle
403. Compasses, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point600

404. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 4 fixed Needle Point, Pen and
Pencil Point ..... 525
404 H. do. $8 \frac{1}{2}$ " like No. 404 , but with Hairspring . . "6 625

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

406. Compasses, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle and Pen Point . . each $\$ 350$

406 H . do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " like No. 406, but with Hairspring . . ." 450
407. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " with fixed Needle and Pencil Point . " 350

407 H . do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " like No. 407, but with Hairspring . . ." 450
410. Plain Dividers, 5 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 220
411. do. do. 6 " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ". 250
412. Hairspring Dividers, $5 \mathrm{in} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 300
413. do. do. 6 " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.330

For Paragon Instruments with Patent Pivot Joint see page 82.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

414. Compasses $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with fixed Needle Point, Steel, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar . each \& 725
414 H. do. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ " like No. 414 , but with Hairspring . 4825
415. do. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ " with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar . . . . 4 700
415 H . do. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ " like No. 415 , but with Hairspring . " 800

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E, CO., N. Y. Paragon.

417. Compasses, 6 in., with 2Steel Points, Pen, Pencil, Needle Point and Lengthening Bar . ... each \$ 800 418. do. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " with 2 Steel Points with Joint, Pen, Pencil, Needle Point and Lengthening Bar
419. do. 7 a with 2 Steel Points with Joint, Pen, Pencil, Needle Point, Lengthening Bar and Dotting Pen . . ..... .. 1075
420. do. 7 .4 like No. 419, but Dotting Pen with 6 Wheels

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

425. Pocket Dividers with Sheath, $5 \mathrm{in} . \ldots$......... each $\$ 300$
426. Pocket Compasses with Folding Points, 5 in. . . . . . 875

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80

| 427. Pillar Compasses, 5 in., 2 Needle Points, Pen and Pencil |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Point with Handle which can be withdrawn } \\ \text { from the Compasses and used as small Bow-Pen } \\ \text { and Bow-Pencil respectively . . . . . . . . . . . . }\end{array}$ |
| 950 |

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

430. Three-legged Dividers for taking off three points, $6 \mathrm{in} .$. each $\$ 500$
Morocco Case, silk velvet lined. . . . . . . . 80
431. Three-legged Dividers one leg adjustable for length, 6 in. ". " 575 Morocco Case, silk velvet lined
432. Whole-and-Half Dividers, $7 \frac{7}{4}$ in. . . . . . . . . . . . . " 400 Morocco Case, silk velvet lined

435. Proportional Dividers, finely divided for lines and circles,
$7 \frac{1}{3}$ in.
Morocco Cave, silk velvet lined
436. Proportional Dividers, finely divided for lines and circles, $8 \frac{1}{3}$ in., with Rack-Movement Morocco Case, silk velvet lined

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

489. Proportional Dividers, finely divided for lines and circles, 9 in., with Rack-Movement
each \& 1500
Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 . 110
441. Proportional Dividers, finely divided for lines, circles, planes and solids,9in., with Micrometer Adjustment,each 1650
Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 120
Paragon Proportional Dividers have steel legs with adjustable steel points. (see page 49).

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


Registered, 1699, 1 y Eetffill \& Esser Co.
440. Universal Proportional Dividers, (Registered) 10 in., with RackMovement, in polished Mahogany Case, with Table of Settings . . . . each $\$ 1750$
442 do. do. do. 10 in .. with Rack-Movement, points bent rectangular, in polished Mahogany Case, with Table of Settings . . . each $\$ 1750$

Paragon Proportional Dividers No. 440 have steel legs with adjustable steel points (see page 49).


These Dividers differ from the ordinary ones in that their whole length is divided into 300 equal parts, which are further subdivided into tenths by means of a vernier. These graduations are not carried over the entire length of the instrument, because those seen in the figure, from 10 to 110 reading with the vernier to 2000 ths, are practically all that are necessary for the almost endless variety of purposes to which these Dividers may be applied. By this method of graduation any desired ratio may be set off. Thus setting 483 (taken from many others in a table of settings which accompanies each instrument) gives the ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle, that is, when the slide is set to this number by means of the vernier, the opening at one end will take in the diameter of a circle, and the opening between the points of the other end gives at once its circumference reduced to lineal measure. In like manner we have settings for such ratios as the diameter of a circle and the side of an equal square, feet and metres, yards and metres, etc. The list of settings for Lines. Planes and Solids, inclosed with each instrument, is much more complete than the series of fixed graduations on the best Dividers of the old style. The setting of the slide from such a table is effected more easily and more accurately than it can be done by the ordinary method. By means of the fully graduated scale very small departures from a given ratio can be both detected and ascertained.

Any other desired setting not found in the list, may be obtained by means of a very simple formula given with the table of settings.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragen.

452. Drop Spring Bow Pen, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with self-adjusting point, for very small circles each \& 375
Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60
453. Drop Spring Bow Pen, 4 in., for very small circles . . . " 375

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . . . .
454. Drop Spring Bow Pen and Pencil, 4 in. do. do. . . . ", 500

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined. . . . . . . . . . . .
458. Spring Bow Compasses, $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{in}$., with long Ivory Handle, 2 Steel Points, 2 Pen Points (for use as railroad pen),
Pencil and Needle Point . . . . . . . . . ..... . . . . . . . . .
Morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . .
100 825

Nos. 452, 453 and 454 are the most suitable instruments for drawing small circles. A rod passes through the instrument serving as handle and needle point. In Nos. 453 and 454 this center rod remains stationary while the instrument is turned and pen or pencil draw by their own weight, avoiding the slipping of the needle or scratching of the pen.

The pens of Nos. 452, 453, 454 have SPRING BLADE.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

460. Minute Steelspring Bow Dividers, with Metal Handle, $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., each $\$ 200$



4602 . Minute Steelspring Bow Dividers, with 2 Needle Points,
Metal Handle, 21 in. . . . . . each $\$ 285$


4621. " " " | Pencil, with Needle Point, Metal |
| ---: |
| Handle, $2 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . ~ 4 ~ 285$ |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 463 } \frac{1}{2} . ~ 4 ~ & \text { Bows, set of } 3, \text { Nos. } 460 \frac{1}{2}, 461 \frac{1}{2}, 462 \frac{1}{2} \text {, } & \\ & \text { in morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . set } & 95\end{array}$
The pens of Nos. $461,461 \frac{1}{2}$ have SPRING BLade.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

464. Steelspring Bow Dividers, with Ivory Handle, 3 in. . . . . each \$ $2 \mathbf{2} 00$
465. " " Pen, " " ${ }^{4}$. 3 .... " 250
466. .. ." Pencil. . " ." 3 ". ... .. 250
467. ." Bows, set of 3, Nos. 464, 465, 466, in morocco Case, silk velvet lined


No. 468.

469.

470.
468. Steelspring Bow Dividers, 2 Needle Points, Ivory Handle, 3 in., each $\$ 285$ 469. " " Pen, with Needle Point, " " 3 " ". 285

470 . " " Pencil, " " " " " 3 " ${ }^{4} 285$
471. " Bows, set of 8 , Nos. 464, 469, 470, in morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . . . . . . . set 860
$471 \frac{1}{2}$. " " set of 3 , Nos, $468,469,470$, in morocco Case,
silk velvet lined. .......... set 945
The Pens of Nos. 465, 469 have SPRING BLADE.
For Paragon Bows with Metal Handle, see pages 65, 66.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

472. Steelspring Bow Dividers, with Ivory Handle . . $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., each $\$ 20$ 478. is 4 Pen, with Needle Point, Ivory

Handle . . . . . . . . . . $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 4 300
474. 4 4 Pencil, with Needle Point, Ivory

Handle . . . . . . . . . . $3 \frac{1}{2}$ is u 300
475. 4 Bows, set of 3 , Nos. 472, 473, 474, in morocco

$$
\text { Case, silk velvet lined . . . . set } 920
$$

476. Steelspring Bow Dividers, with Ivory Handle . . 43 in., each \$ 240
477. " 4 Pen, with Needle Point, Ivory

Handle . . . . . . . . . . 4 " " $4 \quad 325$
478. " 4 Pencil, with Needle Point, Ivory

Handle . . . . . . . . . . 43 " 4 325
479. 4 Bows, set of 3 , Nos. 476, 477, 478, in morocco Case, silk velvet lined . . . . set 1015

The pens of Nos. 473,477 have SPRING BLADE.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

480. Steelspring Bow Dividers, German Silver Handle, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., each $\$ 200$
481. ". . Pen, Needle Point, German Silver

Handle . . . . . . . . . $3 \frac{1}{2}$. . . 250
482. " " Pencil, Needle Point, German Silver Handle . . . . . . . 31 . " 250
483. ." Bows, set of 8, Nos. 480, 481, 482, in morocco Case, silk velret lined . . . . . set800

4801 . Steelspring Bow Dividers, German Silver Handle, 3 in., each 175
481t. " " $\begin{array}{r}\text { Pen, Needle Point, German } \\ \text { Silver Handle . . .... }\end{array} 3$ in., .. 250
4821. " " $\begin{array}{r}\text { Pencil, Needle Point, German } \\ \text { Silver Handle . . . . . . }\end{array} 3$ in., " 250
4831. " Bows, set of 3, Nos. 4801 $481 \frac{1}{2}, 482 \frac{1}{2}$,
in morocco Case, silk velvet lined
set
775

The pens of Nos. $481,481 \frac{1}{2}$ have SPRING BLADE.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

485. Steelspring Bow Dividers, German Silver Handle, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. each $\$ 260$
486. ". " Pen, with Needle Point, German

$$
\text { Silver Handle . . . . } 8 \frac{1}{2} \text { " ". } 825
$$

487. " " Pencil with Needle Point, German

$$
\text { Silver Handle . . . } 3 \frac{1}{2} \text { " " } 325
$$

488. " Bows, set of 3, Nos. 485, 486, 487, in moraceo Case, silk velvet lined. . . . set 1035

Steelspring Bows Nos, 485, 486, 487 are opened and closed by a right and left thread, which is operated by one thumbnut situated between the shanks of the instrument; this thread also holds the points rigidly and doubles the speed of the screw.

The ?en of No. 486 has SPRING blade.

## UNIVERSAL DOTTING INSTRUMENT.

For Straight Lines and Circles.

490. Universal Dotting instrument, German Silver, 12 in . bar in two sections, six wheels, Micrometer Adjustment, in velvet lined morocco Case, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each, $\$ 850$

This instrument for drawing dotted straight lines and circles is of practical construction and does good work. The wheels travel on the drawing and are therefore not liable to slip like those which travel on a straightedge.

The pen is attached to a carringe or head provided with a metal handle and a propelling and a supporting wheel. For dotting straight lines the instrument is held by its carriage, and may be so used along a straightedse. For dotting circles the carriage is clamped on the bar, which has a needle point with Micrometer Adjustment.

There are six ratchet wheels which are readily interchangenble by loosening the thumb screw. They produce the following patterns :


## PARAGON BEAM COMPASSES.



| 499. Tubular Beam Compasses, 12 in., square German |
| :--- |
| Silver Bar, with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and |
| Needle Point, Micrometer Adjustment ..... each |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Morocco Case, silk velvet lined. ............ } \\ \text { Mor }\end{array}$ |
| 150 |

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon. "Copsright. 1e8\%, bJ Eeuffel $\pm$ Esser." No. 500 .
500. Tubular Beam Compasses, 18 in., 2 round German Silver Bars, 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point, Micrometer Adjustment .
each $\$ 1050$

| 501. | do. | do. | do. | do. | 24 | in. | 8 | Bars | . | 11 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 502, | do. | do. | do. | do. | 36 | do | 8 | u | . | 15 | 25 |

The bar of No. 502 is heavier than those of the smaller sizes.
503. Wheel Attachment for No. 500 or 501 . . . . . . . . . . each 250
504. "

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined, for No, $500 \quad 501$
do. do. do. if with No 503 or No. 504 add 25

506. Beam Compasses with Rectangular Tubular Bar of German Silver, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point, 2 Steel Points, Wheel Attachment, Micrometer Adjustment. Bar 44 in. long, divided to $\frac{1}{70}$ inch and by vernier to $\frac{1}{\text { ºn }}$ inch; and 1 meter to millimeters and by vernier to $\frac{1}{10}$ millimeter. Instrument in polished Mahogany Case

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


No. 509.
509. Minute Beam Compasses with 2 Steel Points, Pen,

Pencil and Needle Point, Micrometer Ad-
justment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$
) 50
5092 . Wheel Attachment for No. 509 225

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined, for No. 509
" . . . . . . 509 and No. $509 \frac{1}{2}$ 150


No. 510.

511.
510. Beam Compasses with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and

Needle Point, Micrometer Adjustment . . . each
\$ 900
511. Wheel Attachment for No. 510

225
Morocco Case, silk velvet lined, for No. 510 . . . . . " 125
" " " $\quad$ " " " 510 and No. 511 " 175

For Wooden Bars for Beam Compasses see page 229.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0,, or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

512. Beam Compasses with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point

$$
\text { each } \$ 975
$$

513. Wheel Attacliment for No, 512 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 2 75

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined, for No. 512 . . . . . . \& 125
4 $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ " 512 and No. 513 * $\quad 175$
No. 512 has a pinion which is pressed against the bar by a spring and turned by a thumbscrew, as illustrated by above end-view. The pinion serves for fine adjusting withont interfering with the free sliding of the compass-head along the bar.

515. Beam Compasses, McCord's pattern, Micrometer Adjustment, 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point each \$ 1400
516. Wheel Attachment for No. 515 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300

Morocco Case, silk velvet lined, for No. 515 . . . . . . 4 125
" $4 \quad$ " $4 \quad 4 \quad$ " $4 \quad$ " 515 and No, $516 \quad$ 4 $\quad 175$
For Wooden Bars for Beam Compasses see page 229.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

No. 520.
521. $521 \frac{1}{2}$.


5220. Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in... . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 100$

| 521. | " | " |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $521+$ | " | " | " | ........ | 1 | 10 |

$521 \frac{1}{2}$. " " " " $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ". ........... 125
522. " " " " upper blade with spring, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ". 110
523. " " $\quad$.

523娄. " " " " " " " " "
Above pens with Aluminum Handle . . . . . . . extra ". 10
For Patent and Improved Paragon Pens, see pages 73, 107.

525. Paragon Drawing Pen, Aluminum Handle, with 3 interchangeable pens of different size, upeer blades of pens with spring in morocco Case, silk velvet lined

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

526. Drawing ${ }^{5}$ Pen with Joint, "Ivory Handle, 4 in. ..... $\$ 140$
527. " " " " and Pin, Ivory Handle, $4^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{in}$. . . " ..... 160
528. " " " " " 4 " 4 5 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ " ..... 180
529. " " " " " " " ..... 200
530. " " " " " " " "
German Silver blades, for red ink, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ..... 180
585. Border Pen, for broad lines, Ivory Handle . . . $6 \frac{1}{2}$ a ..... 300
536. " " " " " " " improved $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ..... 350only the two pairs of blades with ink.
540. Curve Pen, Ivory Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ..... 125
543. Railroad Pencil, Ivory Handle, 5 in. ..... 325
Above instruments with Aluminum Handle extra ..... 10

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.

For Patent Paragon Pens, see next page.
## THE CLICK PEN

A NEW PARAGON PEN

Patented


No. 537. 538.

587. Click Paragon Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . . . . . . each $\$ 150$ 538. do. do. do. " " 5 ib. . .......... ". . 160 539. do. do. do. " " $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ......... . . 175

The Click Pens have the advantage over others that they can be opened (for cleaning) and closed in much less time, that the adjustment for width of line is not disturbed by opening and closing the pen and that the thread of the screw is not so easily worn off.

When using the Click Pen the draftsman can interrupt his drawing, for cleaning the pen without having to re-adjust it for width of line.

The upper blade of the Click Pen is made to spring open when released. It is held by a steel hook which passes through a slot, and is kept in place by a spring. From this hook a thread extends, passing through the other blade; a thumb nut regulates the setting of the blades for width of line. The pen is opened by pushing the hook off its bearings, and it is closed by pressing the blade down, when the hook catches automatically.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

## PATENT PARAGON DRAWING PENS.


532. Patent Paragon Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in . . . each $\$ 200$
533. " " " " " " 5 ". . . . $\quad 220$
534. " " " " " $4 \quad 5 \frac{1}{2}$ " ... " 240

Above pens with Aluminum Handle, extra, . . . . . . . . . 4 10
The Patent Paragon Drawing Pens possess all the excellent qualities which have made our Paragon Pens famous. In addition they can after opening for cleaning, be closed without altering the setting for width of line. This feature is much appreciated by the draftsman, as it enables him to clean the pen while he is engaged on a drawing with the certainty of restoring the setting of the pen after the cleaning, thas securing uniform width of lines.

The upper blade of these pens springs open when it is released and the setting for width of line is regulated by the thumbscrew attached to a steel lug which passes through the spring blade and engages an eccentric which holds or releases the spring blade.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.


Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


558-1. Detail Drawing Pen, 5 in., upper blade with spring, flat Ebony Handle
each $\$ 160$
558-2. do. do, do. 6 in. ........ . . 170
558-3. do. do. do. $\quad$. . . . . . . . . . . 180
Above pens with Aluminum Handle, extra . . . . . . . . 10

559. Fine German Silver Lead Box, screw cap, containing 6 leads. each \$ 25
*For other Paragon Pens, see page 107.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

## PARAGON INSTRUMENTS

IN MOROCCO POCKET CASES, SILK VELVET LINED.
THE VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE.
(For Description see page 42.)
SHOULD OTHER ASSORTMENTS THAN HERE LISTED, BE REQUIRED WE CAN FURNISH THEM IN ANY COMBINATION TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.

560. Bar-lock Pocket Case, cont'g : 1 Plain Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with Handle, No. 401,

1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Handle, with fixed Needle Point. Fen and Pencil Point, No. 404,
1 Drawing Pen, 4 in., with Joint, Ivory Handle, No. 526
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . . each $\$ 10$, 00

565. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Plain Divider, 5 in ., No. 410,
1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 415,
1 Steelspring Bow Pen No. 469,
1 Drawing Pen, $4 \frac{3}{7} \mathrm{in}$., with Joint and Pin, Ivory Handle, No. 527,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with Joint and Pin, Ivory Handle, No. 528,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . each $\$ 1750$ 565P. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment
as No. 565
each \$ 1780

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

No. 565 s .

$565 \frac{1}{2}$. Bar-lock 1 ocnet case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{t}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 415 ,
1 Plain Divider, 5 in.. No. 410,
1 each Steelspring Bow P'en and Pencil, No. 469, 470,
1 each Drawing Pen, with Joint and Pin, Ivory Handle, No. 527. 528,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . each \$ 2035
$565 \frac{1}{2}$ P. Pocket Case with folding flaps.
cont'g : same assortment as No. 565 k


566 N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No, 415, 1 Hairspring Divider. 5 in., No. 412.
1 Set Steelspring Divider and Bows No. 464, 469, 470,
1 each Drawing Pen, with Joint and Pin, Ivory Handle, No. 527, 528.
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559
each \$ 2315
566 N.P. Pocket Case with folding flaps,
cont' $g$ : same assortment as No. 566 N
566 H. Bar-lock Pocket Case.
cont'g: same assortment as No. 566 N , but Compass with Hair Spring No. 415 H .
566 H. P. Pocket Case with folding flaps,
cont'g: same assortment as No, 506 H .


Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.
582. Polished Mahogany Case, with Tray lined with Silk Velvet, with Lock,
cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 402 ,
${ }_{1}$ Compass, $3 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{in}$., fixed Needle and Pen Point, 406,
1 do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " " " " Pencil " 407,
1 Plain Divider, 6 in., No. 411,
1 Hairspring Divider, 6 in., No. 418,
1 Compass, $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with Joint in each leg, Pen, Pencil Needle Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 418,
1 Pocket or Pillar Compass, No. 497,
1 Three-legged Divider, No. 430,
1 Proportional Divider with movable Points, No. 439
1 Spring Bow Pen and Pencil, No. 454,
1 Set Steelspring Divider and Bows, No. 480, 481, 482,
1 Beam Compass 510, with Wheel Attachment, 511,
1 Drawing Pen, 4 in., Joint, Ivory Handle, No. 526,
2 do. $4 \frac{3}{4}$ " " $\quad$ Pin, Ivory Handle, 527,
$\begin{array}{llllllll}2 & \text { do. } & 5 \frac{1}{4} & \text { " } & \text { ". } & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text { " } \\ 1 & \text { do. } & 6248, \\ 1 & \text { d } & \text { ". } & \text { " } & \text { ". } & \text { " } & 529,\end{array}$
1 Railroad Pen, $5 \frac{5}{2}$ in., Ivory Handle, No. 544,
1 Dotting Pen, 6 " " " " 551 ,
1 Adjusting Key and Screw Driver No. 825,
2 Horn Centres with German Silver rim, No. 2691,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . each $\$ 11200$
588. Fine polished Mahogany Case, with Tray lined with Silk Velvet, Drawer, German Silk Bands and Corners,with Lock,
cont'g: same instruments as No. 582, and in addition :
1 Set (8) Paragon Scales like No. 1576 P ,
1 Paper Cutter, No. 2701,
Protractor, No. 1226,
German Silver Parallel Rule, No. 1750 ,
2 doz. each German Silver Thumb Tacks, 2622, 2625,
Tacklifter, No. 2680,
each Xylonite Triangle, No. 1855, 5, 8, 12 in.,
1 " " " " 1856, 4, 7, 10 "
1 " " Curve, " $1860,-4,-13,-19$
1 Set of 18 Full Pans, Technical Water Colors, No. 2900 and 2901 .
1 Cake Chinese Ink, No. 3081, VIII,
1 doz. assorted Camel Hair Brushes, No. 3102,
each black Sable Brush, No. $3120,1,2,6,10,14,18$,
1 "t double Camel Hair Brush, No. 3135, 1, 3,
1 Camel Hair Brush, No. 3136, 3,
1 Patent Ink Slab, No. 3151,
1 Nest of Saucers, No. 3161,
1 doz. Lettering Pens, No. 3202, with Holder,
8 Artist Pencils, No. 3861,
3 Boxes Leads, No. 3370 ,
1 Cake Sponge Rubber, No. 3408,
2 Cakes Alba Rubber, No. 3415,
2 " Ink Eraser, No. 3418, 3419,
1 Steel Eraser, No. 3481,
1 Pencil Pointer, No. 3502, . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 19300
For empty cases for instruments see page 140.


Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.
584. Magazine Case, Polished Hardwood, with Tray lined with Silk Velvet three Drawers, ornamental Metal Corners, Bands, Hinges, Escutcheons and Name-Plate.
cont'g:
1 Hairspring Divider $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 402,
1 Plain Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 401,
Compass, $8 \frac{1}{3}$ in., with fixed Needle and Pen Point, No. 406. do. 31 " " " " " Pencil " " 407,
Plain Divider, 5 in., No. 410,
Hairspring Divider, 6 in., No, 413.
Compass, 7 in., with Joint in each leg, Pen, Pencil, Needle Point, Lengthening Bar and Dotting Pen, No. 419,
Pocket Compass, No. 427 ,
Three-legged Divider, No. 430,
Proportional Divider with Micrometer Adjustment, No. 441,
Drop Spring Bow Pen and Pencil, No. 454,
Set Steelspring Divider and Bows, No. 460, 461, 462,
" "d do. " do. No. 4 $46,477,478$,
Tubular Beam Compass. 36 in., No. 502,
Drawing Pen, 5 in., Ebony Handle, No. 521 ,
do. $\quad 4$ " with Joint, Ivory Handle, No. 526 ,
do. $4 \frac{3}{4}$ ". " $"$ and Pin, Ivory Handle No, 527,
do. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " "
do. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ". 4 " $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$.
Railroad Pencil, 5 in., Ivory Handle. No. 548 ,
". Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., Ivory Handle, No. 544,
Improved Dotting Pen, 6 in., Ivory Handle, No. 551,
Pricker, Ivory Handle, No. 557,
Adjusting Key and Screwdriver, No. 825,
German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 ,
Casey's Section Liner, No. 1157.
Protractor with Arm and Vernier, No. 1226,
Set (8) Paragon Scales like No. 1576 P, 1 Scale Rule, No. 1720,
German Silver Parallel Rule, No. 1751,
Set Xylonite Lettering Triangles, No. 1859,
each do. Triangle, No. 1855, 5, 8, 12 in.,
" do. do. ." 1856, 4, 7, 10 "
". do. Curve, No. 1860, 4, 18, 19 ,
". do. Logarithmic Spiral Curve No. 1861,
each Steel Triangle, No. 2002, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 2003, 8 in.,
doz. each G. S. Tacks, No. 2622, 2626, 1 doz. Steel Tacks, No. 2600,
Tacklifter, No. 2680, 2 Horn Centres with rim No. 2691,
Set of 18 Full Pans Technical Colors, No. 2900 and 2901,
Set (6) Drawing Ink, like No. 3011, 1 Cake India Ink, No. 3081 XII.
doz. Brushes, No. 3102, 1 each Brush, No. 3123, 1, 2.
each Brush, No. $3120,1,2,4.6,8,10,14,18,22$,
" do. " $3133,0,3$, No. 3135, 1, 3,
Slate Ink Slab, No. 3158, 1 Nest of Saucers, No. 3161,
Centre Slab, No. 3183, 1 Water Glass, No. 3187,
doz. each Pens, No. 3200, 3202, 1 each Penholder, No. 3220, 3221,
Artist Pencils, No. 3361, 6 Boxes Leads, No. 3870,
1 Cake Sponge Rubber, No. 3408, 2 Cakes Alba Rubber, No. 3415,
1 each Ink Eraser, No. 3418, 3419,
1 Pencil Pointer. No. 3507, 1 Steel Eraser, No 3480,
1 Reading Glass, No. 6970, 3 in ,

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

## PARAGON INSTRUMENTS

## WITH ESSER'S PATENT PIVOT JOINT.

(Patented, March 14th and 28 th, 1898. )
THE VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE, Of the same quality, workmanshlp and finish as the other Paragon Instruments Nos. 401 to 558-3
(For description see page 44.)
We list the Paragon Compasses with Esser's Patent Pivot joint also with the insertion pieces with round shaft aligned by a steel feather and held in a spring socket. This construction dispenses with the thumbscrew, as explained on page 47. (See cuts 603R, 610R)

600. Plain Dividers, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in.
$\$ 225$
601. Hairspring Dividers, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in.

300
602. Compasses, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point
603. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " $\quad$ fixed Needle Point, Pen and Pencil Point
603R. do. 31 4 like No. 609, but the insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew)

600
603 L. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " " " 603 , but with Lengthening Bar675
603.LR. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " $"$ " 608 L , but the insertion pieces with round shaft(no thumbserew) 6.75

603H. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 4 " 608 , but with Hairspring. . . . \& 400
For Paragon Instruments as above, but with Tongue-joint see page 53.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESEER CO., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


No. 604. $604 \mathrm{H} . \quad 605 . \quad 605 \mathrm{H} . \quad 604 \frac{1}{2} . \quad 604 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{H} . \quad 605 \frac{1}{2} . \quad 605 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{H}$
604. Compasses, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with fixed Needle and Pen Point . . . each \$ 400 604 H . do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ is like No. 604, but with Hairspring . . 4 500
605. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " with fixed Needle and Pencil Point . . " 400

605 H. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 4 like No. 605, but with Hairspring . . " 500
$\begin{array}{llllllll}6041 . & \text { do. } & 5 & \text { with fixed Needle and Pen Point . . . } & \text {. } & 475 \\ 604 \frac{2}{2} \mathrm{H} \text {. } & \text { do. } & 5 & \text { ut } & \text { like No. } 604 \frac{1}{2} \text {, but with Hairspring . . } & \text {. } & 575\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}605 \frac{1}{2} . & \text { do. } & 5 & \text { "t } & \text { with fixed Needle and Pencil Point . . } & \text { " } & 475 \\ 605 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{H} & \text { do. } & 5 & \text { " } & \text { like No. } 605 \frac{1}{2} \text {, but with Hairspring . . } & \text { " } & 575\end{array}$
For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E, C0., N. Y. Paragon.


No. 606. 608. 6081 ${ }^{2}$ 610R. 610 HD .


Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E, C0., N. Y. Paragen.

611. Compasses, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil
Point and Lengthening Bar . . . each $\$ 725$
611R. do. 4h a like No. 611, but the insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew)725
611 H . do. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ " like No. 611, but with Hairspring ..... 825
611 HR . do. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ " like No. 611 H ,but the insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew) . ..... 825
612. do. 6 ". with2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil, Needle
Point and Lengthening Bar ..... 850
612 R . do. 6 "/ like No. 612 , but the insertion pieces with round shaft, (no thumbscrews) ..... 850

For description of insertion pieces with round shaft see page 47.
For empty cases for instruments see page 140 .

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

## PARAGON INSTRUMENTS



With ESSER'S PATENT PIVOT JOINT,
(Patented March $14 \& 28,1893$. )
AND WITH
PATENT LOCKING DEVICE
(Patented
November 6, 1894.)


The instruments Nos. 613 to 618HDR, have Esser's Patent Pivot Joint, as described on page 44, and in addition they have a device for locking or clamping the joint in any position as described on page 45: Esser's Patent Lock Joint. This useful attachment adds practically nothing to the bulk of the instrument, nor does it in any way interfere with any of its uses, nor detract from its appearance.

613. Plain Dividers, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in.
each \$285
614. Hairspring Dividers, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 360
615. Compasses, $3!$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen and Pencil Point . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 660
615H. do. like No. 615, but with Hairspring . . . . . . . a 760
615 R . do. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$, like No. 615 , but the insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew)....
615-1 do. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with fixed Needle Point with Hairspring and Pen Point . . . . . . . . . . . . 560
615-2 do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point with Hairspring and Pencil Point.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

Nos. 616.
617.
618 R.

618 HD.
616. Plain Dividers, 5 in. each\$ 310
617. Hairspring Dividers, 5 in. ..... 410
618. Compasces, 6 in., with fixed needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar ..... 810
618R. do. 6 in., like No. 618, but the insertion pieces
with round shaft (no thumbscrew) . . ..... 810
$618 \mathrm{H} . \quad$ do. 6 . like No. 618, but with Hairspring ..... 910
618 HR . do. 6 .. like No. 618 II , but the insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbserew). . ..... 910
618 HD . do. 6 .. like No 618 H , but with improved Dot- ting Pen Point ..... 1260

618 HDR . do. 6 " like No. 618 HD , but the insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew)

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K, \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

## PARAGON INSTRUMENTS <br> WTTH

## ESSER'S PATENT PIVOT JOINT.

(Patented, March 14 th and $28 \mathrm{th}, 1893$. )

## IN MOROCCO POCKET CASES, SILK VELVET LINED.

## SETS OF ANY OTHER COMBINATION FURNISHED TO SUIT THE PUSCHASER.

The Compasses in these sets are listed with insertion pieces with pentagonal shaft (with thumbscrew). We furnish them also with the insertion pieces with round shaft and spring socket (without thumbscrew) at the same price, if the compass is listed separately in that form. For description see page 47.

619. Vest Pocket Set, sewed leather pouch, about $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in., with flap and button catch,
cont'g: 1 Compass 6 in, with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, 5 in., upper blade with spring. No. 523,
1 Paragon Scale 6 in , 10, 40, 30 and 50 parts to the inch, No. 1419 P .
each \$1200
The pouch contains also compartments for a pencil and a fountain pen. These are not covered by the flap, to have them conveniently accessible without opening the flap.


620 N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Plain Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No, 600,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Pen, Pencil, Needle Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 603 LR ,
1 Drawing Pen, 4 in., with Joint, Ivory Handle. No. 526.
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . each \& 1200
6i20 NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same asorrtment as No. 620

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.

621. Bar-lock Pocket Case, cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 601, 1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle and Pen Point, No. 604,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with fixed Needle and Pencil Point, No. 605, 1 Drawing Pen, 4 in., with Joint Ivory Handle, No. 526, 1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . each $\$ 1400$
621 P . Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 621


621 H. Bar-lock Pocket Case.
cont'g. I Hairspring Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 601,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point with Hairspring and Pen Point, No. 604 H ,
1 Compass, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point with Hairspring and Pencil Point, No. 605 H,
1 Drawing Pen, 4 in., with Joint, Ivory Handle, No. 526,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . each \$ 1600
621 HP. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 621 H
" 1625

621 HL . Bar-lock case containing same assortment as No. 621 H , but the Compasses and Divider with Esser's Patent Lock Joint

1780
621 HLP. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 621 HL

For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.


622-1 Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar No. 610, 1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, 5 in., upper blade with spring, No. 528 ,
1 German silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . each $\$ 10 \% 0$
622-1 P. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 622-1

622-1 L. Bar-lock case containing same assortment as No. 622-1,
but the Compass with Esser's Patent Lock
Joint. ..... 1130
622.1 LP. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assort- ment as No. 622-1 L. ..... 1155


No. 622.2

## 622-2 Bar-lock Pocket Case,

 cont'g: 1 Plain Divider, 5 in., No. 606,1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, 5 in., upper blade with spring, No. 528 ,
1 German silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . each $\leqslant 1325$
622.2 P. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assort-
ment as No.622-2
1350
622.2 L. Bar-lock case containing same assortment as No.622-2,
but the Compass and Divider with Esser's Patent
Lock Joint. ................................ 1445

622-2 LP. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assort-
ment as No. 622-2 L

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew). For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


No. 628-1

623-1 Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No. 608 ,
1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen,
$\quad$ Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610,

1 Steelspring Bow Pen, No. 481,

1 each, Drawing Pens 522, $523 \frac{1}{2}$,

623-1 P. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 623-1,1845

623-1 L. Bar-lock Pocket Case containing same assortment as No. 623-1, but Compass and Divider with Esser's Patent Lock Joint

623-1 LP. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assort-
ment as No. 623-1 L.
1965

Above sets with bow pen 486 (with central thumbnut) in place of No. 481, add $\$ 75$ per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew).

For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


62:3:3 P.

623-3 Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No. 608,
1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen,
Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610.
1 Steelspring Bow Pen, No. 481 ,
1 do. Bow Pencil, No. 482,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 522,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No, $523 \frac{1}{2}$,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . each \& 3120

628-8P. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 623-3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 21 45

623-3 L. Bar-lock Pocket Case containing same assortment as No. 623-3, but Compass and Divider with Esser's Patent.
Lock Joint

623-3 LP. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 623-3 L.

2265

Above sets with bows No. 486, 487, (vith central thumbnut) in place of No. 481, 482, add $\$ 150$ per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew). For empty cases fer instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.

624. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in, No. 608,
1 Compass, 6 in, with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610,
1 Steelspring Bow Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No, 480.
1 do. Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 481.
1 do. Bow Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 482.
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 522.
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 523 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559. . . . . each $\$ 2350$
624 L. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: same assortment as No. 624, but the Compass and Divider, with Esser's Patent Lock Joint us 2470

624 B. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: same assortment as No. 624, but with addition of Detail Drawing Pen, 6 in., upper blade with spring, flat Ebony Handle, No. 558-2 " 2540
624 LB. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: same assortment as No. 624 L , but with addition of Detail Drawing Pen 6 in., upper blade with spring, flat Ebony Handle No. 558-2 . a 2660

Above sets with spring bows No. 485, 486, 487, (central thumbnut) in place of No. 480, 481, 482, add \$2 10 per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew). For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


624 P. Pocket Case with folding flaps,
cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No. 608,
1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610.
1 Stcelspring Bow Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. No. 480,
1 do. Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 481,
1 do. Bow Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 482 ,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 522,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. $528 \frac{1}{2}$,
1 German silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . each 82380
624 LP. Pocket Case with folding flaps,
cont'g: same assortment as No. 624 P., but Compass and Divider with Esser's Patent Lock Joint. "
624 BP. Pocket Case with folding flaps,
cont'g: same assortment as No. 624 P , but with addition of Detail Drawing Pen, 6 in., upper blade with spring, flat Ebony Handle, No. 558-2.
624 LBP . Pocket Case with folding flaps,
cont'g: same assortment as No. 624 LP , but with addition of Detail Drawing Pen, 6 in., upper blade with spring, flat Ebony Handle No. 558-2. .
Above sets with spring bows No. 485, 486, 487, (central thumbnut) in place of $480,481,482$, add $\$ 210$ per set.
See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew). For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

No. 624 H .

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. N. Y:



624 H. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No. 608.
1 Compass, 6 in., fixed Needle Point with Hairspring, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No 610 H ,
1 Steelspring Bow Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 480 ,
1 do. Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 481,
1 do. Bow Pencil, 31 $\quad$. 482 ,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 522,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. $523 \frac{1}{2}$,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559. . . each $\$ 2450$

624 H P. Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same assortment as No. 624 H

624 H L . Bar-lock case containing same assortment as No. 624 H , but the Compass and Divider with Esser's Patent Lock Joint

624 H L P. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. 624 H L

Above sets with spring bows No. 485, 486, 487 (central thumbnut) in place of $\mathbf{4 8 0}, \mathbf{4 8 1}, 482$, add $\mathbf{\$ 2} 10$ per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew.)
For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. CO., N. Y. Paragon.


IMPROVED POCKET CASE WITH FOLDING COVER AND POCKET.

SETS 624 P., 624 B P., 624 H P., 624 L P., 624 L B P., 624 H L P.

CAN BE FURNISHED ALSO WITH IMPROVED CASE WITH 'POCKET IN FLAP, AT the same price as in regular pocket case with folding flaps.

These improved Pocket Cases have strong leather covered ledges on the short sidas, in place of the end-flaps. The cover contains a pocket to hold protractors, triangles, etc. They are practical, strong and durable and occupy less space when open for use than the usual style of pocket cases with folding flaps.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.
624 D. Bar-lock Case with recessed and partitioned lid with hinged cushion. The lid is arranged for holding pencils, penholders, pens, tacks, rubber, pencil pointer, India Ink, etc.; (which are shown in cut No. 624 D L but are not included in price), cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, $5 \mathrm{in} .$, No. 608 ,

1 Compass, 6 in., fixed Needle Point with Hairspring, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610 H ,
1 Set Steelspring Divider and Bows, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inch, Nos. 480, 481, 482.,
1 each Drawing Pen, 'Ebony Handle, Nos. 522, $52 \frac{1}{2}$,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . each $\$ 2550$
624 DB. Bar-lock Case with recessed lid containing same assortment as No. 624 D, but with addition of Detail Drawing Pen, 6 in., upper blade with spring, flat Ebony Handle No. 558-2


624 D L. Bar-lock Case, with recessed lid, like No. 624 D, cont'g: the same assortment as No. 624D, but Compass and Divider with Esser's Patent Lock Joint . . . . . each
Above sets with spring bows Nos. 485, 486, 487, (central thumbnut) in place of $480,481,482$, add $\$ 210$ per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew). For empty cases for instruments see page 140.


See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew).
For empty cases for Instruments see page 140.

## 

WITH

## ESSER'S PATENT PIVOT JOINT

(Patented, March 14, and 28, 1893.)
In polished Mahogany Cases, Tray lined with Silk Velvet, with Lock.

626. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Silk Velvet, with Lock, cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No. 608,

1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610,
1 Steelspring Bow Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 480 ,
1 do. Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 481,
1 do. Bow Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2}$. 482 ,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 522,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. $523 \frac{1}{2}$,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559, . . . . each
626 L. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Silk Velvet, with Lock, cont'g : same assortment as No. 626, but Compass and Divider, with Esser's Patent Lock Joint . . . . each

Above sets with spring bows, No. 485, 486, 487, (central thumbnut) in place of $480,481,482$, add $\$ 210$ per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew) For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


No. 628.
628. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Silk Velvet, with Lock, cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No. 608,

1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen,
Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 610,
1 Proportional Divider, No. 435,
1 Minute Beam Compass, with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point, No. 509,
1 Steelspring Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., No. 480,
1 do. Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$." 481,
1 do. Bow Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2} \quad$. 489,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4_{4}^{3}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 522,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., upper blade with spring, No. $5231 / 2$
1 Improved Curve Pen, $4 \frac{3}{4}$ in., No. 696,
1 Horn Centre with German Silver Rim, No. 2691,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559 . . . . . each © 4880
628 L. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Silk Velvet, with Lock, containing same assortment as No. 628, but Compass and Divider with Esser's Patent Lock Joint . . . . . . 4

5000
Above sets with spring bows, No. 485, 486, 487, (central thumbnut) in place of $480,481,482$, add $\$ 210$ per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew).

Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0., or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.


No. 680.
630. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Silk Velvet, with Lock, cont'g: 1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No. 608,

1 Compass, 6 in.,with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil, Needle Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 612,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., fixed Needle and Pen Point, No. 604,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., fixed Needle and Pencil Point, No. 605 ,
1 Proportional Divider, No. 437,
1 Tubular Beam Compass, 18 in., 2 round German Silver Bars, 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point, No. 500.
1 Steelspring Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 480 ,
1 " Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., "4 481,
1 " Bow Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., " 482 ,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No, 522,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, 5 in., upper blade with spring, No. 523,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., upper blade with spring, No. 5231,
1 Railroad Pen, K \& E improved, Ivory Handle, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 545,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559
. each $\$ 6900$
Above set with spring bows, No. 485, 486, 487 (central thumbnut) in place_of $480,481,482$, add $\$ 210$ per set.

See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew).


Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0.. or K. \& E. C0., N. Y. Paragon.
634. Magazine Case, Polished Hardwood, Tray lined with Silk Velvet, three Drawers with Locks, ornamental Metal Corners, Bands, Hinges, Escutcheons and Name-Plate,
cont'g : 1 Plain Divider, 5 in., with Patent Lock Joint, No. 616,
1 Hairspring Divider, 6 in., No, 609.
1 Compass with Patent Lock Joint, 6 in., fixed Needle Point, with Hairspring, Pen, Pencil Point, Lengthening Bar, Dotting Pen, No. 618 H D,
1 Hairspring Divider with Patent Lock Joint, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 614,
1 Plain Divider, with Patent Lock Joint, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 613 ,
1 Compass with Patent Lock Joint, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle and Pen Point, No, 615-1,
1 Compass with Patent Lock Joint, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle and Pencil Point, No. 615-2,
1 Pocket Compass, No, 427,
1 Three-legged Divider, one leg adjustable, No. 431,
1 Proportional Divider with Micrometer Adjustment, No. 441,
1 Drop Spring Bow Pen and Pencil, No. 454,
1 Set Steelspring Divider and Bows, No. 460, 461, 462,
1 " ". do. ." do. No. 476, 47\%, 478,
1 Tubular Beam Compass, 36 in., No. 502,
1 Patent Paragon Pen 5 in., Ebony Handle, No. 538
1 Drawing Pen, 4 in . with Joint, Ivory Handle, No. 526,
2 do. $\frac{3}{4}$ " ${ }^{2}$ " $/$ and Pin, Ivory Handle, No. 527,
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}2 & \text { do. } & 5 \frac{1}{1} & . & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text { " } & \text { ". } & \text { " } & \text { ". } & \text { " } \\ 1 & \text { do. } & 6 \frac{1}{2} & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text { ". } & \text {. } & \text { ". } & \text { " } & \text { " } \\ 529\end{array}$
1 Railroad Pencil, 5 in., Ivory Handle, No. 548,
1 " Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., Ivory Handle, No. 544,
1 Improved Dotting Pen, 6 in., Ivory Handle, No, 551,
1 Pricker, Ivory Handle, No. 557 ,
1 Adjusting Key and Screwdriver, No. 825,
1 German Silver Box with Leads, No. 559
1 Casey's Section Liner, No. 1157 ,
1 Protractor with Arm and Vernier, No. 1226,
1 Set (8) Paragon Scales likeNo. 1576 P. 1 Ivory Scale Rule, No. 1720,
1 German Silver Parallel Rule, No. 1751,
1 Set Xylonite Lettering Triangles, No. 1859.
1 each do. Triangle, No. 1855, 5, 8, 12 in.,
1 " do. do. "1856, 4, 7, 10 " " "
1 ". do. Curve, No. 1860-4,13, 19 and No. 1861 (Spiral),
1 ". Steel Triangle No. 2002, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 2003, 8 in.,
2 doz. each G. S. Tacks, No. 2622, 2626, 1 doz; Steel Tacks, No. 2600,
1 Tacklifter, No. 2680, 2 Horn Centres, No. 2691,
1 Set (18) Full Pans Technical Colors, No. 2900 and 2901,
1 Set of 6 Columbia Drawing Inks, 1 Cake India Ink, No. 3081, XII.
1 doz. Brushes, No. 3102, 1 each Brush, No. 3123, 1, 2,
each Brush, No. $3120,1,2,4,6,8,10,14,18,22$, " do. " $3133,0,8$, No. 3185, 1, 3,
1 Slate Ink Slab, No. 3153, 1 Nest of Saucers, No. 3161,
1 Centre Slab, No. 8188, 1 Water Glass, No. 8187.
1 doz. each Pens, No. 3200, 8202, 1 each Penholder, No. 3220, 3221,
6 Artist Pencils, No. 3361, 6 Boxes Leads, No. 3370,
1 Cake Sponge Rubber, No. 3408.
2 Cakes Alba Rubber, No. 8415, 1 each Ink Erasers, No. 3418, 3419
1 Pencil Pointer, No. 3507, 1 Steel Eraser, No. 3480,
1 Reading Glass, No. 6970, 3 in., . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 30000$
See note at top of page 88: Insertion pieces with round shaft (no thumbscrew).

## ENGLISH INSTRUMENTS.

GERMAN SILVER, FINE FINISH, DOUBLE SECTOR-JOINT.


651. Compasses, 6 in., with one fixed and one movable Steel Point, Pen, Pencil Point, Lengthening Bar and Knife Key each $\$ 1075$
652. do. 6 in., with Joint in each leg, Pen, Pencil, 2 Needle Points, Lengthening Bar and Knife Key
653. Tubular Compasses, with improved Slide Bar, Pen, Pencil and 2 Needle Points, (lengthens to $9 \frac{1}{2}$ in.) " 1610


Each instrument stamped KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. or K. \& E, CO. N. Y. Paragon. IMPROVED


695.

696.

697.

699.
690. Hatching Pen, extra fine, with Pushing Screw, 5 in. . . . each $\$ 110$
691.
do. like 690, but 8 Pens to one Handle.
260
695. Improved Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{4}$ in., without Thumb-screw . . " 145 handleis pen opens and closes by turning the set-screw at the upper end of the nibs sidewsys. As there is no obstruction to the sight in working, this pen is preferable for fine work.
696. Improved Curve Pen, $\frac{4}{4}$ in.
each \$ 150
This pen has a hollow handle in which a thin rod rotates. The blades being fastened to the end of the rod and being eccentric to it, turn easily and follow the smallest curve with precision. By means of a nut at the upper end of the rod, the pen can be clamped and may then be used as a regular drawing pen.
697. Improved Railroad Pen, $5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ............. each \$ 425

The construction of this pen is like that of No. 696 with the exception of its having two pair of blades.

These improved pens, have been extensively imitated in inferior qualities. Insist on obtaining the Paragon brand.
699. Spline Pen, Ivory Handle, 5 in. .........each \$ 300

Spline Pen No. $69 y$ is a steelspring bow pen, the other shank of which ends in a flat lug. Applying this lug against splines, etc.. prevents blotting from contact of the pen point with the spline. The bow facilitates locating the line in the correct place without shifting the spline.

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark (8)

## EXTRA FINE

## GERMAN INSTRUMENTS

OF BEST GERMAN SILVER, FINE STEEL POINTS, HIGHLY FINISHED "trade Bro MARK."

The above trade-mark is our full guaranty that these instruments are the very best of their kind. For description of quality see page 46.


No. 700 .

702.


704.

705.
700. Plain Dividers, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Handle . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 100$
702. Compasses, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 280$
703. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 4 like No. 702 but with Lengthening Bar 4 305
704. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " with fixed Needle and Pen Point . . " 215
705. do. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " Pencil Point . " 215

For Brand instruments with Pivot Joint see page 122.

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark $8 n$


No. 707.

714.

715.
706. Plain Dividers, 4 in.
each
\$80

707. 

do.

5 " ..... 85
708.

do.

6 " ..... 100
710. Hairspring Dividers, 5 in. ..... 150
711. do. 6 " ..... 200
714. Compasses, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with one fixed and one movable Steel Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Length- ening Bar ..... 250
715. do. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ " with fixed Needle Point, Steel, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar . ..... 305

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark


No. 716

717.

718.
716. Compasses, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Hairspring to fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar each \& 455 717. do. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with $\approx$ Steel Points, Pen, Pencil, Needle Point and Lengthening Bar . . . . . . a 3.55

718 do. $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with 2 Steel Points with Joint, Pen, Pencil, Needle Point and Lengthening Bar . 440

For Brand Instruments with Pivot Joint see page 122.



For Iower-priced Proportional Dividers, see page 138.

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark

739. Large Steelspring Dividers, $5_{4}^{3} \mathrm{in}$., white Handle
each \$ 235
740. Steelspring Dividers, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., German silver Handle

1285
741. do. Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle Point, German
silver Handle . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 210$
742. do. Bow Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle Point, German
silver Handle . . . . . . . . . " 210
748. do. Bows, set of 3, Nos. 740, 741, 742, in morocco

Case
set
690
Steelspring Bows No. 740, 741, 742 are opened and closed by a right and left thread, Which is operated by one thumbnut situated between the shanks of the instrument; this thread also holds the points rigidly and doubles the speed of the screw.

The pen of No. 741 has Spring Blade.

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark

750. Steelspring Dividers, 32 in., with German Silver Handle, each $\$ 110$
751. do. Bow Pen, 3і̄ "with Needle Point, do. do, " 145
752. do. Bow Pencil, 31 " 4 " 4 do. do. 4 . 145
753. do. Bows, Set of 3, Nos. 750, 751, 752, in morocco Case, set 480

755. Steelspring Dividers, 4 in., white Handle,

756 do Bow Pen, 4 with N. . . . . each $\$ 100$
757. do. Bow Pencil. 4 in "s 135
758. do. Bows, Set of 3 , Nos, $755,756,757$, in "4 46 ( Bows, set of 3, Nos. 755, 756, 757, in morocco Case, set 450

Each instrumerit stamped with trade-mark $\mathrm{Br}^{2}$ ?

763. Drop Spring Bow Pen, 4 in. ..... 200
764. Drop Spring Bow Pen and Pencil, 4 in. ..... 300
Morocco Case, for No. 763 ..... 50
Morocco Case, for No. 764 ..... 75

In Nos. 763, 764, a rod passes through the instrument serving as handle and needle point. This center rod remains stationary while the instrument is turned, and pen or pencil draw by their own weight avoiding the slipping of the needle or scratching of the pen.

The pens of Nos. 763 and 764 have Spring Blade.
For other Drop Spring Bow Pens, see pages 61, 148.

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark

770. Beam Compasses, to fit on a bar or straightedge, with

2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point, with
Micrometer Adjustment
each \$ 700
Morocco Case for No. $7 \% 0$85

773. Beam Compasses with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil, and

Needle Point, with 30 in., Hardwood Bar

385

Morocco Case for No. 773

771. Minute Beam Compasses, to fit on a bar or straightedge, with Pen, Pencil, fixed Needle Point and Micrometer Adjustment.
$771 \frac{1}{2}$. Wheel Attachment for No. 771
" $\quad 250$
Morocco Case for No. 771

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark

Illustration 3/2 size,

772. Beam Compasses, to fit on a bar or straightedge, with

Pen, Pencil, fixed Needle Point and Micrometer

Adjustment . .................................. | 5 |
| :---: |

$772 \frac{1}{2}$. Wheel Attachment for No. 772,
Morocco Case for No. 772,
$\because \quad 85$
" " for No. 772 with No. $772 \frac{1}{2}$
125
For wooden bars for beam compasses see page 229.

Illustration \% size.


No. 775 N .
775 N . Dotting Instrument, Improved, German silver, with 6
Wheels, in Case
The outer wheel is rolled on the edge of a $T$ square or straightedge and turns the ratchet wheel which interrupts the contact of the pen to produce the dotting. The flat point, close to the pen slides on the paper. To change the pattern of the dotted line, throw back the spring which holds the wheel on its axie and insert the proper ratchet wheel. On the reverse side of the the roller, which prevents the slipping of the propelling wheel and facilitetes maintaining proper vertical position of the instrument during use.
779. Drawing Pen, Aluminum Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ..... 40
780 . do. ..... 45
781. Drawing Pen, ..... 50
782. Drawing Pen ..... 75
7824. do. ..... 80
783. do. ..... 85
784. Drawing Pen, . $4 \frac{1}{2}$ " fine Joint and Pin " ..... 85
784 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. " $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ..... 90
785. do. " 6 " ..... 95

For $\longrightarrow$ Brand Drawing Pens see page 137.

786. Hatching Pen, 5 .in., with 3 Pens to one Handle, White Handle.each $\$ 150$


Aluminum Handle for Nos. 806 to 808, extra . . . each \$ 10

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark $8_{0}^{n}$ ?


The Detail Pens are especially adapted for drawing long and heavy lines, such as occur in detail drawings, etc. Thes are made to hold much ink, to obviate the necessity
of frequent filling.

Aluminum Handle for Nos. 812, 813, extra . . . . each \$ 10

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark 8 有

LITHOGRAPHIC COMPASSES.


No. 820.
820. Lithographic Compasses, German Silver, 8 in., very strong, with Are, Set Screw and Micrometer Adjustment; with Handle, one fixed and one movable Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point, Lengthening Bar and Wrench-key, in morocco Case

Illustration, full size.


No. 825.

830.
825. Adjusting-key and Screwdriver ............ each \& 35
830. Leads for Instruments, nickelplated box containing a 10
4 Leads.

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark 8*2

EXTRA FINE

## GERMAN INSTRUMENTS WITH PIVOT JOINT

" trade mark."
OF BEST GERMAN SHLER, FINE STEEL POINTS, HIGHLY FINISHED Workmanship, quality and finish like our other "Key "Brand Instruments

Nos. 700 to 820.


Each instrument stamped with trade-mark (8-7


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 8981 } \frac{1}{2} \text { Compasses, } 4 \frac{1}{2} \text { in., fixed Needle Point, Pen Point with spring } \\
& \text { blade, Pencil Point, Lengthening Bar, } 2 \text { Shouldered } \\
& \text { Needles . . . . .................................. } \$ 25
\end{aligned}
$$

838. Compasses, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., fixed Needle Point, Pen Point with spring blade, Pencil Point, Lengthening Bar, 2 Shouldered Needles450

838H. Compasses, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., Hairspring to fixed Needle Point, Pen
Point with spring blade, Pencil Point and Lengthening
Bar, 2 Shouldered Needles. ..... 510
839. Compasses, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., 2 Steel Points, Pen Point with spring blade, Pencil Point, Needle Point, Lengthening Bar, 2 Shouldered Needles ..... 510

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark $\mathrm{B}^{3}$

## EXTRA FINE GERMAN INSTRUMENTS

 WITH TONGUE JOINT.BEST GERMAN SILVER, FINE STEEL POINTS, HIGHLY FINISHED,

IN FINE MOROCCO POCKET CASES, BAR-LOCK, VELVET LINED.
For description of quality see page 48.

850. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with 2 Steel Points, Pen, Pencil and Needle Point, No. 702,
1 Drawing Pen with Joint, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 782,
1 Box with Leads, No, 830 . . . . . . . . . . each \& 4 60


No. 851 .
851. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, 5 in., with fixed Needle Point, Steel,
Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 715,
1 Drawing Pen with Joint and Pin, 6 in., No. 785,
1 Box with Leads, No. 880 . . . . . . . . . . . each

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark 8 an-


No. $851 \%$
851 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bar-lock Pocket Case.
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in... with fixed Needle Point, Steel.
Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No, i15,
1 Divider, 5 in., No. 707,
1 Drawing Pen with Joint and Pin 6 in., No. 785 ,
1 Box with Leads, No. 880, . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 625


No. 852
852. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Steel,
Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 715, 1 Divider, 5 in., No. 707,
1 Steelspring Bow Pen, with Needle Point, No. 756,
1 Drawing Pen with Joint, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. No. 782,
1 do. "/ " and Pin, 6 in. No. 785.
1 Box with Leads, No. 880 . . . . . . . . . . . each \& 860

853. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Steel.
Pen, Pencil Poiut and Lengthening Bar, No. 715, 1 Divider, 5 in., No. 707,
1 Steelspring Bow Pen, with Needle Point, No 756, 1 Steelspring Bow Pencil, with Needle Point, No. 757, 1 Drawing Pen with Joint, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in, No. 782 ,
1 do. ". "s and Pin, 6 in, No. 785, 1 Box with Leads, No. 830 . , each $\$ 1035$


854 N . Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with fixed Needle Point, Steel,
Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 715.
1 Hairspring Divider, 5 in., No 710,
1 Steelspring Divider. No. 755,
1 " Bow Pen, with Needle Point, No. 756,
1 "Bow Pencil, with Needle Point, No. 757 ,
1 Drawing Pen with Joint, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 783,
1 do. "" " and Pin, 6 in., No. 785,
1 Box with Leads, No, $830 \ldots . . .{ }^{2}$..... each 120

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark 8 気

# EXTRA FINE GERMAN INSTRUMENTS <br> <br> WITH PIVOT-JOINT. 

 <br> <br> WITH PIVOT-JOINT.}

BEST GERMAN SILVER, FINE STEEL POINTS, HIGHLY FININHED.
"TRAOE OF "I MARK."
in Fine morocco pocket cases, velvet lined, with Bar Lock or with Folding Flaps.
For description of quality see page 48.


888 N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Divider, 81 in ., No. 831 ,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point and Pen Point, No. 835,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point and Pencil Point, No. 895-1,
1 Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, upper blade with spring, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 806.
1 Box with Leads, No. 830
each \$ 900


889 N . Vest Pocket Set, sewed leather Pouch, about $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \mathrm{in}$., with flap and button catch,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Drawing Pen, 5 in., Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 807,
1 Paragon Scale, 6 in., div. 10, 40, 80 and 50 parts to the inch, 4 bevels, No. 1419 P...........each $\$ 860$
The pouch also contains compartments for a pencil and a fountain pen. These aro not covered by the cover flap, to have the pencil and pen conveniently accessible without opening the flap.

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark $\theta_{\text {nan }}$



$$
\text { No. } 890 \mathrm{~N} \text {. }
$$

890 N. Bar-lock Pocket Case, cont'g: 1 Compass $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen,

Pencil Point, and Lengthening Bar, No. 838, 1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 808 ,
1 Box with Leads, No. 830,
each \$ 665
890 NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. 890 N .


No. 892 N P.
892 N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen.
Pencil Point, and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Divider, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 836 ,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 808 ,
1 Box with Leads, No. 880,
892 NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment
as No, 892 N . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 840

For empty cases for instruments, see page 140.

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark



No. 894 N .

894N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No, 888,
1 Divider, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 836,
1 Steelspring Bow Pen, No. 751,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 808 ,
1 Box with Leads, No. 880 . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 1000$

894 NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. 894N1015

894 NC. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing same assortment as No. 894 N but Bow Pen No. 741 with central thumbnut, in place of No. 751

894 NCP . Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. 894 NC

For empty cases for Instruments, see page 140.

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark $8=a$

$894 \frac{1}{2}$ N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{3}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen,
Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 888,
1 Divider, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 836 ,
1 each Steelspring Bow Pen and Pencil, No. 751, 752,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 808 .
1 Box with Leads, No. 880
each \& 1175
$894 \frac{1}{2}$ NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. $894 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~N}$,

1195
$894 \frac{1}{2}$ NC. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing same assortment as No. $894 \frac{1}{3}$ N, but Bow Pen and Pencil No. 741, 742 with central thumbnut, in place of No. 751, 752 . .
$894 \frac{1}{2}$ NCP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. $894 \downarrow$ NC.


895N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Divider, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., No. 836 ,
1 each Steelspring Bow Pen and Pencil, No. 751,752,
1 each Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 806, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., and $808,5 \frac{1}{2}$ in.,
1 Box with Leads, No. 880 . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 1250
895 NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No, 895 N ,

1270
895 NC. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing same assortment as No. 895 N, but Bow Pen and Pencil No. 741, 742, with central thumbnut, in place of No. 751, 752

1380
895 NCP . Pocket Case with folding flaps containing same nesortment as No, 895 NC .

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark $\mathrm{Bn}_{\mathrm{n}}$

$895 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~N}$. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Hairspring Divider, No. 887,
1 each Steelspring Divider and Bows, No. 750, 751, 752,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 808.
1 Box with Leads, No. 880
each $\$ 1365$
$895 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Nr}^{2}$. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. $895 \frac{1}{2}$ N . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$895 \frac{1}{2}$ NC. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing same assortment as No. $895 \frac{1}{2}$ N, but Bows No. 740, 741, 742 with central thumbnut, in place of No. 750, 751, 752 . . " 1570
$895 \frac{1}{2}$ NCP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. $895 \frac{1}{2}$ NC, but Bows No. 740, 741, 742, with central thumbnut, in place of No. 750, 751, 752


No. 896 N .
896 N. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen,
Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Hairspring Divider, No. 837,
1 each Steelspring Divider and Bows, No. 750, 751, 752,
1 each Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. $8064 \frac{k}{2}$ in., and $808,5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.,
1 Box with Leads, No. 830 . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 1450$
896 NC. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing same assortment as No. 896 N., but Bows No. $740,741,742$ with central thumbnut, in place of No. 750, 751, 752 . .

For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark 8 亚


No. 896 NP.

896 NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps,
cont'g : 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Hairspring Divider, No. 827,
1 each Steelspring Divider and Bows, No. 750, 751, 752,
1 each Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 806, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., and $808,5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.,
1 Box with Leads, No. 830 . . . . . . . . . . . each $\&$
$14 \%$
896NCP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. 896 NP., but Bows No. 740, 741, 742 with central thumbnut, in place of No. 750, 751, 752 . . 1680

For empty cases for instruments see page 140.

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark 8 ger



No. 897 N .
897N. Bar-lock Pocket Case, cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \hat{d}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Hairspring Divider, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 837 ,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point and Pen Point, No. 835 .
1 Compass, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point and Pencil Point. No. 895-1,
1 Steel Spring Divider, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 750 ,
1 . . Bow Pen with Needle Point, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 751 ,
1 Steel Spring Bow Pencil, with Needle Point, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 752,
1 Drawing Pen with Joint, Aluminum Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 782.
1 Drawing Pen with Joint and Pin, Aluminum Handle, 6 in., No. 785 ,
1 Hatchiog Pen 5 in.. White Handle, with 3 Pens to one Handle, No. 886,
1 Box with Leads, No. 880.
each $\$ 2250$
897NP. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. 897 N
897 NC . Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing same assortment as No. 897 N , but Bows No. $740,741,742$ with central thumbnut, in place of Nos. 750, 751, 752
$89 \mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{NCP}}$. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment as No. 897 NC.

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark

# EXTRA FINE GERMAN INSTRUMENTS WITH PIVOT JOINT. 

best german silver, fine steel points, highly finished.

## "TRADE OFIB MARK"

In POLISHED MAhOGANY CASES, VELVET LINED, WITH CUSHION BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS AND LID: LOCK AND TRAY.


898N. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Velvet, with Lock. cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838,
1 Hairspring Divider, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 837,
1 Compass, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point, and Lengthening Bar, No. 838 $\frac{1}{2}$,
1 each Steelspring Divider and Bows, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with central thumbnut, No. 740, 741, 742,
1 Drop Spring Bow Pen and Pencil, 4 in., upper blade of Pen with Spring, No. 764,
1 each Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, No. 806, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., $808,5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with German Silver Blades, with Joint, Aluminum Handle, No. 798 ,
1 Improved Curve Pen, $4 \frac{3}{3}$ in , No. 696 ,
1 Detail Pen, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in , flat Ebony Handle, No. 813,
1 Box with Leads, No. 830,
1 German Silver Protractor, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ in., No. 1260 N,
1 Boxwood Scale, 12 in., No. 1891,
1 each Xylonite Triangle, No. 1855, 8 in., 1856, 6 in. each \$ 8575

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark



899N. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Velvet, with Lock, cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{2}{} \mathrm{in}$, with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838.
1 Hairspring Divider, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 837,
1 each Steelspring Divider and Bows, No. 750,751,752.
1 Proportional Divider, 7 in.. No. 229 ,
1 Beam Compass with Pen, Pencil, fixed Needle
Point, Micrometer Adjustment, No. 772,
1 each Drawing Pens, Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring, Nos. 806, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., 808, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in..
1 Detail Pen, $6 \frac{1}{4}$ in, round Ebony Handle, No. 814.
1 Railroad Pen, both pens with joint, No. 805.
1 Improved Curve Pen, No. 696,
1 Horn Centre with German silver Rim, No. 2691,
1 Box with Leads, No. 830,
1 each Xylonite Triangle, No. 1855, 7 in., 1856,6 in.
1 German silver Protractor, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ in., No. 1260 N,
1 Boxwood Scale, 12 in., No. 1391
each $\$ 3975$
899․‥ Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Velvet, with Lock, containing same assortment as No. 899 N , but Bows No. 740, 741, 742 with central thumbnut, in place of No. 750, 751, 752

## Each instrument stamped with trade-mark



Mon. Polished Mahogany Case, Tray lined with Velvet, with Lock, cont'g: 1 Compass, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with Hairspring to fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 838 H,
1 Hairspring Divider, No. 887,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point and Pen Point, No. 885,
1 Compass, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with fixed Needle Point and Pencil Point, No. 835-1,
1 each Steelspring Divider and Bows, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., with central thumbnut Nos. 740, 741, 742,
1 Drop Spring Bow Pen and Pencil, 4 in., No. 764 ,
1 Beam Compass with Pen, Pencil, fixed Needle Point, Micrometer Adjustment, No. i72, with Wheel Attachment. No. $772 \frac{1}{2}$.
1 Proportional Divider, $7 \frac{1}{4}$ in., with Rack Movement. No. 732 ,
1 each Drawing Pen, Ebony Handle, upper blade with Spring. No. $806,4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. $808,5 \frac{1}{2}$ in.,
1 Drawing Pen, German Silver Blades, with Joint, Aluminum Handle, No. 798, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.
1 Detail Pen, flat Ebony Handle, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 813,
1 Detail Pen for double lines, Ebony Handle, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 815.
1 Railroad Pen, both pens with joint, No. 805 ,
1 Improved Curve Pen, No. 696,
1 Box with Leads, No. 880 .
1 each Xylonite Triangle, No. 1855-8 in., No. 1856-6 ib.,
1 German silver Protractor, $6{ }^{3} \mathrm{in}$., No. 126?N,
1 Paragon Scale, 12 in, No. 1391 P.

Each instrument stamped with trade-mark $\boldsymbol{B}$ FINE GERMAN DRAWING PENS. "trades $\rightarrow$ mank."


929

| No. 919. 920. | 921. | 922. | $922 \frac{1}{2}$. | 923. | 924. | $924 \frac{1}{2}$. | 925. | 928. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 929. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

919. Drawing Pen, White Handle, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . . . . . . . . each $\%$ 30
920. do. $4 \quad 5 \frac{1}{4}$. ........... . . . . . 35
921. Drawing Pen, ." $5 \frac{1}{2}$ " plain Joint . . . . . . . 40
922. Drawing Pen, . $4 \frac{1}{2}$ " fine Joint . . . . . . " 45



923. do.


924. Brass Proportional Dividers, $6 \frac{1}{4}$ in., divided for Lines.
in Case . . .............. each \& 200
925. German Silver Proportional Dividers, $6 \frac{1}{4}$ in., divided for Lines, in Case
926. German Silver Proportional Dividers, 7 in., divided for Lines, with Rack- Movement, Points bent rectangular, in Case

## SEPARATE PARTS

FOR

PARAGON \& "KEY" BRAND INSTRUMENTS.

To accommodate our customers we keep in stock separate parts for our Mathematical Instruments, as listed below. While we can replace parts for compasses, we can replace neither the compasses (to be fitted to parts), nor the three-cornered steel legs of compasses. To repair points which are not detachable from the compasses (fixed points) is generally not advisable.

As our instruments are hand-made and the parts belonging to them are not interchangeable, they must be fitted to the instrument. The charge for such fitting is included in the following prices:

## PARTS FOR PARAGON INSTRUMENTS.

Pen Points. Pencil Points, Needle Points, for $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Compasses each $\$ 125$
do. do. do. " $4 \frac{1}{2}, 5 \frac{1}{2}, 6$ in. . $\quad$. 135
do. do. do. $\quad 6 \frac{1}{2}, 7 \mathrm{in}$. " ${ }^{2}$. 155
do. do. do. .t Beam .. . 100
Lengthening Bars for $3 \frac{1}{2}, 4 \frac{1}{2}, 5 \frac{1}{2}, 6 \mathrm{in}$. Compasses ........ . . 125
do. " $6 \frac{1}{2}, 7$ ". ..... . . . 150
Ebony Handles for Drawing Pens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
Ivory do. . do. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
Aluminumdo. . do. ............... .. . . . 25
Ivory do. .. Bow Instruments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
Ger. Silver do. ." do. ............. .. 25
Nut and Thread .. do. Nos. 460 to $482 \frac{1}{2}$. . . . . . . . 30
Thumbscrew with right and left Thread for Nos. 485 to 487. . . 40
Screws and Nuts . ................. . each \& 12 to 15
Sbouldered Needles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 12 .. 15

## PARTS FOR "KEY" BRAND INSTRUMENTS.

Pen Points, Pencil Points, Needle Points, for $\frac{81}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Compasses each 880
do. do. do. $\quad$ 4 $4 \frac{1}{2}, 5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . $\quad$.. $\quad 100$

Ebony Handles for Drawing Pens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
Aluminum do . do. .............. .. . . . 15


| White do. "t Bow Instruments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | ". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ger. silver do. . | do. | 15 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ger. silver do. ." do. Nos. } 750 \text { to } 757 \text {. . . . . . . . . . . } \\ \text { Nutand Thread .. } & \text { do. No }\end{array}$

Thumbscrew with right and left Thread for Bows, Nos. . each $\$ 08$ to 10
Screws and Nuts . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Drilled Needle Points, for Drawing Ellipses by means of a thread, per pair

## CASES FOR DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

We furnish well made velvet lined cases for drawing instruments and here list some of the usual sizes.

When ordering a case separate from the instruments, it is well te send on the instruments to insure their proper fitting in the tray.

The price of the case includes the fitting of the instruments.

## WOODEN CASES WITH LOCK AND TRAY

These Cases are made of thoroughly seasoned wood. have a tray to hold the instruments, and under the tray room for colors, brushes, etc.

Partitions under the tray for tools, colors, etc., can be added at slight additional cost.
The dimensions refer to the size of the tray in the box.


Cases of mahogany, oak or other wood, with drawers, German silver or plated corners, bands, name-plate, escutcheon etc., made to order. Such csses are illustrated under Nos. 588 and 584, pages 78 and 80.

## POCKET CASES

These Cases are covered with morocco. lined with Velvet and have a Bar Lock as iliustrated under Nos. 560,850 , etc. or folding flape with button lock, as illustrated under No. $62+\mathrm{P}, 896 \mathrm{P}$ etc.

Bar-lock case will be sent on orders unless toiding-llap case is specified.


For Pocket Cases with folding flaps, add $20 \%$ to above prices. For those with recessed and partitioned lid (see No. 624D. L. page 97), add $50 \%$.

## EXTRA-FINE POCKET CASES

oF

FANCY LEATHER, WITH FOLDING FLAPS.

We furnish to order Pocket Cases with Folding Flaps (see illustration of No. 624P, page 94), of finest workmanship, lined with silk velvet and covered with fancy leather, such as Walrus, Genuine morocco, Pig skin, Alligator. Russia leather, Seal, Lizard etc. Such cases are very appropriate for gifts. Prices on application.

CARRYING CASE FOR DRAWING TOOL-. Dress Suit Case Style.)


No. 990
990. Sewed Leather Carrying Case for Drawing Tools . . . . . each \$ 500

Fine Sewed Sole Leather Case, natural color, $13 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with grip handle and nickelplated safety hooks, lined with wood and partitioned for set of instruments, triangles, curves, scales, pencils, thumbtacks, rubbers, liquid ink, pencil pointer, etc. A neat, convenient and durable case for students and others who carry their drawing tools about.

# EXCELSIOR INSTRUMENTS 

GERMAN SILVER. FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.
Compasses and Dividers with Handle.


The Excelsior Instruments which we have been listing for many years in the Trade Supplement to our Catalogue, have become so popular that we have decided to list them in our General Catalogue in place of the Arrow Brand Instruments, of which we retain only the drawing pens, (page 137).

The Excelsior Instruments meet the demand for a good durable instrument with handle, at a moderate price, for use in those scbools where drawing is of minor importance.

The combination of tongue joint with handle solves the problem of making satisfactory instruments of this grade. The compasses, their pen, pencil and needle points, and the dividers, have steel joints.

To avoid confusion, we retain the numbers under which we list these Excelsior Instuments in our Trade Supplement.

They are put up in neat velvet lined pocket cases. Each assortment is listed in case with bar lock and also in case with folding flaps and button lock.


No. 9020 F .

[^3]For separate Excelsior Instruments see page 147.

9029. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g : 1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 9042 ,
1 Dividers 6 in., No. $9040^{\circ}$,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with joint, Ebony Handle, No. 9049 ,
1 Box with Leads. . ............... each $\& 450$ 9022 F . Pocket Case with folding flaps, conta ning same assortment as No. 9022 .

9024. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g : 1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Poi t. Ped, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No, 9042,
1 Dividers, 6 in., No. 9040 ,
1 Steel Spring, Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle Point, No. 9046 ,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with joint. Ebony Handle, No. 9049,
1 Box with Leads.
each \& 580
9024F. Pocket Case with folding flaps, containing same assortment
as No. 9024 . .......................... 620

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.



9024t. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Peb, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 9042, 1 Dividers, 6 in., No. 9041, 1 each Steelspring Bow Pen and Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle Point, No. 9046, 9047,
1 Drawing Pen, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with joint, Ebony Handle, No. 9049,
1 Box with Leads . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \& ₹ 00
$902 t_{2}^{2}$ F. Pocket Case with Folding Flaps, containing same assortment as No. $9084 \frac{1}{7}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each


9025. Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass, 6 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 904\%, 1 Dividers, 6 in., No. 9040 ,
1 each Steelspring Bow Pen and Pencil, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle Point, No, 9046, 9047 .
1 each Drawing Pen, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with joint, Ebony Handle, No. 9048, 9049, 1 Box with Leads . . . . . each \& 770
9025 F. Pocket Case with Folding Flaps, containing same assortment as No. 9025

$9025 \pm$ Bar-lock Pocket Case,
cont'g: 1 Compass 6 in. with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 9042.1 Divider 6 in. No. 9040.
1 Set Steel Spring Divider and Bows $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 9045, 9046, 9047,
1 Drawing Pen $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. with joint, Ebony Handle No. 9049.
1 Box with Leads. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
 860


9026 Bar-lock Pocket Case,
Z cont'g: 1 Compass 6 in. with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar, No. 9042. 1 Dividers 6 in. No. 9040.
1 Set Steel Spring Divider and Bows, 34 in., No. 9045, 9046, 9047 ,
1 Drawing Pen $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. with joint, Ebony Handle No. 9048.
1 Drawing Pen $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. with joint, Ebony Handle No. 9049.
1 Box with Leads

RADE.


MARK.

# EXCELSIOR INSTRUMENTS <br> GERMAN SILVER. 

(For description see page 14!)


These instruments are listed in Sets under Nos. 9020 to 9026 F,


No. 9045.

9047.
9045. Steelspring Dividers, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., . . . German Silver Handle, each, $\$$ 9046. " Bow Pen, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., Needle Point, " 9047. "


9046D. Drop Spring Bow Pen, $3 \frac{3}{4}$ in., for small circles, German
Silver Handle . . . . . . . . . eac

* 185

9047D. do. do. Pencil, $3_{4}^{3}$ in., for small circles, German
Silver Handle.
185
In Spring Bows Nos. 9046 D. and 9047 D. a steel rod passes through the instrument serving as needle point and carrying the handle. This center-rod remains stationary while the pen or pencil revolve around it and draw by their own weight.


9047 C. do. Bow Pencil, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle Point, German Silver Handle . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

The bows No. 9045 C to $904 . \mathrm{C}$ are opened and closed by a right and left thread, operated by one thumbscrew situated between the shanks of the instrument. The threads hold the shanks rigid and double the speed of the screw.

## NICKELPLATED INSTRUMENTS

OF LOW PRICE, IN POCKET CASE WITH BAR LOCK.
FOR BEGINNERS.


No. 1006 S .
1006 S. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses 5 in., with Pen and Pencil Point,
Ruling Pen 5 in. with ebony handle, Box with Leads, each \$1 15


No. 1006 H
1006 H. Bar-lock?Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses with Handle, 5 in., with Pen and Pencil Point,
Ruling Pen 5 in., with ebony handle, Box with Leads,


No. 1007 S .
1007 S. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses 5 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar,
Ruling Pen 5 in. with ebony handle, Box with Leads, ". 145
1007 H. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses with Handle, 5 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen. Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar,
Ruling Pen 5 in. with ebony handle, Box with Leads,

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.



No. 1008 H .
1008 S. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing:
Compasses 5 in.. with Pen. Pencil Point, and Lengthening Bar,
Dividers 5 in .
Ruling Pen s in with ebony handle, Box with Leads, each \$165
1008 H. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses with Handle 5 in., with Pen, Pencil Point and Lengtheuing Bar,
Dividers with Handle 5 in.,
Ruling Pen 5 in . with ebony handle, Box with Leads, .. 185


No. 1009 S.
1009 S. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses 5 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar,
Dividers 5 in.,
Ruling Pen 5 in . with ebony handle, Box with Leads, "


No. 1009 H .
1009 H. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses with Handle 5 in ., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar,
Dividers with Hande 5 in.,
Ruling Pen 5 in. with ebony handle, Box with Leads, " 195


No. 1010 H .
1010 H. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses with Handle, 5 in., with fixed Needle Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar,
Dividers with Handle 5 in.,
Spring Bow Pen $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle point,
Ruling Pen 5 in. with ebony handle, Box with Leads, each $\$ 300$


No. 1011 H .
1011H. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses with Handle, 5 in., with fixed Needle
Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar,
Dividers with Handle, 5 in.,
Spring Bow Pen $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle point,
Spring Bow Pencil $9 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle point,
Ruling Pen 5 in. with ebony handle, Box with Leads, .


No. 1012 H .
1012H. Bar-lock Pocket Case, containing :
Compasses with Handle, 5 in., with fixed Needle
Point, Pen, Pencil Point and Lengthening Bar,
Dividers with Handle, 5 in.,
Steel Spring Bow Dividers $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in.,
Spring Bow Pen $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle point,
Spring Bow Pencil $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with Needle point. Ruling Pen 4 in, with ebony handle.
Ruling Pen 5 in. with ebony handle, Box with Leads, "

## EIDOGRAPHS AND PANTOGRAPHS

are instrument designed to reproduce drawings on a reduced, equal or enlarged scale. It is obvious, that in order to obtain a correct reproduction, instruments of extreme accuracy must be employed, especially in enlarging, as in this case any error arising from imperfect mechanical construction is magnified.

## EI DOGRAPHS.

For reproducing to even scale, enlarging up to $1: 8$ and reducing up to 8:1.


No. 1120.
1120. Eidograph, brass, of improved construction, Arms 30 in., with 2 Balance-weights and movable Support, complete, in Hardwood Case, with Table of Settings . . . . . . each $\$ 11000$
1121. Eidograph, like No. 1120, but Arms 36 in. . . . . . . . . . . 12500

These Eidographs are very carefully constructed instruments: their motions are delicate and regular and they cover a larger surface than a pantograph of similar size. The main beam, as shown in the cut, revolves horizontally upon a heavy socket. At each end of this beam is a disc and the two are connected by an encircling steel band, so that either disc transmits simultaneous motion to the other. The steel band is adjustable to secure equal motion of both discs. To the under surface of each disc a sleeve is attached, through which passes an adjustable arm. Each arm carries either tracing or pencil point. The main beam and the arms are graduated and provided with verniers. Very fine settings can be obtained, and ratios can be established with great accuracy according to the formula furnished with each instrument. Allowance can be made for the shrinkage of originals, and drawings can be so reproduced that the area of the original and of the copy bear any desired ratio to each other.

## PANTOGRAPHS

## with Wheel Supports.

For Reducing from 6:1 to $1: 1$ or Enlarging from 1:1 to $1: 6$ in all ratios.


Pantographs Nos. 1126 to 1128 are of high quality and workmanship. They move on casters and are not suspended from a standard. Although this causes a little more friction, it makes the instrument better adapted for use in a limited space. It can also be stored in its case more readily than the suspended pantographs, as it does not require setting up like the latter. These pantographs are adapted especially for reducing, but they can be used for enlarging.

## SUSPENDED PANTOGRAPHS

Suspended Pantographs, (Nos. 1122 to 1134,) are very delicate instruments. There is no friction of the supports of the bars on the drawing, as the entire mechanism is suspended.

Of the Suspended Pantographs only Nos. 1122 to 1124 will reproduce in all ratios from the size of the original to $1: 20$ or $20: 1$, as only these pantographs have the arrangement for placing the pole within the parallelogram (interchanging the pole for one of the tracing points). Other suspended pantographs do not have this arrangement and reproduce only within the limits stated with the description.

Preeision Pantographs Nos. 1122 to 11251 $\frac{1}{2}$, are, on account of their fine mechanical construction, especially adapted for very accurate reproductions, and are highly recommended to Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Topographers, Hydrographers, Engravers and Lithographers.

Suspended Pantographs Nos. 1129 to 1131, resemble Nos. 1125 and $1125 \frac{1}{2}$ but are of simpler construction, although of the same class of workmanship and material. These instruments are recommended to Designers, Pattern Makers, etc.,for drawings where the highest degree of accuracy is not required.

Suspended Pantographs Nos. 1132 to 1134 do not have their bars graduated throughout and are therefore limited to the ratios for which they are marked, as stated in their description. Within their range they are good reliable instruments.

PRECISION PANTOGRAPHS.


## PRECISION PANTOGRAPHS.



No. 1124.
1124. Suspended Precision Pantograph, extra large adjustable clamping Standard, length of bar 24 in . Instrument with adjustable Tracing Point, Pencil Point with 3 Brass Weights, 2 Steel Points, 1 Spirit Level, 1 Box of 5 -inch Leads, Directions and Formula for computing the setting for any ratio, in polished Hardwood Case with Lock and key, separate Box for Standard . . . . . . . . . ... . . . . . . . each
1124B. do. do. do. but bars 33 in. 20000
1124 C . do. do. do. " " 38 in. .... . . . . . . 210 00
This suspended Pantograph has a large brace-shaped standard of great stability and rigidity,held in position by a clamp screw. The base of the standard is raised off the board to admit of slipping the drawing under it, a great convenience when reducing drawings. The vertical support of the standard is adjusted by a 4 -screw leveling head and its adjustment controlled by means of a sensitive cross level with fork-shaped support, resting on the ball pole of the base of the standard. This level is removed after the vertical support has been adjusted.

The hollow, square metal bars, connected by pivot-joints, are fully graduated, and the sliding sockets are provided with vernier and micrometer adjustment. Extra Supporting Bar and appliances for setting up the instrument with the pole within the parallelogram. Pole and pencil point interchangeable. Convenient contrivance for operating the pencil from the tracing point.

The advantages of the extra-large brace-shaped standard are that the instrument is clamped to the table or board, doing away with the weights and avoiding damage to the board from the fastening screw. There are no leveling screws in the base to injure the
board or the drawing and the standard is easily adjusted by means board or the drawing and the standard is easily adjusted by means of the four leveling screws (like on surveying instruments).

PRECISION PANTOGRAPHS.


SUSPENDED PANTOGRAPHS.


## SUSPENDED PANTOGRAPHS.

(PEARWOOD BARS


## PANTOGRAPHS OF HARDWOOD

Pantographs 1143-1145 have our improved tracer and lead holders and take the usual Artist Lead, which is interchangeable with the steel tracer. These points are held by a screw sleeve. All metal parts are nickel plated.


No. 1143 .
1143. Pantograph of polished Hardwood, bars $22 \frac{1}{2}$ in., for reducing and enlarging drawings in 15 ratios, from 2:1 to $16: 1$ or vice-versa, in plain box, with Directions


No. 1144.
1144. Pantograph of polished Hardwood, fancy lined, bars 21 in., metal foot; tracer and lead point interchangeable, for reducing and enlarging drawings in 34 ratios, from $8: 1$ to $1 \frac{1}{d}: 1$ or vice versa, in plain box, with Directions
1145. Pantograph do. do. do. but bars

41 in . and joints formed by bolts and thumb nuts.
500

1148. Pantograph of Hardwood, bars 21 in. , improved leadholder, plain tracer, in plain box, with Directions . each $\$ 120$

ECCENTROLINEADS
1150. Eccentrolinead, German Silver, 9 in. .......... each \$825
1151. do. " ". 9 "t with sliding arm . ." 400
1152. do. Ebony, German silver mounted, 9 in . .. 275
1153. do. " sliding arm . . ..." 9 in.with .. .. 825

See Note page 223 about Ebony.

ODONTOGRAPH

1155. Templet Odontograph, for describing Teeth of Gear Wheels, a valuable instrument for Millwrights. Machinists, Pattern Makers, etc., with full description, in Case
each \$ 350
DUPLEX ANGLE

1156. Duplex Angle, mahogany, 7 in
each \$125
The Duplex Angle is practically a right-angle triangle with a movable hypotenuse, the joint of which will retain, by friction, any angle to which it is set. It is therefore specially adapted for transferring or copying angles.

As the Duplex Angle is flush on both sides it can be used for drawing equal anglea in opposite directions, a great advantage in drawing roof pitches, teeth of gear wheels. sides of taper arms of wheels, polygons, etc.

## SECTION LINERS.



No. 1157.
1157. Casey's Section Liner, triangle of Xylonite (transparent), straightedge of boxwood, German silver Mountings, a very reliable and simple instrument. There is hardly any practice required to operate it to perfection. By the 2 scales with verniers on the metal plates, the distances are regulated to $\frac{1}{100^{\text {th }}}$ inch or $\frac{1}{10}$ th millimeter, . . . . each $\$ 350$


No. 1158.
1158. William's Section Liner, triangle of Xylonite (transparent), straightedge of Boxwood, a simple and practical instrument which after a little practice will be found to work very satisfactorily each \$ 200

11582. Hill's Section Liner, pearwood. Patented. The width of the spacing can be instantly adjusted by rotating the cam-shaped piece shown in the cut. A simple and reliable instrument
each \$100

## BOTH'S PATENT SECTION LINER AND SCALE DIVIDER


1159. Both's Patent Section Liner and Scale Divider, German
Silver, base $14 \frac{3}{4}$ in. Protractor graduated to degrees.
Instrument in wooden Case, with full Directions for
setting and using....................................... 1200 1160. Both's Patent Section Liner, as above, but with Vernier to
the protractor, reading to five minutes ........ . . 1800

The essential parts of Both's Patent Section are : a flat rack bar $143+\mathrm{in}$. long, bearing an accurately cut rack $y$ in. long with 2 teeth to the inchand a nicely fitted carriage made to slide on the rack bar: to this are attached the semi-circular protractor graduated to degrees, the pivoted ruler arm extending 10 in . beyond the protractor, and the mechanism for uniformly advancing the ruler arm. This mechanism consists of a steel pawl which engages in the teeth of the rack bar, taking from one to six teeth at a time, according to the take up to which the adjusting nut has been set. The slide and with it the ruler arm. are made to advance on the rack bar by pressing on a knob which causes the pawl to eagage in a tooth of the rack.


It will be evident from the illuxtration, that if the ruler arm isset ata rightangle to the rack bar (shown by setting the index on the arm to $90^{\circ}$ of the protractor) it will move with each pressure of the knob a distance equal to the number of teeth for which the take up has been adjusted, thus enabling lines $\frac{1}{24}$, $\frac{1}{1,}, \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart to be both accurately and rapidly drawn. It will also be clear that if the arm is set at an angle less than $90^{\circ}$, as shown in Fig. 2, that the space between the lines will also be less, diminishing as the angle becomes more acute, and that we may consequently establish any desired ratio between the rack scale ( 24 to the inch) and the drawn scale as reduced by the angle of the ruler arm. This ratio is the natural sine of the angle formed by the ruler arm and the rack bar.

The comfort and satisfaction attending the use of this instrument, the assurance of being able to do absolutely accurate work in less time than with any other, its easy adjustment for section-lining or for scales, its great scope, together with durability and neatness, make it without exception a superior instrument and a valuable and most useful addition to the outfit of every draughtsman who knows and appreciates the value of good tools.

## PARAGON

## DRAFTING INSTRUMENT.



> 1190. Paragon Drafting Instrument, German silver, graduated to single degrees, in wooden Box (with spaces for six 12inch scales), with Directions . .......... each $\$ 2000$

White-edge Scales, 12 in., with German silver Socket, for Paragon Drafting Instrument.
1191-A. $1 / 8,1 /+\times \quad 1 / 2,1$ inch to the foot . . . . . . . . . . per pair 8250

1191-C. $3 \times 6$.| ." ." ." ......... .. .. 250
1191-D. $1 / 8,1 / 4 \times 1 / 2$, full size . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 250$
1191-E. $\quad 20,40 \times 30,60$ parts to the inch . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 250$
Scales with other graduations made to order . . . . . . . 350
The Paragon Drafting Instrument replaces nearly all the tools usually employed in drafting, such as triangle, protractor, scale, etc., and places these tools in immediate command of the draftsman at any place on the drawing board where he wants to apply them. The instrument is instantly shifted to reach any part of the drawing board, and angles can be set off anywhere on the board without locating their apex. Lines are located, drawn and measured in one operation. It is a labor and time saving device with which accurate work can be done quickly and conveniently.

The instrument can be used on any straightedge or T square from $1.7 / 8$ to $2-7 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. wide, to which it is easily attached. It is freely movable along the straightedge, or firmly held at any point by a convenient brake. The German silver protractor (quadrant) is graduated to single degrees numbered in both directions, and has a clamp screw. It is provided with a spring stop to quickly set it to $30,45,60$, or 90 degrees.

The scales, when attached to the instrument, form a movable right angle and areeasily interchanged. They have white-lined bevels with two divisions on each edge except No. 1191 C , which has 1 division on each edge. Either edge of either scale can be used.


While the Paragon Drafting Instrument can be used with a T square or straightedge, it will be found most convenient to use it in connection with the K \& E Parallel Attachment (No. 2549, page 245).

Of the many advantages of the Paragon Drafting Instrument we mention:
The same instrument will cover any size of drawing.
Any part of the board can be readily reached.
A line can be laid out at any angle without starting it from the apex of the angle.
Lines are located, drawn and measured in one operation.
It can be applied and removed as easily as a triangle.
No parts of the instrument project beyond the board or are fastened to it.
It can be set to the most frequently used angles in an instant.
The scales are as easily attached or exchanged as a compass part.
It is a combination of tools with which every draftsman is familiar.

1178. Dart's Ellipsograph, German silver, in mahogany Case, with Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \& 2000
Dart's Elipsosraph draws correct ellipses continuous at one stroke. The instrument consists of a base with sliding cross-bar, slide for head of beam, graduated beam, pen point and pencil and scribing point. The heavy base has two adjustable holding pins projecting from its lower surface to hold it in place while drawing.

When set for the shortest major axis $6^{\prime \prime}$, it will draw the minor axis as short as $13^{\prime \prime}$, With a setting for $14^{\prime \prime}$. Which is the greatest length for the major axis, the shortest minor axis that can be drawn is $9^{\prime}$. The nearest approach to a circle that can be made, is minor axis $1^{1 / 2}$ shorter than major axis

## ELLIPSOGRAPH AND BEAM COMPASS.



No. 1180.
1180. German silver Ellipsograph, fine quality 12 -inch bar graduated 32 nds inches on one side and millimeters on the other, with 2 Pen Poiuts, 1 Pencil Point, 3 Steel Points, in morocco Case
each $\$ 2500$
This instrument draws ellipses of any shape, from $1 / 2$ inch up to 22 inches major axis, with the greatest accuracy. Its construction is shown by the illustration. The graduated bar with the runners can be removed from the frame and a needlepoint inserted into one of the runners, when it forms a light, but strong Beam Compass. The Ellipsograph, also the T-shaped frame, can be taken apart and stored compactly in its morocco Case.

## METAL PROTRACTORS


1200. Three-Arm Protractor or Station Pointer, Instrument in substantial wooden Case, with Screwdriver . . . . each $\$ 9000$
Protractor as made by us for the U.S. Navy. Bronze Circle 6\% in., divided on silver to 1/2degrees, numbered in opposite directions from 0 to 320 and from 360 to 10 . with a verniers reading to 1 minute. Both verniers with tangent screw. Magnifying lens on central arm. Tubular centre $\frac{\text { in }}{}$ diameter, with glass bottom, removable cylinder for centre with sprins-point for marking centre exactly. Three German silver arms, 17 in. long, each with extension piece with setscrew to lengthen to $27 / 1 / \mathrm{in}$. beyond edge of circle.


No. 1209.
1209. Colby's Protractor, (Patented), German silver limb 12 in. , divided to 15 minutes, Scale graduated as required, in Mahogany Case
each $\$ 6000$
Extra Scales, with any of the usual graduations
This instrument can be used for all kinds of protracting, but it is especially designed for plotting notes of surveys made with the stadia.

The limb is graduated from $0^{\circ}$ to $360^{\circ}, 15$ minutes divisions. Scale on cross-arm has zero mark in centre, and is graduated in both directions in any unit desired. The revolving inner circle with the cross-arm is raised to prevent friction on the paper.

To hold instrument in position, paper weights are placed on the corners of the outer plate.

## PARAGON PROTRACTORS.



No. 1210 .
1210. Crozet Protractor, 8 in., German silver, divided to $\frac{1}{4}$ degrees,

Vernier reading to 1 minute, with tangent screw, in polished Mahogany Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 4000$
This is al very practical protractor. It is used along a straightedge or T square and angles are set off without bringing the centre over the starting point.

1216. Circular German silver Protractor, 8 in., Horncentre and Movable Arm, with Tangent Screw,
div. to $\frac{1}{4}$ degrees, Vernier reading to 1 minte, each $\$ 2000$
1217. do, do. 10 in . " $/ 4 \frac{1}{4}$
" " . 1 "
2400
Polished Mahogany Case for No. 12161217
each $\$ 250 \quad 275$

## PARAGON PROTRACTORS.


1220. Circular German silver Protractor, 6 in., with Horncentre and Movable Arm, div, to $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, Vernier read'g to 3 min ., each 1400
 1222. do. do. 10 ,


Length of arm beyond outer edge of Protractor:
$\begin{array}{cc}122211 / 6 & 12221 / 6 \\ 61 / 6 & \mathrm{in} .\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}1221 / 2 & 12221 / 6\end{array}$
12212. Circular German silver Protractor, 8 in., with Horncentre and Movable Arm, div, to $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, Vernier read'g to 1 minute, each $\$ 1725$ 12221. do. do. 10 in . " $\frac{1}{2}$ " ${ }^{2}$ " ${ }^{2} 1$ " 1 . 2125

The divisions of protractors $12211 / 2$ and 122916 are again as open as of those divided to $1 / 4$ degrees reading to 1 minute Their verniers are therefore twice as long as those of the latter.
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Polished Mahogany Case for } \begin{array}{r}\text { No. } \\ \text { each } \\ \$ 220, \\ \$ 2\end{array} \mathbf{1 2 5}^{25} \\ \hline 250 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## PARAGON PROTRACTORS.


"Copyrignt, 1467, by Ecuitiol \& Esset."
1225. Semicircular German silver Protractor, 6 in., with Horncentre and Movable Arm, div. to $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, Vernier read'g to 3 minutes, each $\$ 1000$ 1226. do. do. 8 in. " $\frac{1}{9}$ " " ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ " 1 minute, " 1400

1228. do. do. with Tangent Screw (see cut No. 1216 page 168),

8 in. div.to $\frac{1}{4}$ degrees, Vernier read'g to 1 minute, . 1800
1229. do, do, 10 " $4 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad$ " $\quad$.


1226直. Semicircular German silver Protractor, 8 in., with Horncentre and Movable Arm,
div. to $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, Vernier read'g to 1 minute each $\$ 1525$ 12272. do. do. 10 in ., " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ " 1 " " 1825

The divisions of protractors $1225 \%$, $1227 / /$ are again as open as of those divided to $/ 4$ degrees reading to one minute. Their verniers are therefore twice as long as those of the latter-
Polished Mahogany Case for No. $1225 \quad 1226$ 1227 1228 each $\quad \$ 1 \begin{array}{lllllllllll} & 75 & 2 & 00 & 2 & 25 & 2 & 00 & 2 & 25 & 2 \\ 0\end{array}$

## PARAGON PROTRACTORS.


1230.1[Semicircular German silver Protractor, 6 in., with Horncentre and Movable Arm, divided to $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, each $\$ 875$
1231. do. 7 in. do. do. divided to $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, ". 1000 Polished Mahogany Case for No. 12801231 each $\$ 175 \quad 200$


No. 1234.
1234. Semicircular German silver Protractor, 5 in, divided to half-degrees, with vernier reading to 3 minutes, perforated centre, Movable Arm extending from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch beyond centre to 2 inches beyond outer edge, in cloth covered velvet lined Box, with Pricker.
each \& 900
Protractor No. 1234 is very light, and handy for field work, for orienting. plotting, \&c as it has the advantage that radii can be drawn very nearly to the centre. The centre is perforated and with the pricker furnished with the instrument the centre can be set exactly on a given point and the point marked.

## PARAGON PROTRACTORS.


1285. Circular German silver Protractor, 5 in., beveled edge, divided to $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 550$

1240. Semicircular German silver Protractor, 4 in., beveled edge,
divided to 1 degree, ........ each $\$ 200$
1241. do. 5 in., " ${ }^{2}+$. ..... . . 250
1242. do. 6 " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " ...... " 300
1243. do. 6 " " $4 \frac{1}{4}$ " ....... 4 4 400

Centre on outer edge
1245. Semicircular German silver Protractor, 4 in., beveled edge, divided to 1 degree, . . . . . . . each
1246. do. 5 in, " " $\frac{1}{2}$ ". ...... ". 200
1247. do. 6 " ". " $\frac{1}{2}$ ". .. ... ". 275
1248. do, 6 " ". " $\frac{1}{2}$ ". ...... " 350
1249. do. 7 ". " " $\frac{1}{2}$ ". ...... ." 375
1250. do. 8 " "4 " $\frac{1}{2}$ ". ..... ". 450

## DRAFTSMAN'S LIMB PROTRACTOR


1251. Draftsman's Limb Protractor, German silver, ..... \& 1000Mahogany Case for No. 1251 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150

This Protractor has blades about 9 inches long. The arc is of 4 in . diameter, graduated to degrees, with vernier reading to 5 minutes. It has a clamping screw which securely holds the blades at any angle and serves as knob handle.

Either blade can be used in contact with $\mathbf{T}$ square, giving any angle and its complement from $0^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$.

It forms a perfect adjustable triangle, and is a finely finished, engine divided tool designed for draughtsman's use and of greater precision and finer workmanship than the steel protractor of like design, No. 1252.

## STEEL PROTRACTORS

1252. Machinist's Limb Protractor, similar to No. 1251, but of steel
(see paragraph above) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 400$
do. do. do. in mabogany Case . . . . 500

1253. Draftsman's Steel Protractor, with Directions . . . . . . each \& 650

$$
\text { do. do. do. in morocco Case . . . . . .. } 775
$$

This Protractor is of sheet steel, graduated on one side to degrees, with vernier reading to 5 minutes. The blade is $81 / 2$ inches long. It is used chiefly in connection with a Tsquare or Straight Edge. Being perfectly flush on both sides, it can be used either side ap and on either edge of the blade. This makes it particularly convenient in dividing circles, transferring angles, drawing oblique lines at right angles to each other or laying off given angles on each side of a line without changing the setting.

## TANGENT PROTRACTOR


1257. Rogers' Tangent Protractor, 10 in . radius, boxwood, with bevels coated with a material resembling ivory, divided on both edges to 10 minutes and numbered 0 to 45 and 45 to $90^{\circ}$
A very convenient and accurate instrument for plotting angles and an efticient substitute for a vernier protractor.

## PLAIN METAL PROTRACTORS



## German Silver.

1260N. Semicircular Protractor, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ in., divided to 1 degree, . , each $\$ 40$

1262 N . do. do. $6 \frac{3}{3} \quad 4 \quad$ 4 $\quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 4 \quad . \quad . \quad$ 4 80




## HORN: PROTRACTORS.


1276. Semicircular Horn Protractor, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ in., divided to 1 degree, each $\$ 14$


Horn Protractors will not lie as flat as Xylonite Protractors.

## PAPER PROTRACTORS



Imprint on
1293 to 1295


Imprint on
No. 1297

Circular.
1293. Vegetable Tracing Paper, 14 in . diam. div. $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ Sheet $15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{x} 21$ in.,each 80
1294. Drawing Paper, 14 " $4 \quad$ " $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ " $15 \frac{1}{2} \times 20$. ${ }^{2} 30$

1296. " 4 " 8 " " $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ " $10 \times 12$ " 4.20

1296T. Vegetable Tracing Paper, 8 .. ". ". $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ " $9 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$. ${ }^{2} \quad 20$

## Semicircular.

1297. Bristol Board, 5 in. diam. div. $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Sheet $5 \frac{1}{4} \times 7$ in., each $\frac{8}{8} 10$
1298. 

5 .. " " $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ " $6 \frac{1}{4} \times 8$ "
with Diagonal Scales, inches to $\frac{1}{100^{t}}$ the , and millimeters . . . 15

XYLONITE PROTRACTORS.


For Xylonite Protractors (transparent) see pages 214, 215.

## B0XW00D AND IV0RY PROTRACTORS.



No. 1320.
1310. Square Boxwood Protractor, $6 \times 1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Whole degrees,

Scales: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$ inch to the foot, Scale of Chords, Diagonal Scales35
1320. Square Ivory Protractor, $6 \times 1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Whole degrees. Scales: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$ inch to the foot, Scale of Chords, Scales of $25,30,35,40,45$ parts per inch, Diagonal Scales 160
1221. Square Ivory Protractor, $6 \times 1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Whole degrees. Scales: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, 1$ inch to the foot, Scale of Chords, Diagonal Scales, Scales of $30,35,40,45,50,60$ parts per inch, Scale of 40 on lower edge
1322. Square Ivory Protractor, $6 \times 2 \mathrm{in}$. Whole degrees. Scales: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot, Scale of Chords, Diagonal Scales, Scale of 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 parts per inch, Scale of 40 on lower edge 435
1823. Square Ivory Protractor, $6 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Half degrees. Scales: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, 1,1 \frac{1}{6}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{3}{6}, 1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot Scale of Chords, Diagonal Scales, Scale of 10, 15, 20, $25,30,35,40,45,50,60$ parts per inch, Scale of 40 on lower edge
1824. Square Ivory Protractor, $8 \times 2 \mathrm{in}$. Whole degrees. Scales: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, 1$ inch to the foot, Scale of Chords, Diagonal Scales, Scales of $20,25,30,35,40,45,50,60$ parts per inch, Scale of 40 on lower edge550
1395. Square Ivory Protractor, $8 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Half degrees. Scales: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, 1,1 \frac{1}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{3}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot, Scale of Chords, Diagonal Scales, Scales of 10, 15, 20, $25,30,35,40,45,50,60$ parts per inch, Scale of 40 on lower edge \% 00
1326. Square Ivory Protractor, $12 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Half degrees. Scales: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{8}, 1,1 \frac{1}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{3}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot, Scale of Chords, Diagonal Scales, Scales of $10,15,20$, $25,30,35,40,45,50,60$ parts per inch, Scale of 40 on lower edge

# PARAGON AND BOXWOOD SCALES. 

Machine-divided. U. S. St'd.

The U. S. St'd. machine-divided Paragon and Boxwood Scales manufactured by us, are of the best selected material, of proper width and thickness, and of finest finish. They are superior in quality and accuracy to any others on the market.

## FLAT SCALES

have manifest advantages over those of triangular or other shape.
Flat Scales lessen the liability to error arising from employing the wrong division.
Flat Scales do not require careful searching for the division wanted, each time the scale is applied.
Flat Scales last much longer than triangular scales, because there is no divided surface in contact with the drawing. (This does not apply to our Patent Triangular Scales, in which the divided surfaces are beveled inwards, to raise them from the paper. See cut page 190.)
Flat Scales can be replaced at less cost than triangular.
Flat Scales can be selected to have only those divisions which are required, instead of a number of other additional divisions, which may never be wanted.
Flat Scales are more convenient to hold in position on the drawing.
Flat Scales present the graduations nearly on a plane with the drawing and not at an inconvenient angle.
We call attention also to the length of scales. For drawings $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot or smaller a 12 -inch scale will answer the purpose well, but for drawings made to a larger scale, an 18 -or even 24 -inch scale will be necessary in order to avoid errors from repeating the scale in setting off one measurement We would therefore recommend 12 -inch as the best length for $\frac{1}{6}$ inch to the foot or smaller, 18 -inch as the best length for $\frac{3}{5}$ to 2 inch to the foot, and 24 -inch for still larger scales.

## BEVELS ON OPPOSITE SIDE.

We furnish any of our flat scales with the two bevels on opposite sides (and carry some of the more frequently used scales of this style in stock. (See No. 1391PR. \&c.)

## IVORY SCALES.

As the demand for ivory scales is very limited, we have discontinued them in our catalogue, but will furnish flat ivory scales to order, with any divisions. Prices, which are subject to the fluctuations in the price of ivory, will be quoted on application.

## Each Scale Stamped Paragon.

## OPEN DIVIDED PARAGON SCALES.

Machine Divided, U. S. St'd.

Paragon Scales are made of the best seasoned Boxwood. The bevels are coated with a material resembling ivory, which will permanently remain white and is not liable to shrink. The Paragon Drafting Scales are a great and decided improvement over all other scales now in use. They combine durability and distinctness, and will not tire nor injure the eyes, because they are even more distinct and legible than Ivory Scales, without their liability to shrink or warp.

## DIVIDED: INCH TO THE FOOT.



No. 1891 P. "Copgright, 1899, by Keuffel \& Esser."
DIVIDED: $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \mathrm{INCH}$ TO THE FOOT.


Scale No. 1892P has the advantage of covering 100 feet on $1 / 8$ inch, 50 feet on $1 / 4$ inch, and 25 feet on $1 / 2$ inch scale.
1398 P. Flat Paragon Scale, 18 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 225$
1894 P. do. 24 " . ............... . . 300
1395 P. do. 24 " div. $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}$ in. to the foot and $\frac{1}{18}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ th inch full size

300


No. 1391PR.
1891PR. Flat Paragon Scale, 12 in ., bevels on opposite sides ...each \$1 25
1392PR. do. $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., " " " . $4 . . .{ }^{2} 135$


No. 1896 P. "Copyright, 18si, by Keattel \& Esser"

DIVIDED: $2,\{, 1\}, 3$ INCHES TO THE FOOT.


Flat Paragon Scales with other divisions, one or both sides divided, made to order, see page 187 .

## Each Scale Stamped Paragon.



No. 1399 P.
1399 P. Flat Paragon Pocket Scale, 6 in.
both sides beveled and divided, $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \times \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 8$ inches to the foot, in leather Sheath

Scales 1399 P, areless than one inch wide and very conve-
nient for the pocket They have all the usual scales employed by the building professions.


No. 1402 P .
1400 P. Flat Paragon Scale, 12 in., both sides beveled and divided,
$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \times \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ inches to foot . . . . . . . each $₹ 200$



## PARAGON CHAIN SCALES.

Machine Divided, U. S. St'd.
DIVIDED: INCHES AND TENTHS.


No. 1415 P .
"Copyright, 18st, by Keation \& Esser."
1410 P. Flat Paragon Chain Scale, 6 in., div. $10 \times 50$ parts to the inch, each $\& 75$

| 6 " |  |
| :---: | :---: |

1412 P. do. 6 .

1413 P. do. 6 ". $4880 \times 100$.
1415 P do 12 ". " $10 \times 50$ ". ". " ${ }^{2}$. 125

1417 P. do. 12 ". " $30 \times 60$ ". ${ }^{14}$ ". ". $^{12} 125$
1418 P. do. 12 " a $^{2} 80 \times 100$ "


No. 1415 PR .
1415PR. Flat Paragon Chain Scale, bevels on opposite sides,
12 in . div. $10 \times 50$ parts to the inch, each $\$ 125$
1416PR. do. 12 ". " $^{2} 20 \times 40$ " $\quad$ "

1418PR. do. 12 ". " $80 \times 100$ " 4 ". " . 150
Flat Paragon Scales with other divisions, one or both sides divided, made to order, see page 187 .

## Each Scale Stamped Paragon.



No. 1419 P.
1419 P. Flat Paragon Pocket Scale, 6 in., both sides beveled and divided, div. 10, 40, 30 and 50 parts to the inch, in leather Sheath each \$ 135

Scales 1419 P , are less than one inch wide and very convenient for the pocket.

DIVIDED: FOOT IN HUNDREDTHS.


No. 1426P.
1495 P. Flat Paragon Chain Scale,
12 in., div. $100 \times 500$ parts to the foot . . . . . . . each $\$ 125$
1426 P. do. 12 " " $200 \times 400$ " " " ..... . . . 125
1427 P. do. 12 " " $300 \times 600$ " " ${ }^{2}$ " . . . . . . . 125
1428 P. do. 12 " ". $800 \times 1000$ " " " " . . . . . . 150
DIVIDED : METRIC MEASURE.


No. 1462 P .

| 1461 P. | do. | 20 | . | / | . | / | " | " |  |  |  |  | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1462 P . | do. | 30 | " | . | " | . | " | " |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| 1463 P . | do. | 50 | " | - | " | " | " | " |  |  |  |  | 25 |



No. 1472 P .
1472 P. Flat Paragon Scale, $30 \mathrm{~cm} .$, div. 32nds. in. and half-mm each $\$ 150$
1473 P. do. 50 . . .. .. ." ." .. . . . . 250

These scales are divided in inches on one edge and in metric measure on the other, which makes them very convenient for converting plans from one system into the other.
Flat Paragon Scales with other divisions, one or both sides divided, made to order, see page 187 .

Each Scale Stamped Paragon.

## METRIC COMPARING SCALE.



No. 1482 P .
1482 P. Flat Paragon Scale, (white facing) 30 cm ., inch and metric comparing scale, div. mm. and 16 ths in . on median line, (no bevels) . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 150$
1483 P. do. do. do. like No. 1482 P, but 50 cm . . . . .. 250

DIVIDED : DIAMETER AND CIRCUMFERENCE.


No. 1480 P ,
1480 P. Flat Paragon Scale, 12 in., divided for diameter and circumference

One edge of this scale is divided in inches to thirty-seconds. the other to spaces 3.1416 in. to lesths. The divisions of the two edges are in the ratio of diameter to circumference of a circle.

## UNDERWRITER'S SCALE.



$$
\text { No. } 148: .
$$

1486. Underwriter's Scale, flat, transparent xylonite, 6 in., both edges beveled, and divided 10 paris to the inch; the inch graduations are carried across the scale
1487. Underwriter's Scale, flat, like No.1486, but $12 \mathrm{in} . .$. . . 200

Flat Paragon Scales with other divisions, one or both sides divided made to order, see page 187

## PARAGON SCALES IN SETS.

Flat Scales in Sets represent the most perfected form of Draftsman's Scales. They are put up and arranged in a manner to make their use the most practical, time saving and economical. The scales are arranged as the illustration shows in a neat and strong mahogany box with a separate space for each scale plainly numbered so that the scale of the desired division can be found at a glance. In this manner the scales, which are as raluable and more delicate than compasses and dividers, are protected as well as the latter. It is unreasonable that scales should be allowed to take care of themselves, while compasses are preserved in velvet-lined cases.

Each Scale Stamped Paragon.


OPEN DIVIDED PARAGON SCALES.
Each Scale has the same division on both edges, one edge reading from left to right, the other edge from right to left. See figure C,
page 187:
1575 P . Set of 4 Paragon Scales, 12 in.

1576 P . Set of 8 Paragon Scales, 12 in .
divided: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 8$ inches to the foot . . . 1150
1577 P . Set of 12 Paragon Scales, 12 in. divided: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,8,4,6$ inches to the foot
and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch full size $4 \quad 1700$
1578 P . Set of 4 Paragon Scales, 18 in.
divided: $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ inch to the foot .......... .. it 1075
1579 P . Set of 8 Paragon Scales, 18 in.
divided: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{x}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ inches to the foot... .4 2025
1580 P . Set of 12 Paragon Scales, 18 in.
divided: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,3,4,6$ inches to the foot and $\frac{1}{18}$ inch full size $\quad 3000$
PARAGON CHAIN SCALES.
Each Scale has two different divisions, one on each edge, each of which is numbered to read both ways. See figure D , page 1s8:
1584 P. Set of 4 Paragon Scales, 12 in.

$$
\text { divided: } 10,20,30,40,50,60,80,100 \text { parts to the inch set } 675
$$

Each Scale has only one division, the same on both edges, and
is numbered to read both ways on each edge:
1592 P . Set of 6 Paragon Scales, 12 in .
divided: $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the inch . . . . set 900
1593 P. Set of 8 Paragon Scales, 12 in.
divided: $10,20,30,40,50,60,80,100$ parts to the inch " 1300
PARAGON METRIC SCALES.
PARAGON METRIC SCALES.
1598 P. Set of 6 Paragon Scales, 30 cm .
divided metric mensure: . 01.02 .03 .05 .025 .0125 if 900
1599 P. Set of 6 Paragon Scales, 50 cm .
divided metric measure: .01 .02 .03 .05 .025.0125 " 1700

## Sets of Scales with other divisions made to order. <br> For Boxwood Scales in Sets see page 186.

## FINE QUALITY BOXWOOD SCALES.

Machine Divided, U. S. St'd.

```
DIVIDED: INCH TO THE FOOT.
```



No. $1391 . \quad$ "Copjright, wer, br Eeatfel \& Eswer."

## 

1390. Flat Boxwood Scale, 6 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \& 50
1391. do. 12 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
1392. do. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.. .......... . . . . . . .. 85

Scales No. 1392 and 1892R have the advantage of covering 100 feet on $1 / 8$ inch, 50 feet on $1 / 4$ inch and 25 feet on $1 / 6$ inch seale.
1393. Flat Boxwood Scale, 18 in. . ................. each 150
1394. do. 24 .. ................. 200
1395. do. 24 . div. $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot and $\frac{1}{1^{2}}$ inch full size a 200


No. 1391 R.
1391 R. Flat Boxwood Scale, 12 in ., bevels on opposite sides ...each \& 75
1392 R. do. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ in., ." ${ }^{2}$. $\quad$. ... . 85


No. 1396.
"Copsright, 2isz, bs Eeuffel \& Esser."
DIVIDED: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ INCHES TO THE FOOT.
1396. Flat Boxwood Scale, 12 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each 875
1397. do. 18 "........................ 150
1398. do. 24 ". .................. 200

1896 R. do. 12 " bevels on opposite sides . . . . . 75


No. 1899.
1399. Flat Boxwood Pocket Scale, 6 in.,
both sides beveled and divided, $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \times \frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ inches to the foot, in leather Sheath . . . . . . . . . . . . . each
Scale 1399 is less than one inch wide, and very convenient for the pocket. It has all the scales usually employed by the building professions.

Flat Boxwood scales with other divisions, one or both sides divided, made to order, see page 187 .

## FINE QUALITY BOXWOOD SCALES.



No, 1402. "Copyright, 1ast, by Keutfel \& Esver"
DIVIDED : $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \times \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 1$ INCHES TO THE FOOT.
1400. Flat Boxwood Scale, 12 in., both sides beveled and divided, each $\$ 120$ 1401. do. 18 " $4 \quad$ 4 $\quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 225$


DIVIDED: INCHES AND TENTHS.


No. 1415.
"Copyrigbt, 186t, by Keullel 4 Esser."
1410. Flat Boxwood Chain Scale, 6 in., div. $10 \times 50$ parts to the inch, each $\$ 50$

1412. do. do. $6 \quad 4 \quad$ ut $30 \times 60$ u $\quad$.







No. 1415 R .
1415 R. Flat Boxwood Chain Scales, bevels on opposite sides,

1419. Flat Boxwood Pocket Scale, 6 in., both sides beveled and divided, div. $10,40,30$ and 50 parts to the inch, in leather Sheath each

885 Scale 1419 is less than one inch wide and very convenient for the pocket.
"Copyright, 18st, by Eeaffel $\&$ Easer."


No. 1420 .
1420. Flat Boxwood Offset Scale, 2 in., div. $10 \times 50$ parts to the inch, each $\$ 50$

$\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}1422 . & \text { do. } & \text { do. } & 2 & 4 & 4 & 30 \times 60 & \text { u } & \text { u } & \text { u } & \text { u } & \text { औ } & 50 \\ 1423 . & \text { do. } & \text { do. } & 2 & 4 & \text { u } & 80 \times 100 & \text { 4 } & \text { u } & \text { u } & \text { u } & \text { u } & 55\end{array}$


## FINE QUALITY BOXWOOD SCALES.



No. 1426.

## DIVIDED : FEET IN HUNDREDTHS.

1425. Flat Boxwood Chain Scale. 12 in., div. $100 \times 500$ parts to the foot, each $\$ 80$
1426. do. do. 12 " " $^{2} 200 \times 400$ " ${ }^{2}$ "
 1428. do. do. 12 " $\quad$ " $800 \times 1000$ "

## MISCELLANEOUS DIVISIONS.

1450. Flat Boxwood Chain Scale, 12 in., div. $10 \times 12$ parts to the inch, each 75



 1480 do. do. 6 a "t 16 ths $\mathrm{in} . \times \mathrm{mm}$. 1481. do, do. 12 " " $^{2}$ " " " $\quad$ " 75


No. 1490 R .
1490R. Flat Boxwood Scale, 12 in., div. Proportional Inches, bevels on opposite sides
each \$ 75
This Scale is designed especially for the use of Mechanical and Machine Draftsmen. It contains the Scales most used in practice : full, $1 / 2,1 / 4$ and $1 / 8$ size in inches, two scales on each edge, with the unit beyond the zero point subdivided.

DIVIDED: METRIC MEASURE.


No. 1550.


METRIC COMPARING SCALE.


No. 1551.

[^4]
## FINE QUALITY BOXWOOD SCALES IN SETS.



## OPEN DIVIDED SCALES.

Each Scale has the sume division on both edges, one edge reading from left to right, other edge from right to left. See figure C, page $18 \pi$.
1575. Set of 4 Boxwood Scales, 12 in.
divided : $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ inch to the foot ........ set
$\$ 425$

> 1576. Set of 8 Boxwood Scales, 12 in.
> divided: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ inches to the foot. A
> 750
1577. Set of 12 Boxwood Scales, 12 in .
divided: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,3,4,6$ inches to the foot, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch full size

1100
1578. Set of 4 Boxwood Scales, 18 in.
divided: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ inch to the foot ........ .. 775
1579. Set of 8 B Boxwood Scales, 18 in. $\quad$ divided: $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ inches to the foot . .. 1425
1580. Set of 12 Boxwood Scales, 18 in .
divided: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,3,4,6$ inches to the foot, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch full size 2100

## CHAIN SCALES.

Each Scale has two different divisions one on each edge, each of which is numbered to read both ways. See figure D, page 188.
1584. Set of 4 Boxwood Scales, 12 in.
divided: $10,20,30,40,50,60,80,100$ parts to the inch set
1585. Set of 8 Boxwood Scales, $412-\mathrm{in}$. Scales, and $42-\mathrm{in}$. Offset

Scales to match, divided: $10,20,30,40,50,60,80$, 100 parts to the inch
Each Scale has only one division, the same on both edges, and is numbered to read both ways on each edge.
1592. Set of 6 Boxwood Scales, 12 in.
divided: $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the inch . . . set 600
1593. Set of 8 Boxwood Scales, 12 in .
divided: $10,20,30,40,50,60,80,100$ parts to the inch
1594. Set of 12 Boxwood Scales, 612 -in. Scales and $62-\mathrm{in}$. Offset

Scales to match, div. : $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the in,
1595. Set of 16 Boxw. Scales, $812-\mathrm{in}$. Scales, and $82-\mathrm{in}$. Offset Scales to match, divided: $10,20,30,40,50,60,80,100$
parts to the inch
1550

## METRIC SCALES.

1598. Set of 6 Boxwood Scales, 30 cm .
divided: metric measure . $01, .02, .03, .05, .025, .0125$. 600
1599. Set of 6 Boxwood Scales, 50 cm .
divided: metric measure $.01, .02, .03, .05, .025, .0125$ " 1100

For Paragon Scales in Sets see page 182. Sets of Scales with other divisions made to order.

## DIRECTIONS <br> FOR ORDERING SPECLAL SCALES.

We are frequently called upon to make Special Scales to order. To avoid error and tedious and delaying correspondence we give directions for ordering such Scales.

We furnish printed forms (schedules) for describing special scales to be made to order. We urgently recommend the use of these printed forms, which we send on request.

There are two distinctly different ways of dividing a scale : the "open divided" and the "full divided or Chain Scale."

## OPEN DIVIDED SCALES

are illustrated under $A, B, C$. They are generally used in architectural or mechanical drawing, and are divided in inches or parts of inches, which represent feet or full inches. The units are marked along the whole length of the edge and only the end units are subdivided to inches and fractions.


Fig. $A$.
"Copyright, 18st, by Kenffel 4 Esser."
Fig. A represents an open divided Scale with four different divisions, two on each edge. Two of these divisions are numbered to read from the right, the other two from the left. (When two divisions are to be placed on one edge, one must be the double of the other like $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{3}, 2 \times 4$, etc.)


Fig. $B$ represents an open divided Scale with two different divisions, one on each edge ; each edge reading from right to left and from left to right.


Fig. $C$.
"Copstight, 1897, by Keuffel \& Eseer."

Fig. $C$ represents an open divided Scale with only one division, the same on both edges; one edge reads from right to left, the other from left to right.

In ordering open divided Scales it is therefore necessary to state that they are to be open divided, also length, shape and material, how many different
divisions are wanted, which on each edge and whether the numbers should read from right to left, or from left to right or both ways. Of course they can read both ways only when there is but one division on each edge. If other than the usual numbering is wanted, this must also be explained in the order.

## FULL DIVIDED OR CHAIN SCALES

are those on which equal divisions and sub-divisions are carried along the whole length of the graduations. Therefore only one kind of division can be made on one edge. They are generally divided to decimals of inches or feet, numbered continuous per 10 divisions, and are used by Surveyors and Civil Engineers, but they can be divided inches to the foot, as shown in figure $E$.

Fig. D. "Copyrigbt, 1887, by Eeuffel \& Esser."

Fig. $D$ represents a Chain Scale, with two different divisions, one on each edge, each of which reads from right to left and from left to right (both ways).


Fig. $E . \quad$ "Copyrght, 385 , by Eeofrel \& Esser."
Fig. $E$ represents a Chain Scale, with two different divisions, one on each edge, each of which reads from left to right.

In ordering Chain Scales it is therefore necessary to state that they are to be Chain Scales, also length, shape and material, which divisions are wanted and whether they should read from right to left, or from left to right, or both ways, and how they are to be numbered.

The price of special scales to order depends on so many factors, that it is not feasible to give any directions for estimating their cost. We shall be pleased to quote a price on receipt of an accurate description of the scale wanted.

The safest way to order a Special Scale is to use our printed forms for ordering scales, which are furnished on request. In the absence of a printed form, state material, shape and length of scale wanted and send a sketch showing divisions and numbering. It is not necessary that the sketch should show correct or actual divisions, if the value of the divisions (in inches, etc.) is stated.

## See note on preceding page, about forms for ordering scales.

Scales with any divisions, also in foreign measures, made to order.

## IVORY AND BOXWOOD SCALES.


1600. Flat Ivory Universal Scale, 12 in., hand divided,
one side $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{3}{4}$, inches to the foot, each 8400 other " $\frac{3}{1}, ~ \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 3,2,2 \frac{1}{4}, 2 \frac{1}{2}, 3$,
Flat Boxwood Universal Scale, 12 in., hand divided, like 1600 . 75

"Copyright, 1s57, by Keatfel \& Esser."
1602. Flat Ivory Universal Scale, 12 in., hand divided, all scales brought to the edge : one side $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1,2 \times \frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { (inches to) } \\ \text { (the foot) } \\ \text { other " } \\ \frac{5}{6}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 2 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6}, 1 \frac{3}{4}, 3\end{array}\right.$ 1603. Flat Boxwood Universal Scale, 12 in., hand divided, like 1602 ". 75

## PLAIN FLAT BOXWOOD SCALES, MACHINE DIVIDED.



$$
\text { Divided: } \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \text { inch to the foot: }
$$




$$
\text { No. } 1610 . \quad \text { "Copyright, 186t, by Eeuffet } \& \text { Esser." }
$$

1609. Flat Boxwood Scale, 12 in., both sides beveled and divided,
$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \times \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ inches to the foot . ....... each $\$ 90$

1610. 

do. $\quad 24$ "
" 200
 No. 1615.
1615. Ivory Plotting Scale, 6 in.each \& 85
1616. Hardwood Plotting Scale, 6 in ..... 15

## TRIANGULAR SCALES.

MACHINE DIVIDED. U. S. ST'D.

## TRIANGULAR PARAGON SCALES.



Improved shape.


Usual shape.

The Paragon Scales have the improved shape, shown in above cut, which prevents the divisions wearing off by friction and insures better contact with the drawing and a better angle of vision. The bevels bearing the divisions are lined with a material resembling ivory, like the Flat Paragon Scales.

Each Scale Stamped Paragon.


No. 1621 P .
Triangular Paragon Scales, Architect's,
1620 P .6 in ., div. $\frac{3}{\frac{2}{2}}, \frac{8}{18}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 8 \mathrm{in}$. to the foot, $\frac{3}{16}$ in., each $\$ 150$






$$
\text { No. } 1631 \mathrm{P} \text {. }
$$

Triangular Paragon Chain Scales, Engineer's,
1630 P .6 in., div. $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the inch . . . each $\$ 150$



1633 P. 24 " " " " " 4 " " "
1634 P .12 " " $20,30,40,50,60,80 \quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ "...$\quad$. 250
1635 P. Triangular Paragon Chain Scale, 12 in . div. $100,200,300,400,500,600$ parts to the foot . 275

## SHEATHS FOR TRIANGULAR SCALES.

 In ordering, please state whether for Paragon, White Edge, Plain Boxwood, or Improved (B) Scale.1619 A. Sheaths for 6 in . scale ..... 20
1619 B. do. 12 ..... 25
1619 C . do. 18 " ..... 40
1619 D. do. 24 " " ..... 50These sheaths are of stout cardboard, lined with velvet.

# TRIANGULAR BOXWOOD SCALES WITH WHITE EDGES. 

MACHINE DIVIDED U. S, ST'D.



$$
\text { No. } 1621 \mathrm{~W} \text {. }
$$

Triangular Boxwood Scales, white edges, Architect's,
1620 W .6 in ., div. $\frac{8}{32}, \frac{8}{18}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ in. to the foot, $\frac{1}{12}$ in., each $\$ 125$






$$
\text { No. } 1631 \mathrm{~W} .
$$

Triangular Boxwood Chain Scales, white edges, Engineer's,
1630 W .6 in., div. $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the inch . . . each $\$ 125$
1631 W. 12 " " " " " " " " " " 4 " .. . " 225
1632W. 18 " " " " " " " " " " " " ... " 400



Triangular Scales of any style, with any divisions, also in foreign measures, made to order.

# TRIANGULAR BOXWOOD SCALES. 

MACHINE DIVIDED U. S. ST'D.


$$
\text { No. } 1621 .
$$

Triangular Boxwood Scales, Architect's,
1620. 6 in . div. $\frac{3}{3}, \frac{\pi}{16}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 3 \mathrm{in}$. to the foot, $\frac{1}{16}$, in., each $\$ 60$
1621. 12 " " " " " " " ." ." ". ". ". " " " " ." 100



|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



No. 1631.
Triangular Boxwood Chain Scales, Engineer's,
1630. 6 in., div. $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the inch .... each $\$ 60$


1639. 24 ." ". " ". ." ". ". a ." ". " . .... . 425
1634. 12 . " $20,30,40,50,60,80$. " . . . . . .. 125
1635. Triangular Boxwood Chain Scale,

12 in., div. $100,200,300,400,500,600$ parts to the foot " 150
1636. Triangular Boxwood Offset Scale, 2 in., to match No. 1630 to 1683 . . . . . . . . . . . .. 60
1638. Triangular Boxwood Combination Scale, 12 in.(copyrighted by Prof. L. F. Rondinella), 1 face (flat) div.: full, $\frac{1}{\mathbf{t}}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ size (proportional inches), 1 face(grooved) $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{10}, x^{3} 2$ inches to the foot, 1 face (grooved) 10x50 parts to the inch

Triangular Scales of any style with any divisions, also in foreign measures, made to order.

For Sheaths for Scales see page 190.

## IMPROVED <br> TRIANGULAR BOXWOOD SCALES.

MACHINE DIVIDED U. S. ST.D.


The shape of these Triangular Scales prevents the wearing of the surface from contact with the drawing while using the scale, and it affords a better angle of vision than the usual shape.


No 1621 B.
Improved Triangular Boxwood Seales, Architect's,
1620 B .6 in., div. $\frac{3}{32}, \frac{3}{18}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ inches to the foot, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. each 875




## No. 1631 B

Improved Triangular Boxwood Chain Scales, Engineer's,
1630 B. 6 in., div. $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the inch . . each 75

1684 B. 12 " $420,30,40,50,60,80$ " "焉" $4 . \ldots .{ }^{4} \quad 150$
1685 B. Improved Triangular Boxwood Chain Scale,
12 in. div. $100,200,300,400,500,600$ parts to the foot .t 175
TRIANGULAR SCALES OF METAL.


No. 1640.
1640. Triangular Metal Scale, 12 in . nickelplated, Architect's,
divided like No. 1621, ................ each \$ 250
1641. do. do. do. 12 in . Engineer's, divided like No. 1631, " 250
1642. do. do. do. 12 in. " " " " 1694 , " 250

## METRIC TRIANGULAR SCALES. (Boxwood.)



No. 1655.


## PAPER SCALES.

PRINTED ON BRISTOL BOARD FROM ENGINE DIVIDED PL.ATES.
$19 \times 134$ inehes.
(Eael scale has only one division, except Nos. 1678, 1639.)

1675. Set A, 6 in Set, div, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1,1 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ in. to the foot, set $\$ 100$


1677. Set C, 6 in Set, div. $10,20,30,40,50,60$ parts to the in. set $\$ 100$

1677 S. Separate Scales, any of the above . . . . . . . . . . . . each 20
1677 T. Separate Scales, div. 2 in., 4 in. to the foot,
66 parts per inch, inches in 16 ths.


No. 1678.
1678. Metric and Inch Comparing Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ meter long, divided 16 ths inches and millimeters30
1679. Metric Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ meter long, div. millimeters . . . . . . . . . 20
1689. Scale of Proportional Inches, 12 in., div. $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t}$ inches . . 10

## PATENT SCALE GUARDS.


1690. Patent Guards for Triangular Scales, German silver . . . each $\$ 20$
1691. do. do. Nickel plated . . . . . 15

## MAP MEASURES.

(CHARTOMETERS.)

1692. Map Measure, 5 in., swiveling metal handle with lock-nut, dial with 2 graduations, Inches : Miles, and Centimeters: Kilometers

8300
1694. Map Measure, watcb pattern, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., dial with 2 graduations: 12 inches in eighths and 25 feet . . . . . each $\$ 200$

To measure a line, the instrument is set to 0 , and the line is carefully followed in one direction by the small projecting tracer wheel bolding the instrument vertical. The index hands on the dial will then indicate the length of the line in feet, inches and eighths inches.


## EXTENSION MEASURES.

These measures are of hardwood with brass mountings and the sections are tongued and grooved. Those in two sections (No. 1696) read opposite the end of the first section for all measurements beyond the first section; in those in three sections the reading is carried from the first to the third section and readings beyond the first and third sections are taken on the second (middle) section. They are all graduated in feet, inches and eighths of inches. They are useful in measuring between fixed points (floor and ceiling, door or window frame posts, aisles, etc.) and also where the object is not aceessible for measuring with a tape.


No. $1696 . \quad$ "Copgrighh 1wn, by Keatlel \& Esser.



No. 1698. "Cuprright, weet, by Eeuffel A Essec,"
1698 D. Extension Measure, 3 feet, 3 fold, extending to 9 feet, each $\$ 500$
1698 E. do. 4 " 3 " ". " 12 " ${ }^{2} \quad 600$
1698 F do. 5 . 3 .

## SHRINKAGE RULES

ENGINE DIVIDED

"Copyright, 18s4, by Eeuffel \& Esser Co."
No. 1701.
These Shrinkage Rules are of hardwood, brass tipped, both sides divided, about $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide by $1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. thick and divided to eights, tenths, twelfths and sixteenths inches. They are superior to all others in quality, accuracy and finish.
1700. Shrinkage Rule, $24{ }^{2} 0=24 \mathrm{in} . \quad(1$ foot $=12.1 \mathrm{in}$.) each $\$ 120$
1701. do. $\left.24 \frac{1}{4}=24 .{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}{ }^{2}=12 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}.\right) \quad$. $\quad 120$
$1701 \frac{1}{2}$. do. $24 \frac{\pi}{8}=24 . . \quad\left(1 \cdot=12 \lambda_{\text {分 in. })} \quad{ }^{2} \quad 120\right.$
1702. do, $24 \frac{1}{2}=24{ }^{2} \quad\left(1{ }^{2}=12 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}.\right) \quad$. $\quad 120$
1703. do. $25=24$ a $\left(1 \quad . \quad=12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}.\right) \quad . \quad 120$
1704. do. $25 \frac{1}{2}=24 " \quad\left(1 \quad "=12 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}.\right) \quad$. $\quad 120$

1706. do. $26_{\frac{3}{4}}=244 \quad\left(1 /{ }^{4}=13 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}.\right) \quad$. $\quad 120$

Rules for any other shrinkage made to order. Prices on application.

## SCALE RULES.


1720. Ivory Joint Rule, 2 feet, 4 fold, German silver mounted, 24 in . to $\frac{1}{4}$ first 6 in . to $\frac{1}{16}, 12 \mathrm{in}$. to $\frac{1}{1 \pi}, 12 \mathrm{in}$. to $\frac{1}{12}$, edge divided: foot to Toें. The inside edges are beveled and have Scales of $\frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, 1$, inches to the foot; inside faces have scales (not brought to edge) of $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ inches to the foot. The main joint is graduated to 5 degrees, for setting off angles .
each $\$ 800$
1721. Boxwood Joint Rule, 2 feet, 4 fold, German silver mounted, 24 in ., to $\frac{1}{2}$, first 5 in . to $\frac{1}{16} .12 \mathrm{in}$. to $\frac{1}{10}, 12 \mathrm{in}$. to $\frac{1}{1}$, edge divided: foot to ${ }_{x}^{1} \frac{1}{6}$. The inside edges are beveled and have scales of $\frac{3}{16}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$, 1 in . to the foot: inside faces have scales (not brought to the edge) of $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{8}, 1 \frac{1}{4}, 1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,3$ inches to the foot. Main joint graduated to 5 degrees, for setting off angles
1722. Boxwood Joint Rule, 2 feet, 4 fold, Brass mounted, 24 in ., divided to $\frac{1}{4}, 12 \mathrm{in}$. to $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}, 12 \mathrm{in}$. to $\frac{1}{76}, 24 \mathrm{in}$. to $\frac{1}{16}$. scales on beveled edges of $\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$ inch to the foot. The main joint is graduated at 45, 60 and 90 degrees.

## K \& E PATENT FOLDING POCKET RULES SPRING JOINT STEEL RULES.



These Rules are made of carefully tempered spring steel, 78 in. wide and graduated on both sides. They fold up smaller than any other rule, the 12 -fold three-foot rule is only 3 in thick $\times 3 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{in}$. long when folded.

The divisions are sharp and accurate and the numbering is very distinct. It runs in opposite directions on the two sides. Thealigning springs at the joints hold the rule in a rigid straight line when it is opened, without in any way interferring with folding it, 1725. K \& E Steel Pocket Rule 1 foot, 4 fold div. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \mathrm{in}$. each $\$ 25$ 1726. do. do. 2 u 8 " 4 do. . $\quad$ 4 50 1727. do. do. 3 u 12 ". do. 4 u $\quad 75$
 1726 D , do. do. 2 . $8 \quad 8 \quad$. $\quad$ do. ${ }^{17} \quad$.. $\quad 70$
 1728. do. $\begin{aligned} & \text { do, } \\ & \text { Leather Sheaths for above rales . . . . . . . . . . . }\end{aligned}$

SPRING JOINTS, HARDWOOD, YELLOW FINISH; 5/8 IN. WIDE.


1730-2. K \&E Pocket Rule, 2 feet. 4 fold, div. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in., metal tips, each $\% 25$
1730-3. do. do. 3 ." 6 . ". do, .. $^{\text {. }}$.| . 35
1730-4. do. do. 4 . 8 ". " do. ". ". .. .. 50
1730-5. do. do. 5 " 10 .. ". do. . ." ". ". 60
1730-6. do. do. 6 "6 12 " ${ }^{2}$." do. .. ." .. ${ }^{2} \quad 75$
1730-8. do. do. 8 .. 16 ". ". do. .. .. .t .. 100
$1730-4 \mathrm{~F}$. K \& E Pocket Rule, numbered feet and inches,

|  |  |  |  |  | 8 | Ol | v. $\frac{1}{16}$ |  | " | * |  | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1730-5 F. | do. | do. | 5 |  | 10 | " | do. | . | " |  |  | 0 |
| $1730-6 \mathrm{~F}$. | do. | do. | 6 |  | 12 | " | do. | . | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | 75 |
| $1730-8 \mathrm{~F}$. | do. | do. | 8 |  | 16 | 4 | do. | " | * |  |  |  |

1730-4D. K \&E Pocket Rule, 4 feet, 8 fold, div. ${ }_{16}^{16} \mathrm{in} . \times \frac{1}{100} \mathrm{ft}$., " ${ }^{\text {. }} 50$ $1730-6 \mathrm{D}$. do. do. 6 " 12 " do. .. " .. 75 1732-4. do. do. 4 .. 8 ". ". $\frac{1}{16}$ in. $\times$ mm... ". .. 50 1780 SP . do. do. 4 ". 8 .. . $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in., with scales and tables .
Nos. 1730 to 1730 SP. are provided with ingenious spring joints, which hold the rule in a straight line when open, so that vertical or horizontal distances may be easily measured. The ends are provided with metal tips (see note, page 199 ).

Rule 1730 SP , is divided on both sides like No. 1730-4. In addition it has scales of $3 / 2$ $1 / 4,3 / 3,1 /$ inch to the foot and a useful table of 22 of the most frequently used ratios and specific gravities.

PLAIN JOINTS, HARDW00D, YELLOW FINISH; $5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. WIDE.


No. 1783-4.
no springs, metal tips.
1733-2. K\&E Pocket Rule, 2 feet, 4 fold, div. $\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in, extra flexible, each $\$ 30$
1733-8. do, do. 3 " 6 " do. " " ${ }^{2}$. 30
1733-4. do. do. 4 " 8 ". do. " 4 ". " 40

> Rules No. 1733 are yery thin and floxible, so that curves and circumferences as small as 5 in. diameter, may be easily measured with them. They have no springs.

No. 1734-3

1734-3. K \& E Pocket Rule, 3 feet, 6 fold, div. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in., no springs, each $\$ 18$ 1734-4. do. do. 4 " 8 " ${ }^{2}$ " ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{2}$ do. ". 25 1735-2. do. do. 2 " 6 " ". ." ." do. ." 15


## SPRING JOINTS, HARDWOOD, YELLOW FINISH; 3/8 in. WIDE. NARROW.

Illustration
16 size


No. 1736-2

1736-2. K \& E Pocket Rule, 2 feet, 6 fold, $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in., metal tips, each $\$ 80$ 1736-3. do. do. 3 ". 9 " do. ". ". " 45
 $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet on both sides, " a a 30
No $1735-2$ to $1737-2$ are made like numbers $1730-2$, etc., but are in 4 -inch joints and only
 ture rules are therefore very convenient for the pocket. They are just as accurate as the larger rules.

For Ivorine (White) Pocket Rules see opposite page.

## K \& E IVORINE FOLDING RULES.

Patented.

Ivorine Pocket Rules are similar to the celebrated K \& E Folding Pocket Rules, but have a white coating on which the black graduations and figures are much more distinct and legible than on the yellow rules. This coating is very durable and permanent, resists heat and moisture and can be cleaned with water, alcohol or oil, so that the nice appearance and distinctness of the rule can be preserved.

The ends of the rule are protected against wear by metal tips of a very practical patented device. They do not obscure the graduations and are securely fastened in place without rivets and flush with the rule. They preserve the correctness of the rule.

SPRING JOINTS, HARDWOOD, IVORINE FINISH ; 5/8 IN. WIDE.


1730-2-Iv. Ivorine Pocket Rule, 2 ft ., 4 fold, div. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in.,metaltips, each $\$ 40$ 1780-8.Iv. do. do. do. 3 " 6 ". " do. " " ." . 50
 1730-5-Iv do. do. do. 5 " 10 ". ${ }^{-1}$ do. ". ." ." . 75 $1730-6$-Iv. do. do. do. 6 " 12 ". ". do. " ${ }^{1 /}$." . 90 1730-8-Iv. do. do. do. 8 " 16 ". ". do. ." ". ". " 120 1730-4-D-Iv. do. do. do. 4 " 8 .| " $\frac{1}{16} \mathrm{in} . \times \frac{1}{100} \mathrm{ft}$." " " 75 1730-6-D-Iv. do. do. do 6 / 12 ". ". do. ". ." ${ }^{\text {. }} 115$ $1730-4$-M-Iv. do. do. do. 4 " 8 ." " $\frac{1}{16} \mathrm{in} . \times \mathrm{mm}$. " " " 60

SPRING JOINTS HARDWOOD, IVORINE FINISH; 3/8 IN. WIDE. NARROW.


1736-2-Iv. Iyorine Pocket Rule, 2 ft ., 6 fold, div. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in., metal tips, each $\$ 50$ 1736-3-Iv. do. do. do. 8 " 9 " " do. " .. ". . 60 1737-2-Iv. do. do. do. 2 " 6 " " $\frac{1}{100} \mathrm{ft} . \times \frac{1}{100} \mathrm{ft}$. ". " 50
1737-M-Iv. do. do. do. 1 meter, 10 fold div. $\frac{1}{16} \mathrm{in} . \times \mathrm{mm}$. .. .. 75

## ROLLING PARALLEL RULES.

## FINEST QUALITY, <br> mandfactured by <br> KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO.

Our Metal Rolling Parallel Rules are constructed to insure the greatest possible accuracy of motion and are also much heavier than those generally offered. The metal guard over the axle is so shaped that it forms a convenient handle.

No. 1751.

## GERMAN SILVER.

1750. Parallel Rule, 9 in., weight about 24 oz ., in plain box each $\$ 850$

1751. do. 15 " " . 40 ." . .. . . . . $^{12} 00$
1752. do. 18 " ". " 54 ." .. ". .. . ." 1500


1754 H . do. 24 .. " ${ }^{2} \quad 10 \mathrm{lb}$. . 4 " . . 3500
Parallel Rule No. 1754 H is extra heavy (about 36 in . thick) and is recommended as the most reliable parallel rule for the most accurate work.

## BRASS.

1755. Parallel Rule, 9 in., weight about 94 oz , in plain box . each \$ 725
1756. do. 12 ." " " 32 ." .. ." ." . . 850


1757. do. 24 ". " ." 22 ." .. .. .. . ." 1800



No. 1760 .
1760. Ebony Rolling Parallel Rule, Brass mountings,
white edges, div. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \mathrm{in}$. to the foot, 12 in ., each \$ 500
1761
1762.
do.
do. do.
do. do.
15
650
do.
18 ". " 750
See Note about Ebony page 223.

1765. Ebony Rolling Parallel Rule, Brass mountings, 9 in. ...each $\$ 275$ 1766. do. do. " 1767. do. do. " 1768 . 40 . 400


For Xylonite Parallel Rules, (transparent edges) see page 216.

## FOLDING PARALLEL RULES.



As the imported wooden Rules warp and shrink when brought into this climate, we have discontinued them and offer only those of our own make which we can recommend and warrant. (See note about Ebony, page 223).

Kguffrl \& Esser Co's. Ebony Parallel Rules, Brass Bars,

|  | 1780 | 1781 | 1782 | 1788 | $\underline{1784}$ | 1785 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 94 in |
| each | \$ 50 | 70 | 90 | 110 | 150 | 225 |


1920. Hard Rubber Folding Parallel Rule, nickelplated bars, 6 in., each 875

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

1922. " ". " do. ." "1 12 ". . 125
1923. " "



## SIGSBEE'S PATENT PARALLEL RULES.




These Parallel Rules have nickelplated brass mountings and the bars are piroted, $s 0$ that the rule can be laid over, (stepping) to cover any distance.

## HARD RUBBER DRAWING TOOLS



To enable buyers to know that they are obtaining our hard rubber goods, we stamp each piece with our firm name and trade mark.


## HARD RUBBER TRIANGLES.


1802. Improved Hard Rubber Triangles, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

|  | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad$ in.

1804. Improved Hard Rubber Triangles, 45 degrees,

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccc} 
& 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 & 14 & 16 \mathrm{in} . \\
\text { each } \$ & 25 & 45 & 65 & 95 & 130 & 185 & 250
\end{array}
$$

The K \& E Co. Improved HardIRubber Triangles have bevels on their inner edges. from :opposite faces (surfaces) so that they can be readily picked up by catching the finger nail under the bevel when taking hold of them. See description page 208.


For Xylonite, Steel, German Silver and Wood Triangles, see pages 208, 219, 223.

## HARD RUBBER CURVES.



No. 1820.
1820. Hard Rubber Curves:

No. 1 each $\$ 35$

- 2 a 35
". 3 " 50
" 4 ". 50
" 5 4 35
" 6 " 35
No. 8 each $\$ 20$
" 9 ". $\quad 20$
No. 15 each $\$ 35$
" 16 " 30
" 17 a 35
" 18 " 35
" 19 a 45
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { u } & 20 & \text { " } & 45 \\ \text { ". } & 21 & \text { " } & 45\end{array}$

No. 22 each $\$ 35$
" 23 " 35
" 24 " 60
" 25 " 35
" 26 " 35
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { " } & 27 & \text { " } & 75\end{array}$
" 29 " 150


Ell

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AHAPAAANANASAABAS

## HARD RUBBER SHIP CURVES.

1836. Separate Hard Rubber Copenhagen Ship Curves. (See cuts opposite.

| No. | each | No. | each | No. | each | No. | each | No. | each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | \$ 100 | 56 | \$100 | 80 | $8 \quad 40$ | 104 | 830 | 128 | \$ 30 |
| 32 | 100 | 57 | 60 | 81 | 40 | 105 | 35 | 129 | 40 |
| 33 | 100 | 58 | 60 | 82 | 40 | 106 | 40 | 180 | 40 |
| 34 | 100 | 59 | 60 | 83 | 40 | 107 | 40 | 181 | 40 |
| 85 | 100 | 60 | 50 | 84 | 40 | 108 | 40 | 132 | 40 |
| 36 | 100 | 61 | 60 | 85 | 40 | 109 | 50 | 133 | 40 |
| 37 | 100 | 62 | 60 | 86 | 40 | 110 | 60 | 134 | 40 |
| 38 | 100 | 68 | 60 | 87 | 50 | 111 | 40 | 135 | 40 |
| 39 | 100 | 64 | 60 | 88 | 60 | 112 | 50 | 186 | 35 |
| 40 | 100 | 65 | 60 | 89 | 60 | 113 | 40 | 187 | 30 |
| 41 | 100 | 66 | 40 | 90 | 50 | 114 | 35 | 138 | 40 |
| 42 | 100 | 67 | 40 | 91 | 50 | 115 | 40 | 139 | 40 |
| 43 | 100 | 68 | 40 | 92 | 40 | 116 | 40 | 140 | 40 |
| 44 | 100 | 69 | 40 | 93 | 40 | 117 | 85 | 141 | 40 |
| 45 | 100 | 70 | 40 | 94 | 85 | 118 | 25 | 142 | 40 |
| 46 | 100 | 71 | 40 | 95 | 40 | 119 | 35 | 143 | 35 |
| 47 | 100 | 72 | 40 | 96 | 40 | 120 | 35 | 144 | 40 |
| 48 | 80 | 78 | 40 | 97 | 40 | 121 | 30 | 145 | 40 |
| 49 | 60 | 74 | 40 | 98 | 50 | 122 | 30 | 146 | 40 |
| 50 | 60 | 75 | 40 | 99 | 40 | 123 | 25 | 147 | 40 |
| 51 | 60 | 76 | 40 | 100 | 40 | 124 | 25 | 148 | 40 |
| 52 | 50 | 77 | 40 | 101 | 40 | 125 | 25 | 149 | 40 |
| 53 | 50 | 78 | 40 | 102 | 30 | 126 | 25 | 150 | 40 |
| 54 | 80 | 79 | 40 | 103 | 35 | 127 | 25 | 151 | 40 |
| 55 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1836-S. Set of 121 Hard Rubber Copenhagen Ship Curves. Nos. 31 to 151, as listed under No. 1836, in Hardwood Case. . . Set $\$ 5600$


## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO'S. RAILROAD CURVES



AWARDED

## THE ONLY MEDAL

at The national exposition
0 F
RAILWAY APPLIANCES
CHICAGO, 1883.


## HARD RUBBER RAILROAD CURVES.

These curves are cut by special machinery and are true circular curves. They are the same on both edges, so that either edge can be used. Our curves will be found far more accurate than any others. Their edges have the same hand finish (not polish) as our other hard rubber tools.

They are put up in handsome hardwood cases, those of sets 1812 to 1846 having partitions to prevent warping of the curves from mntual pressure while in the box. See description on page 215 .

1840. Hard Rubber Railroad Curves, 10 in set, viz: $12,24,36,48$, $60,72,84,96,108,120 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden box . . set \& 775
1841. Hard Rubber Railroad Curves, 17 in set, viz: 12, 15, 18, 21, $24,27,30,33,36,39,42,45,48,51,54,57,60$ in. radius, in wooden box .
1849. Hard Rubber Railroad Curves, 40 in set, viz : 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, $8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36$, $39,42,45,48,51,54,57,60,66,72,78,84,90,96$, $102,108,114,120 \mathrm{in}$. radius, 1 curve $1^{\circ}$ to 100 foot scale 57.30 in ., 1 curve $2^{\circ}$ to 100 foot scale 28.65 in ., in wooden box with Partitions.

1845. Hard Rubber Railroad Curves with Tangent, 55 in set, viz. : 8, $34,4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,7,8,9,10,11,12,18,14,15,16,17$, $18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,30,32,34$, $35,36,38,40,45,50,55,60,65,70,75,80,90,100$, $110,120,180,140,150,160,170,180,190,200 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden box with Partitions. . . . . . . . . . . set $\$ 4000$

1846. Hard Rubber Railroad Curves, with Tangent, marked in degrees and inches to scale 100 feet $=1$ inch, 41 in set, viz.:

| $0^{*} .30^{\prime}=114.59 \mathrm{in}$. | $3^{\circ} .80^{\prime}=16.37 \mathrm{in}$. | $6^{\circ}=9.55 \mathrm{in}$. | $8^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=6.75 \mathrm{in}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1^{\circ} . \quad=57.30 \mathrm{c}$ | $8^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=15.28 \quad 4$ | $6^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=9.17 \quad$, | $8^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=6.55$ |
| $1^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=45.84 \quad$ u | $4^{\circ}=14.33 \mathrm{c}$ | $6^{\circ} .80=8.82$ | $9^{\circ}=6.87$ |
| $1^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=38.20 \quad$ " | $4^{\circ} .15=13.48$ | $6^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=8.49$ | $9^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=6.20$ |
| $1^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=32.74$ " | $4^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=12.73 \quad$ u | $7^{\circ}=8.19$ | $9^{\circ} .80^{\prime}=6.04$ |
| $2^{\circ}=28.65 \mathrm{l}$ | $4^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=12.07$ | $7^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=7.91$ | $9^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=5.88$ |
| $2^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=25.47$ u | $5^{\circ}=11.46$ | $7^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=7.64$ | $10^{\circ}=5.74$ |
| $2^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=22.92$ | $5^{\circ} .15=10.92$ u | $7^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=7.40$ | $10^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=5.48$ |
| $2^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=20.84$ | $5^{\circ} .30=10.42 \quad$ " | $8^{\circ}=7.17$ | $11^{\circ}=5.22$ |
| $3^{\circ}=19.10 \quad 4$ | $5^{\circ} .45=9.97 \mathrm{l}$ | $8^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=6.95$ | $11^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=4.99$ |
| $3^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=17.63$ |  |  |  |

in wooden Box with Partitions . . . . set $\$ 3000$
These Hard Rubber Railroad Curres are made to correct radii, to a scale of a inch $=100$ feet, both edzes having the same radius. Formula: radius $=1 / 2$ chord $\div \sin$. 16 angle $=50 \div \sin 1 / 2$ angle. The short tangents are very useful, as they enable correct locating of the beginning of the curve on the drawing by means of the radial line separating the tangent from the curve.

## SEPARATE RAILROAD CURVES.

Railroad Curves as described above, to any desired scale, cut to order:
1847. Separate Hard Rubber Railroad Curves . . . . . . . each \$ 75 1847T do. do. do. with Tangent . " 90

## CURVE RADIATOR.


1843. Curve Radiator, Hard Rubber, 9 in. . .......... each $\$ 150$

A convenient tool for erecting perpendiculars (radii, secants) on curves. It can be used from either the convex or the concave edge of the curve. The drawing edge of the arm gives the radius.


For Xylonite (transparent) Railroad Curves, see page 217. For Pearwood and Cardboard Curves, see page 228.

## XYLONITE DRAWING TOOLS.

(Transparent.)
The Xylonite which we use in manufacturing our goods, is made specially for such tools and stands better than the material generally used.

## IMPROVED XYLONITE TRIANGLES.



THE OLO WAY.


THE NEW WAY,

The K. \& E. Co. Improved Xylonite Triangles have bevels on their inner edges from opposite faces (surfaces) so that they can be readily picked up by catching the finger nail under the bevel when taking hold of them.

Draftsmen who have experienced the great annoyance of blurring a fresh ink-line in trying to shift or remove a triangle, will readily appreciate this importans althongh simple improvement.

1855. Improved Xylonite Triangles, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

|  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | in. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each | $\$$ | 25 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 65

1855-1. Improved Xylonite Triangles, $22 \frac{1}{2} \times 67 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees,

|  | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | in. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| each 8 | 25 | 40 | 55 | 75 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 65 | 2 |
| 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1856. Improved Xylonite Triangles, 45 degrees,

|  |  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |  | 12 | 13 |  | 14 | 16 | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each | 8 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 95 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 65 | 1 | 90 | 2 | 20 | 35 | 15 |
| :--- | :--- |



For Hard Rubber Triangles see page-202.
For Metal Triangles see page 219.
For Wood Triangles see page 223.

No. 1857 A



1857A. Xylonite Triangles for roof pitches, 6 in set set 8300

No. 1857 B.



1857B. Xylonite Triangles for embankments, 8 slopes on 6 templets, set $\$ 450$

1858. Xylonite Lettering Templets, 3 in set
set $\$ 200$
1859. Xylonite Lettering Triangles, 8 in set
150

## BLACK XYLONITE SPLINES.


:These Splines are grooved as shown in the section, to admit the finger of the weights which hold them in position.

For Spline Weights, Pearwood Splines and Sets of Splines see page 226.

XYLONITE CURVES. (Transparent.

1860. Xylonite Curves, (Transparent)


For Hard Rubber Curves see page 203.
For Bearwood Curves see page 225.

## LOGARITHMIC SPIRAL CURVE.

 (Transparent.)1861. Logarithmic Spiral Curve, Xylonite, 8 in., with Directions, each \& 175 This curve is constructed mathematically and contains every curve within the limit of its size. It is a tool of large scope and useful also for various calculations. Full Directions are furnished with it.


No. 1861.

## XYLONITE (Transparent) ELLIPSES, HYPERBOLAS, PARABOLAS.


1862. Xylonite Ellipses, set of 10 , major axis, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in . (by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.) set $\$ 350$
 The ratio of the axis of Ellipses is $8: 4$. Both axes are marked correctly. 1862B. Xylonite Hyperbolas, set of 8 , height 2 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. (by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.) set 8275 1862C. " Parabolas " 8, " $1 \frac{1}{4}$ " $5 \frac{5}{8}$ " " $^{5} \frac{5}{6}$ " " $^{2} 75$ 1862D. " " $4 \quad 8, \quad$ D $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 14 " " $1 \frac{1}{2}^{4} \quad$ " 600 The Hyperbolas and Parabolas have 4 in. base.
For Pearwood Ellipses, Hyperbolas and Parabolas see page 226.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { XYLONITE (Transparent) CURVES } \\
& \text { FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. }
\end{aligned}
$$



No. 1863.

1868. Xylonite Curves for Mechanical Engineers, set of 10, in wooden Box

For Hard Rubber Curves like 1863, see page 205.

## XYLONITE SHIP CURVES.

No. 1864.
Illustration about $\frac{1}{5 i z e}$.


## XYLONITE SHIP CURVES

Transparent

1864. Separate Xylonite Copenhagen Ship Curves, (see cuts opposite)

No. 31 each $\$ 125$ No. 62 each $\$ 75$ No. 92 each \& 50 No. 122 each $\% 35$

| 32 | " |  | 25 | 63 | " | 75 | 98 | . | 50 | 123 | " | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | " | 1 | 25 | 64 | - | 75 | 94 | " | 45 | 124 | " | 30 |
| 34 | " | 1 | 25 | 65 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 75 | 95 | " | 50 | 125 | . | 30 |
| 35 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 66 | . | 50 | 96 | " | 50 | 126 | " | 30 |
| 36 | " | 1 | 25 | 67 | . | 50 | 97 | " | 50 | 127 | . | 30 |
| 87 | " | 1 | 25 | 68 | " | 50 | 98 | " | 50 | 128 | * | 35 |
| 88 | " | 1 | 25 | 69 | 4 | 50 | 99 | " | 50 | 129 | . | 50 |
| 39 | " | 1 | 25 | 70 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 50 | 100 | * | 50 | 130 | " | 50 |
| 40 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 71 | 4 | 50 | 101 | . | 50 | 131 | * | 50 |
| 41 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 72 | * | 50 | 102 | . | 40 | 132 | - | 50 |
| 42 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 73 | " | 50 | 103 | . | 50 | 133 | * | 50 |
| 43 | ${ }^{4}$ | 1 | 25 | 74 | $\cdots$ | 50 | 104 | * | 35 | 134 | * | 50 |
| 44 | , | 1 | 25 | 75 | " | 50 | 105 | * | 45 | 135 | * | 50 |
| 45 | " | 1 | 25 | 76 | " | 50 | 106 | 4 | 50 | 136 | " | 45 |
| 46 | \% | 1 | 25 | 77 | . | 50 | 107 | . | 50 | 137 | * | 35 |
| 47 | " | 1 | 25 | 78 | 4 | 50 | 108 | . | 50 | 138 | " | 50 |
| 48 | - | 1 | 00 | 79 | 4 | 50 | 109 | . | 65 | 139 | * | 50 |
| 49 | " |  | 75 | 80 | . | 50 | 110 | * | 75 | 140 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 50 |
| 50 | " |  | 75 | 81 | * | 50 | 111 | " | 50 | 141 | * | 50 |
| 51 | * |  | 75 | 82 | * | 50 | 112 | * | 65 | 142 | * | 50 |
| 52 | $\cdots$ |  | 65 | 83 | * | 50 | 113 | * | 50 | 148 | + | 45 |
| 53 | " |  | 65 | 84 | * | 50 | 114 | * | 45 | 144 | . | 50 |
| 54 | " | 1 | 00 | 85 | * | 50 | 115 | - | 50 | 145 | . | 50 |
| 55 | 4 |  | 70 | 86 | * | 50 | 116 | " | 50 | 146 | . | 50 |
| 56 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 87 | " | 65 | 117 | * | 45 | 147 | . | 50 |
| 57 | " |  | 75 | 88 | * | 75 | 118 | * | 45 | 148 | * | 50 |
| 58 | " |  | 75 | 89 | 4 | 75 | 119 | " | 45 | 149 | . | 50 |
| 59 | " |  | \% 5 | 90 | " | 65 | 120 | " | 45 | 150 | * | 50 |
| 60 | - |  | 65 | 91 | . | 65 | 121 | " | 35 | 151 | * | 50 |
| 61 | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1865 S. Set of 121 Xylonite Copenhagen Ship Curves, containing one each curve as listed under No. 1864, in hardwood Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per set
$\$ 7000$

For Hard Rubber Ship Curves see page 205.
" Pearwood " " " " 227.

## XYLONITE PROTRACTORS.

(Transparent)

1868.

1866. Xylonite Protractor Triangle, $30 \times 60^{\circ}$, 5 in ., div, to $1^{\circ}$ each $\$ 45$

| " | u | u | " | 6 | u | u | 1 | u | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


1867. Xylonite Protractor Triangle, $45^{\circ}$. 5 in . div. to $1^{\circ}$ is 50


These Protractors are intended to replace the unsatisfactory horn protractors. As they are hand-divided they will not take the place of the fine engine-divided protractors for professional use.


Transparent. Engine Divided. Fine Quality.
1868 A. Xylonite Semicircular Protractor, no bevel, 5 in . div. to $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ each $\$ 150$

| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | " | 4 | $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ | 4 | 1 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ | 4 | 2 | 25 |



| For | Metal | Protractors | see | page | 167. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | Horn | " | " | " | 174. |
| " | Paper | . | " | " | 175. |
| " | Ivory | ". | " | " | 176. |

## FINE XYLONITE PROTRACTORS.

ENGINE DIVIDED, BEVELED EDGE.


No. 1869 and 1869 W.


No. 1872 and 1872 W .

## Transparent

1869. Semicircular Xylonite Protractor, beveled edge, 6 in , $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, each $\$ 275$


1870. do. do. do. $\quad$. 48 u $\frac{1}{\circ}^{\circ}$ " 450
1871. do. do. do. "4 " 10 " $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \text {. }\end{aligned}$

## Opaque, White

1869W. Semicircular Xylonite Protractor, beveled edge, 6 in., $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, each \$2 75 1870W. do. do. do. 4 . 8 . $8 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ " 350 1871W. Circular do. do. 4 $\quad$ d 6 " $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ " 350 1872W. do. do. do. ". ." 8 " $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ " 450 1873 W . do. do. do. " " 10 " $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ " 500

## RAILROAD CURVE PROTRACTORS.



No. 1878. (Transparent)
1877. Xylonite Railroad Curve Protractor, 8 in., divided to half degrees, with circular Curves $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}, 1^{\circ}, 1 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 2 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 3 \frac{1}{2}$, $4^{\circ}, 5^{\circ}, 6^{\circ}, 7^{\circ}, 8^{\circ}$, scale $400 \mathrm{fret}=1$ inch each \$ 275
1878. Xylonite Railroad Curve Protractor, 10 in., divided to half degrees, with circular Curves, $1^{\circ}, 1 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}, 2 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 3 \frac{1^{\circ}}{}{ }^{\circ}$, $4^{\circ}, 5^{\circ}, 6^{\circ}, 7^{\circ}, 8^{\circ}, 10^{\circ}, 12^{\circ}, 14^{\circ}, 16^{\circ}, 18^{\circ}, 20^{\circ}$ scale 100 feet $=1$ inch.

XYLONITE-LINED PARALLEL RULES.
(Transparent Edges)


No. 1883.
each
1881. Xylonite Lined Rolling Parallel Rule, nickelplated mountings. 9 in. $\$ 350$ 1882. do. do. do. do. ." ." 12 " 425 1883. do. do. do. do. .. .. 15 " 500 1884. do. do. do. do. .. .. 18 . 600
1885. do, do. do. do. .. .. 24 .. 800

These Parallel Rules are substantially made and very accurate. The blade is of maple with beveled transparent Xylonite edges.

## STRAIGHTEDGES AND T SQUARES <br> With Transparent XYLONITE EDGES.

"Wopyright, 1504, Ly heudtel $\&$ Esser Co."


No. 1886.
1886. Xylonite Lined Straightedges, Maple, square edges,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$$18 <br> 75 | 24 | 100 | 125 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
|  | 150 | 180 | 220 | 300 | 400 |  |  |  |



1887 Xylonite Lined T Squares, Maple blade, ebonized fixed head, $\begin{array}{ccccccccc}15 & 18 & 24 & 30 & 36 & 42 & 48 & 54 & 60 \mathrm{in} . \\ \text { each } \$ 100 & 110 & 150 & 185 & 215 & 250 & 800 & 400 & 500\end{array}$ 1888. Xylonite Lined T Squares, Maple blade, ebonized shifting head, K. \& E. Co. pattern, with 2 fine brass swivels. The 15 and 18 -in. squares have one swivel.

| 15 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 in . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each 8160 | 190 | 245 | 280 | 320 | 360 | 420 | 525 | 625 |



For other Straightedges and T Squares see: Steel-page 221, Wood-page 229.



MAKING OF WOODEN TOOLS, LEVELING RODS, ETC.-FACTORIES, HOBOKEN, N. J.



FINISHING WOODEN GOODS.-FACTORIES, HOBOKEN, N. J

KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO'S. RAILROAD CURVES


## XYLONITE RAILROAD CURVES.

## (Transparent)

These curves are cut with the same precision as our hard rubber and pearwood railroad curves and they are of the same superior special xylonite which we employ in the manufacture of other tools of this kind. They are put up in improved partitioned boxes (except set 1891), which prevent warping of the curves from mutual pressure while in their box. As the values of the contained curves are stamped on each compartment, the required curve is easily found.
1891. Xylonite Railroad Curves, 17 in set, viz: $12,15,18,21$, $24,27,30,33,36,39,42,45,48,51,54,57,60 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box . . . . . . . . . . . . . . set \& 1500

1891 A. Xylonite Railroad Curves, 30 in set, viz : $1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,3 \frac{1}{2}$, $4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,18,20,22,24$, $26,28,30,35,40,45,50,60 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box with Partitions

1891 B. Xylonite Railroad Curves, 50 in set, viz.: $1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3$, $3 \frac{1}{2} 4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}, 6,6 \frac{1}{2}, 7,7 \frac{1}{2}, 8,8 \frac{1}{2}, 9,9 \frac{1}{2}, 10,10 \frac{1}{2}, 11$, $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32,34,36,38$, $40,45,50,55,60,65,70,75,80,85,90,95,100,110$, 120 in . radius, in wooden Box with Partitions


1891 C. Xylonite Railroad Curves, with Tangent, 55 in set, viz. : $3,3 \frac{1}{2}, 4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17$, $18,19,20,2122,28,24,25,26,27.28,30,32,34,35,36$, $38,40,45,50,55,60,65,70,75,80,90,100,110,120$, $130,140,150,160,170,180,190,200 \mathrm{in}$ radius, in wooden Box with Partitions .

1891 D. Xylonite Railroad Curves, with Tangent. marked in degrees and inches, to scale 100 feet $=1$ inch, 41 in set, viz.:
 1891 E. Xylonite Railroad Curves, with Tangent, marked in degrees and inches, to scale 100 feet $=1$ inch, 55 in set, viz. :

| $15^{\prime}=239.18$ in | $3^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=15.28$ i | $7^{\circ} .15{ }^{\prime}=7.91 \mathrm{in}$. | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=114.59$ | $4^{\circ}=14.33 \mathrm{c}$ | $7^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=7.64 ~=~$ | $12^{\circ}$. $=4.78$ |
| $0^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=76.39$ " | $4^{\circ} \cdot 15^{\prime}=13.48$ | $7^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=7.40$ | $12^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=4.59$ " |
| $1^{\circ} .=57.30 \mathrm{c}$ | $4^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=12.73$ " | $8^{\circ}=7.17$ | $13^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}=4.42 \mathrm{l}$ |
| $1^{0} .15^{\prime}=45.84 \quad 4$ | $4^{2} .45^{\prime}=12.07$ a | $8^{\circ} \cdot 15^{\prime}=6.95 \quad$. | $13^{\circ} .30=4.25 \quad "$ |
| $1^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=38.204$ | $5^{\circ}=11.46 \cdot$ | $8^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=6.75 ~ c$ | $14^{\circ}=4.10$ |
| $1^{\circ} 45^{\prime}=32.74$ " | $5^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=10.92$ " | $8^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=6.55$ | $14^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=3.96$ |
| $2^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}=2865 \mathrm{c}$ | $5^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=10.42$ | $9^{\circ}=6.37$ | $15^{\circ}=3.83$ |
| $2^{\circ} \cdot 15^{\prime}=25.47 \mathrm{c}$ | $5^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=9.97$ | $9^{\circ} .15^{\prime}=6.20 \mathrm{l}$ | $16^{\circ}=3.59$ |
| $2^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=2292$ " | $6^{\circ}=9.55$ | $9^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=6.04$. | $17^{\circ}=3.38$ |
| $3^{*} .45-20.84$ " | $6^{\circ} .15=9.17 \cdot$ | $9^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=5.88$ | $18^{\circ}=3.20$ |
| $=1910$. | $6^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=8.82 \mathrm{c}$ | $10^{\circ}$. $=5.74$ | $19^{\circ}=3.03$ |
| $3^{\circ} \cdot 15^{\prime}=17.63$ a | $6^{\circ} .45^{\prime}=8.49$ | $10^{\circ} .30^{\prime}=5.48 \quad \mathrm{c}$ | $20^{\circ}=2.8$ | $3^{\circ}, 30^{\prime}=16.37 .$.

$=8.19$ "
$11^{\circ}=5.22 \mathrm{a}$
in wooden Box with Partitions . . . set $\$ 5500$
These Xylonite Railroad Curves are made to correct radii, to a scale of ${ }^{1}$ inch $=100$ feet, both edges having the same radius. Formula : radius- $1 / 2$ chord + sin. 1/ angle $-50+\sin$. 1, angle. The short tangents are very useful, as they enable
the beginning of the curve to be correctly located on the drawing by means of the radia line separating the tangent from the curve.

## SEPARATE RALLROAD CURVES.

Railroad Curves, as described above, to any desired scale, cut to order:
1891 F. Separate Xylonite Railroad Curves. . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 100$ 1891 G . do. do. do. with Tangent.... .. 120

CURVE RADIATOR.

$$
\searrow
$$

No. 1891 R.

1891 R. Curve Radiator, Xylonite, 9 in
A convenient tool for erecting perpendiculars (radii, secants) on curves. It ean be nsed on either the convex or the concave edge of the curve. The drawing edge of the arm gives the radius.

For Hard Rubber Railroad Curves, see page 206.
For Pearwood and Cardboard Curves, see page 228.

## METAL TRIANGLES.

## STEEL, NICKELPLATED.



No. 2000.

2001.

2002.

2003.
2000. Steel Triangles, nickelplated, solid, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

$$
\begin{array}{cccc} 
& 2 \frac{1}{2} & 3 & 4 \\
\text { each } \$ & 65 & 75 & 80
\end{array}
$$

2001. Steel Triangles, niekelplated, solid, 45 degrees,
each $8 \stackrel{2}{65}$
$2 \frac{7}{7} \mathrm{in}$.
2002. Steel Triangles, nickelplated, open centre, $30 \times 60$ degrees,
$6 \quad 7$
8
$10 \frac{1}{2}$
15 in.
each $\$ 320 \quad 350 \quad 385 \quad 425 \quad 650$
2003. Steel Triangles, nickelplated, open centre, 45 degrees,
$\begin{array}{ccccc} \\ \text { each } \$ 8 & 5 & 50 & 850 & 425 \\ 50 & 550 & 650\end{array}$
GERMAN SILVER.


No. 2005.

2006.

2007.

2008.
2005. German Silver Triangles, solid, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

each $\$$| 8 | 3 | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | 70 | 80 |

2006. German Silver Triangles, solid, 45 degrees,

$$
\text { each } 8 \quad \underset{60}{2} \quad \frac{27}{70} \mathrm{in} \text {. }
$$

2007. German Silver Triangles, open centre, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text { each } \$ 250 & 275 & 800 & 400 & 500 & 650
\end{array}
$$

2008. German Silver Triangles, open centre, 45 degrees,
each $\$ 2{ }^{5} 50$
$2^{6} 75$
$4{ }^{8} 00$
10
500
12 in. 650

No. 2007 and 2008 have ivory buttons near the corners, to prevent soiling of the drnwing. These buttons are thin and flat, to leave no impression on the paper.

For Hard Rubber Triangles see page 202.
For Xylonite (transparent) Triangles see page 208.
For Wood Triangles see page 223.

## STEEL STRAIGHTEDGES.



No. 2018.
2018. Steel, flexible, enameled, one side white, other side black.

| 15 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 60 | 72 in. long. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 in. wide. |

each $\$ 1 \begin{array}{lllllllllllll}00 & 1 & 20 & 1 & 60 & 2 & 20 & 2 & 65 & 3 & 10 & 3 & 70 \\ 4 & 60 & 5 & 50\end{array}$
The Flexible Steel Straightedges are of well tempered spring steel 0.02 in , thick, and are coated with a flexible permanent enamel. They can be coiled up without injury, for carrying in hand baggage. (The 48 -in. straightedge weighs but 10 oz .).


No. 2020.


No. 2022.
1


No. 2030.
2020. Steel, nickelplated, with square edges,

| 15 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 60 | 72 in . long |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11, | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | 3 " wide |
| $\frac{1}{20}$ | $\frac{1}{81}$ | $\frac{1}{15}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{14}$ | $\frac{1}{17}$ | 1f " thick |
| ch \$ 110 | 125 | 190 | 275 | 350 | 450 | 600 | 850 | 00 |

2022. Steel, nickelplated, with square edges, Extra heavy.

| 36 | 42 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 in . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{8}{4}$ | 8 | $3 \frac{1}{4}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ a wide |
| $5^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $\frac{5}{817}$ | $\frac{11}{4}$ | ${ }_{18}$ | $1 \frac{13}{4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2} / 4$ thick |
| each \$ 525 | 660 | 825 | 1125 | 1475 | 1900 | 2400 |

2030. Steel, nickelplated, one edge beveled,

| 15 | 18 | 94 | 80 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 60 | 72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 112 | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | 3 " wide |
| 18 | $\frac{1}{16}$ | ${ }^{18}$ | $\frac{1}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{14}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{5}{12}$ " thick |
| ach \$ 175 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 650 | 800 | 1100 | ${ }^{\text {82 }}$ |

D. Dividing Steel Straightedges to sixteenths inches . . . per foot $\$ 100$

## STEEL T SQUARES.

 nickelplated blades.
2040. Protractor T Squares, Steel Blade nickelplated with German silver double Protractor Head, the outside one reading to 1 minute, the inside one to 5 minutes, both with vernier.

| 24 | 30 | 36 | in. long |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | " wide |
| each $\$ 2800$ | 3000 | 3200 |  |

The double protractor makes this $\mathbf{T}$ square especially adapted for plotting and of great advantage in mapping mine surveys. In this connection see also


Paragon Drafting Instrument No. 1190, page 164.

2043. : Liach r T Square, Steel Blade nickelplated, shifting Bronze Head with Protractor divided to half-degrees, Vernier on end of blade, reading to minutes,

|  | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | in. long |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | " wide |
|  | $\frac{1}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{14}$ | " thick |
| cach | 850 | 950 | $10^{50}$ | $11^{50}$ |  |


2045. Steel Blade, nickelplated, fixed enameled Steel Head,

| 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 in .10 l g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1/ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 \% wide |
| $\frac{1}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{14}$ " thick |
| each \$ 300 | 350 | 450 | 550 | 700 |


2050. Steel Blade, nickelplated, shifting enameled Steel Head, with nickel. plated swivel,

| 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 in .10 l g |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 114 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 11/ | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ / ${ }^{\text {a }}$ wide |
| ${ }^{\frac{1}{18}}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | $\frac{1}{15}$ | $\frac{1}{18}$ | $\frac{1}{14}$ " thick |
| 425 | 500 | 575 | 675 | 825 |

## ENGRAVER'S T SQUARES.



No. 2060.
2080. Engraver's T Squares, Steel Blade, fixed brass head,

|  | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$ 100$ | 1 | 25 | 150 | 200 | 250 |  |



No. 2065 .
2005. Engraver's T Squares, steel Blade, shifting brass head, with swivel,

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc} 
& 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 & \text { in. } \\
\text { each } 8125 & 150 & 175 & 225 & 275
\end{array}
$$

## WOODEN DRAWING TOOLS

MANUFACTCRED BY

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO.

All the wooden goods enumerated in this catalogue (Triangles, T Squares, Drawingboards, Tables, Cabinets, Print Frames, etc.) are our own manufacture and are made of material seasoned in our own yards. We have specially designed machinery which insures correctness, and as the workmanship of our goods is perfect, we warrant them to remain correct.

Any carpenter can make a board that looks like a Drawingboard, or put together pieces of wood to look like a square, but the only guaranty of quality, accuracy and stability is in the reputation of the maker. As our patterns have been extensively imitated we beg to call special attention to our trademark and firm name

with which each wooden tool of our manufacture is stamped. The quality of goods so marked is warranted by us.

The "Pearwood" tools are guaranteed to be of genuine pear-tree wood.
On account of the extreme scarcity of real Ebony, the trades using this material have been forced to substitute stained wood of various kinds, while they have retained the designation Ebony.

We have followed this custom in describing our goods, although we furnish BLACK BOXWOOD where we designate Ebony. We have adopted black BOXWOOD because it is even superior to Ebony in hardness, smoothness and color.

## TRIANGLES.

Triangles No. $2100,30 \times 60$ degrees, match No. 210545 degrees, in size, because they have the same length of hypotenuse. Such matching sizes of the two shapes are listed directly under one another, thronghont the list.

No. 2100.


No. 2106.

Pearwood Triangles, solid, $30 \times 60$ degrees,
No. $\frac{2100}{7} \quad \frac{2101}{9}$ in.
each \$ 10
12
Pearwood Triangles, solid, 45 degrees,

| No. $\frac{2105}{\frac{53}{4}}$ | $\frac{2106}{7 \frac{3}{8}}$ in. |
| ---: | :--- |
| each $\$ 10$ | 12 |



No. 2110.

2121.

Pearwood Triangles, framed, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text { No. } \frac{2110}{7} & \frac{2111}{9} & \frac{2112}{11} & \frac{2113}{14} \\
\text { each } \$ \quad 18 & 24 & 30 & 35
\end{array}
$$

Pearwood Triangles, framed, 45 degrees,
each \$18
$\frac{2121}{72}$
24
$\frac{2122}{9}$


2150.



Pearweod lined Triangles, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

| No. $\frac{2130}{7}$ | $\frac{2181}{9}$ | $\frac{2182}{11}$ | $\frac{2133}{14}$ | $\frac{2134}{17} \mathrm{in}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$$ | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 75 |

Pearwood lined Triangles, 45 degrees,


Mahogany Triangles, Ebony lined, $30 \times 60$ degrees,

| No. $\frac{2150}{7}$ | $\frac{2151}{9}$ | $\frac{2152}{11}$ | $\frac{2153}{14}$ | $\frac{2154}{17}$ | $\frac{2155}{20} \mathrm{in}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$$ | 30 | 40 | 55 | 75 | 120 |
| 150 |  |  |  |  |  |

Mahogany Triangles, Ebony lined, 45 degrees,

| No $\frac{2160}{53}$ | $\frac{2161}{7 \frac{3}{4}}$ | $\frac{2162}{9}$ | $\frac{2163}{11 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\frac{2164}{14}$ | $\frac{2165}{16 \frac{1}{4}} \mathrm{in}$. |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\& 50$ | 40 | 55 | 75 | 120 | 150 |



## For Hard Rubber Triangles see page 202

For Xylonite (transparent) Triangles see page 208.
For Metal Triangles see page 219.

PEARWOOD CURVES.

2170. Pearwood Curves, fine finish,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each $\$$ | 20 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 35 |

## ADJUSTABLE CURVE RULES.



These patent curve rules consist of a ruling edge of rubber (Nos. 2175, 2177, 2178) or steel (Ne. 2176) in combination with a bar of soft lead. They will hold any curve into which they are bent.
2175. Adjustable Curve Rule, $14 \frac{1}{2}$ in. long . . . . . . . . . each \$ 225
 2178.

For Hard Rubber Curves see page 203.
For Xylonite (transparent) Curves see page 210.

## PEARWOOD

ELLIPSES, HYPERBOLAS AND PARABOLAS.


2180. Ellipses, set of 10 , major axis, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in . (by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.) . . . . set 8200
 The ratio of the axis of ellipses is $3: 4$.
2182. Hyperbolas, set of 8 , height 2 to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. (by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.) . ....... 150
2183. Parabolas, " " 8, " $1 \frac{1}{4}$ " $5 \frac{5}{4}$ " $4 \frac{5}{8}$ " . . . . . " 150
2184. do. " " 8 , " $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " 14 " $41 \frac{1}{2}$ " ..... " 300 The Hyperbolas and Parabolas have $4-\mathrm{in}$. base. For Xylonite (transparent) Ellipses, etc., see page 211.

## SPLINES AND SPLINE WEIGHTS.



2186. Lead Weights for Splines, with finger, about 88 pounds . . each 885 | $2186-1$ | Lead | 2187. In | Ir | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



For Black Xylonite Splines, see page 209.

2190. Set of Splines and Spline Weights in strong wooden Box, cont'g: 4 Spline Weights, No. 2186,
1 each Xylonite Splines, No. 1859B, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42 in.
1 " Pearwood ". " 2185, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 " set \$ 1000

## PEARWOOD SHIP CURVES.



No. 2195.
2195. Separate Pearwood Copenhagen Ship Curves,

No. 32 each \& $70 \mid$ No. 59 each $850 \mid$ No. 83 each

| 34 | " | 70 | 60 | * | 40 | 87 | . | 35 | 121 | * | 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | /6 | 70 | 62 | ${ }^{6}$ | 45 | 89 | . | 40 | 129 | * | 25 |
| 38 | / | 70 | 63 | . | 45 | 90 | - | 35 | 130 | * | 30 |
| 40 | * | 70 | 65 | * | 45 | 94 | . | 30 | 131 | . | 25 |
| 48 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 70 | 66 | * | 30 | 98 | . | 30 | 137 | . | 25 |
| 45 | " | 70 | 69 | . | 30 | 102 | " | 25 | 140 | " | 25 |
| 47 | " | 70 | 74 | * | 30 | 107 | * | 30 | 144 |  | 25 |
| 48 | 4 | 60 | 78 | . | 30 | 118 | - | 25 | 148 |  | 25 |
| 50 | ${ }^{4}$ | 50 | 81 | . | 30 | 114 | . | 30 | 149 |  | 25 |
| 53 | 4 | 35 | 82 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 30 | 115 | * | 25 | 151 | $\cdots$ | 30 |
| 55 | ${ }^{*}$ | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



o. 119 each $\$ 30$ No

2195 S . Set of 45 Pearwood Copenhagen Ship Curves, containing
one each curve as listed under No. 2195, in hard-
wood Case
For Hard Rubber Ship Curves, see page 205.
" Xylonite $4 \quad$ 4 $\quad$ औ $\quad$ " 213.

## PEARW00D RAILR0AD CURVES.


2200. Pearwood Railroad Curves, 10 in set, viz. : $12,24,36,48,60$, $72,84,96,108,120 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box . . . . . . set $\$ 350$
2202. Pearwood Railroad Curves, 17 in set, viz. : $12,15,18,21,24$. $27,30,38,36,39,42,45,48,51,54,57,60 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box
2204. Pearwood Railroad Curves, 44 in set, viz. : $3,8 \frac{1}{2}, 4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}$, $6,6 \frac{1}{2}, 7,7 \frac{1}{2}, 8,8 \frac{1}{2}, 9,9 \frac{1}{2}, 10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,27$, $30,38,36,39,42,48,54,60,66,72,78,84,90,100,110$, $120,130,140,160,180,200 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box . . . 1200
These curves are made of genuine pearwood, by special machinery and are warranted to be correct. They are the same on both edges, so that either edge can be used
Railroad Curves, as described above, cut to order to any desired scale. 2208. Separate Pearwood Railroad Curves . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 45 2209. do. do. do. do. with Tangent. . . . . . 60

## CaRDB0ard RaILR0ad CURVES.

2210. Cardboard Railroad Curves, 30 in set, viz.. $1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,3 \frac{1}{2}$, $4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,18,20,22,24$, $26,28,30,35,40,45,50,60 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box . set $\$ 525$
2211. Cardboard Railroad Curves, 50 in set, viz.: $1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3,3 \frac{1}{2}$, $4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}, 6,6 \frac{1}{2}, 7,7 \frac{1}{2}, 8,8 \frac{1}{2}, 9,9 \frac{1}{2}, 10,10 \frac{1}{2}, 11,11 \frac{1}{2}$, $12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32,34,36,38,40$, $45,50,55,60,65,70,75,80,85,90,95,100,110,120 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box
2212. Cardboard Railroad Curves, 100 in set, viz.: $1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}, 3$, $3 \frac{1}{2}, 4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}, 6,6 \frac{1}{2}, 7,7 \frac{1}{2}, 8,8 \frac{1}{2}, 9,9 \frac{1}{2}, 10,10 \frac{1}{2}, 11,11 \frac{1}{2}$, $12,12 \frac{1}{2}, 18,13 \frac{1}{2}, 14,14 \frac{1}{2}, 15,15 \frac{1}{2}, 16,16 \frac{1}{2}, 17,17 \frac{1}{2}, 18,18 \frac{1}{2}$, $19,19 \frac{1}{2}, 20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32$, $33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47$, $48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62$, $63,64,65,70,75,80,85,90,95,100,110,120,130,140$, $150,160,180,200,220,240 \mathrm{in}$. radius, in wooden Box .

## STRAIGHTEDGES.



No. 2250.
2250. Pearwood Straightedges, thick, one edge beveled,

|  | 12 | 15 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | in.



No. 2260.
2260. Hardwood lined Straightedges, thin, square edges,

\[

\]

"Copgright 159, bo Koufrel 4 Eseer Ca"

No. 22\%0.
2270. Mahogany Straightedges, Ebony lined, thin, square edges,



For Xylonite (transparent) and Steel Straightedges see pages 216, 220.

## BARS FOR BEAM COMPASSES.



For No. 509


510


No. 2280 .



512


515 2281.
2280. Hardwood Bars for Beam Compasses Nos. 509, 510, 770, 771 and 772 .

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc} 
& 24 & 30 & 36 & 42 & 48 & 60 \\
\text { each } 8 & 30 & 35 & 40 & 45 & 55 & 70
\end{array}
$$

2281. Hardwood Bars for Beam Compasses Nos. 512 and 515 ,

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc} 
& 24 & 30 & 36 & 42 & 48 & 60 \text { in. } \\
\text { each } \leqslant & 20 & 25 & 30 & 35 & 40 & 50
\end{array}
$$

In ordering these bars, please state catalogue number of beam compasses.

## WOODEN T SQUARES.



## K. \& E. CO. PATTERN.

We call attention to the K. \& E. Co. pattern of double-head (shifting) TSquares. These T Squares have two swivels, of which the smaller serves as pivot on which the head shifts, while the larger, placed near the end of the blade for better leverage, and passing through an arched recess in the upper head, clamps the shifting head rigidly. The two heads of these $\mathbf{T}$ Squares are separated to the extent of the thickness of the blade, and either head is made to lie flush with the drawing board so that a triangle can be applied up to the edge of the board by passing it between the two heads of the T Square. A glance at the illustration will show the great superiority of these T Squares over all others.

2300. Pearwood Blade and Head, fixed Head,

|  | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$ 125$ | 28 | 30 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 90 |  |

2310. Pearwood Blade and Head, shifting double Head, K. \& E. Co. pattern with two brass milled-head swivels (the 15 and 18 in . squares have one swivel),

each | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70 | 75 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 115 | 125 | 180 |  |



No. 2330.

No. 2340 .

2330. Maple Blade, Black Walnut fixed Head,

|  | 18 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each 8 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 90 | 1 | 05 | 1 | 20 |
| 1 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2340. Maple Blade, Black Walnut shifting double Head, K. \& E. Co. pattera, with two fine, brass milled-head swivels (the 18 in . square has one swivel),

| 18 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$ 100$ | 110 | 120 | 135 | 150 | 165 | 185 | 210 |  |


"Copyright, 1*94, by Eeuffel $\$$ Euser Co."


|  | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 72 | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each | 75 | 90 | 105 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 225 | 300 |  |

2370. Hardwood lined Blade, Black Walnut shifting double Head, K. \& E. Co. pattern, with two fine, brass milled-head swivels,
$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & 24 & 30 & 36 & 42 & 48 & 54 & 60 & 72\end{array}$ in.

"Copyright, 3s34, by Eeutsel \& Esser Co."

2371. Hardwood Blade, tapered, Black Walnut fixed Head,

each $\%$| 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65 | in. |  |  |  |
| 100 | 120 | 150 |  |  |


2400. Mahogany Head and ${ }_{j}$ Blade, Ebony lined, beveled edge, fixed Head.

The blade of Nos. 2390 and 2600 is tapered and very wide at the base, to prevent spring at the further (free) end. The drawing edge is in line with the middle of the head.

| 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | $54 ~ i n$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$ 120$ | 140 | 160 | 185 | 225 |

"Copyright, 1894, by Eeuffel $\&$ Easer Ca"


No. 2410.

No. 2420 .
2410. Mahogany Head and Blade, Ebony lined, fixed Head,

| 24 | -30 | $\because 36$ | 42 | 48 | 54 in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each 8100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 185 | 225 |

2420. Mahogany Head and Blade, Ebony lined, shifting double Head, K. \& E. Co. pattern, with two fine brass milled-head swivels,

|  | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each 8175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 280 | 325 |

See Note, page 223, about Ebony.
Hand-polished T Squares, or such of fancy combinations of different kinds of wood, made to order.


For Xylonite $T$ squares (transparent) see page 216.
For Steel T squares, see page 221.

## CENTROLINEADS



No. 2450 .
2450. Keuffel \& Esser Co's. Centrolinead, Ebony, German silver mountings, Blade 42 in ., Arms 15 in . with two Studs, each $\$ 1100$ See Note, page 223, about Ebony.
2450-2.
do.
hardwood, black, brass
mountings, Blade 42 in., Arms 15 in., with two Studs, "
700

2451. Centrolinead, pearwood, brass swivels, with two Studs,

Blade 24 in ., Arms 10 in . each \$ 800


Centrolineads are used when the vanishing point of a perspective drawing is beyond the drawing board, und are employed as follows: Draw a horizontal line (line of sight) and a vertical line crossing it near its end toward the vanishing point. Place the two studs on this vertical line, equidistan from the horizontal, and about 8 to 16 inches from it, according to the size of the angle. The angle at which the two arms are to be set, is determined as follows: Multiply the distance of either of the studs (from the horizontal line) by itself, divide the product by the distance of the ranishing point from the vertical line, and the quotient will be the distance from the vertical line foward the drawing, at which the centre of the head (the point at which the lines of the inner edges of the arms intersect the horizontal line), should be placed. For instance, if either stud ${ }^{\text {be }} 8$ inches from the horizontal line and the vanishing point 24 inches beyond, then $8 \times 8=64 \div 24=2 \%$ inches, i. e., the point of intersection should be placed $2 \%$ inches from the vertical line, towards the drawing. To draw from the other side, transfer the outer arm to the socket at the other end of the blade-head and find the angle as before.

## DRAFTING ROOM FURNITURE.

For the first time our catalogue contains all Drafting Room Furniture in one group, thus facilitating the selection of this very important part of the office equipment of the Engineer, Architect and Draftsman.

The development of the making of Modern Drafting Room Furniture is of recent years, but it has made rapid strides and our assortment to-day comprises the latest and most complete line and the most improved designs in Blueprinting Apparatus, Drawing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Filing Cabinets etc., for the Drafting Room.

All these goods are of our own manufacture and special facilities for making them have been provided in our new factory. This is important, as it gives us absolute control of the quality of every component part of our products. Our workmanship is of the highest grade and we are therefore able to guarantee every piece of our Drafting Room furniture to be exactly as we represent it.

It is impossible to show quality and finish of such goods by illustration and description, and the buyer who does not want to be disappointed must rely on the reputation and standing of the manufacturer.

We are so well convinced of the superior quality of our Drafting Room Furniture that we will take back at our expense, any article which does not prove satisfactory to the buyer upon receipt.


## K. \& E. Co. Print Frames and Bath Trays.

## SUPERIOR QUALITY PRINT FRAMES OF SOLID OAK.

These print frames differ greatly from those usually offered. They are made of carefully selected, thoroughly seasoned oak, are of perfect workmanship and have brass trimmings. The springs are as heavy and as numerous as the strength of the glass will allow, to insure perfect contact. The spring catches for the bars are protected by wooden casings, as shown in the cut. The spring bars are metal-tipped at both ends to reduce wear. The frames are made to stand the exposure to the weather incidental to their use. The great advantage of solid oak frames of best quality and workmanship. over the cheaper kind, is their lesser liability to warp and shrink and thereby to break the glass.

For sizes larger than $24 \times 30 \mathrm{in}$. only Plate Glass should be used, on account of its greater strength. It makes better prints and will be found more economical also for the smaller sizes.

The Pads listed with the frames are a thick elastic padded cotton fabric. (For Felt Pads see next page.)


| With | With pad and <br> double thick | With pad and <br> polished <br> plate glass. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frame only. | cotton pad. <br> glass. |  |  |
| $\$ 720$ | $\$ 795$ | $\$ 960$ | $\$ 1075$ |
| 950 | 1060 | 1320 | 1600 |
| 1475 | 1675 |  | 2575 |
| 2000 | 2260 |  | 3690 |
| 2325 | 2650 |  | 4425 |
| 2600 | 2975 |  | 5025 |
| 3300 | 3750 |  | 6300 |

The above prices cover crating for shipment.
Other sizes made to order.
In ordering Print Frames please state whether pad is wanted, and whether double-thick or polished plate glass, or none.

The Glass is packed by an expert glass-packer, but we are not responsible for breakage of glass in transit.
We insure Plate Glass against breakage in transit when directed to do so.

PRINT FRAMES.-TRADE QUALITY. (HARDWOOD.)


With cotton

pad \begin{tabular}{c}
With pad and <br>
double thick <br>
glass

$\quad$

With padand <br>
polished <br>
plate glass.
\end{tabular}

## PRINT FRAMES FOR PATENT OFFICE DRAWINGS, \&c.

2458 A. $11 \times 16 \mathrm{in}$., hardwood, with double thick glass and pad, each 8400 $2458 \mathrm{C} .16 \times 21$ н $\qquad$
The above prices cover crating for shipment.
See foot-note page 235 about packing of glass.

## PADS FOR PRINT FRAMES.



The prices of print frames 2457 E to M, are f. o, b. New York. Owing to the relatively bigh cost of transportation we must add transportation charges when delivering these goods from our Branches.

Carriage with frame
No glass or pad. 2462 G. $24 \times 30 \mathrm{in}$. each 83050 $2462 \mathrm{H} .30 \times 42$ " $\quad 3850$ 2462 L . $36 \times 48$ " " 4600 $2462 \mathrm{M} .36 \times 60$ " " 5025 24620 . $42 \times 60$ " $\quad 5450$ $2462 \mathrm{P} .42 \times 72$ " $\quad 6450$
$\left.\begin{array}{cc}\begin{array}{c}\text { With } \\ \text { cotton pad. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { With pad and } \\ \text { double thick } \\ \text { Elass. }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { With pad and } \\ \text { Dolisbed plate } \\ \text { glass. }\end{array}\right]$

The above prices cover crating for shipment.

The Carriages are of iron, of most practical and substantial construction. They have one pair of wheels on a common axle and two swiveling wheels. The print frame revolves in the standards and is provided with two spring stops which hold it horizontal and also serve as brakes to hold the frame at any slant during exposure. The Print Frames are our regular solid oak frames, as listed on page 235.

See foot-note page 235 about packing of glass.

The prices on this page are f. o, b. New York. Owing to the relatively high cost of transportation we must add transportation charges when delivering these goods from our Branches.

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.

## PRINT FRAMES ON CARRIAGE, ON RAILS, FOR EXPOSING OUTSIDE OF WINDOW.



Frame and Mountings (carriage, rails and supports),

Old Nos.

## CHAMPION

 CONTINUOUS BLUEPRINTING MACHINE.

No. 2475.
2475. Champion Continuous Blueprinting Machine, complete, with two Mercury Vapor Lamps for 110 or 220 volt D. C., printing surface 54 in . wide . . . . . . . . . . . .

The above price includes crating for shipment.
In our Champion Continuous Blueprinting Machine, we offer an ideal printing machine which reaches the greatest degree of perfection yet attained by any, in the important features of closeness of contact, low current consump. tion, compactness and convenience of operation.

The Champion Machine consists essentially of a revolving glass cylinder, around which the paper and tracings are passed for exposing. The cylinder rotates in ball bearings, and will print tracings up to $54^{\prime \prime}$ wide, and of any length.

The printing light is furnished by mercury-vapor lamps placed inside the rotating glass cylinder, which is so constructed that practically the entire circumference is available for printing, a small strip only being reserved for the insertion and exit of the paper and tracings. Thus all the light produced inside the cylinder is directly utilized for printing, instead of being partially wasted on blank space or dispersed by reflectors.

This feature reduces the amount of electric current necessary for a given amount of work, and shortens the time required to produce the prints; both points of great practical importance.

Perfect contact is obtained by means of a set of flat rubber belts, which on account of their elasticity conform exactly to the contour of the printing surface.

The separation of this contact producing medium into separate ban ds prevents air from being entrapped between it and the paper and the ustal bridging-over of small depressions or irregularities in the glass, as is the case with non-elastic blankets. This feature, together with the flexible and uniform pressure of the separate rubber bands, brings the tracing and paper so closely together as to approximate a vacuum contact and renders the finest lines and shading clearly defined in the prints.

Feeding is done at the top of the machine, from the front, the tracings and paper being fed downwards over the feeding shelf, with the tracings on top, right-side up. Separate sheets may be fed in with their respective tracings, or the blueprint paper may be fed in continuously from a roll on a removable bar and the tracings successively laid out for exposure on the paper. That the tracings are on top and right-side up, enables the operator to easily watch and check his work.

The completed prints and tracings are delivered by the action of the rubber belts into a box or hopper conveniently located under the cylinder. The delivery end being at the top behind and close to the feeding slot, many tracings from which duplicate prints are required, may be fed again around the cylinder as soon as the last end has gone in, and thus a continuous printing operation may be done with a single tracing, which is often a considerable saving of light, time and paper.

The speed changes run in easy stages between wide limits; allowing proper exposure from the slowest blackprint and negative work up to the most highly sensitized blueprint paper. A small fan is placed at one end of the glass cylinder to produce a constant current of air and prevent undue heating.

The machine is remarkably light running, as the glass cylinder is supported in ball bearings, and the only work expended in operating it is the carrying forward of the paper by means of the rubber belts, which require but a very small amount of power.

The whole machine needs but little attention, as it is compact and simple in construction. The tention of the rubber belts can be readily adjusted.

The Champion Machine is completely wired and self-contained, and requires only connecting with the circuit.

## K \& E VERTICAL CYLINDRICAL ELECTRICAL PRINT FRAMES.

This apparatus consist of two sections of curved glass, together forming a cylinder which rotates on a circular base. It requires a floor space of about $36 \times 42$ inches. The lamp is suspended in the axial line of the cylinder, and its travel is regulated by a variable pendulum escapement.

Tracing and paper are placed on the outer surface of the glass, where they are beld by a canvas curtain mounted on a vertieal roller attached to the upright, which carries also the lamp and the mechanism controlling it. This curtain is wound on to the cylinder by rotating the cylinder on its base by a conveniently placed handwheel. The rotating of the cylinder therefore automatically winds the curtain on to it and holds the tracings and paper in perfect contact. The feeding-in of the tracings and paper is more easily and quickly accomplished than on a tilting glass cylinder. The unwinding of the curtain is done by means of the handwheel.

The very efficient lamp is of a special pattern to give perfect diffusion and distribution of light. It can be set to any required speed, to any distance of travel, and to start from and stop at any point. The current is cut off automatically at the ond of the travel of the lamp.

This is a very economical apparatus because it requires only one lamp, even for large tracings, and no current passes except while the lamp is printing. Tracings and paper can be inserted and removed very quickly and conveniently. It is much less liable to accidental breakage than the similar cylinders which swing in pivots and are placed horizontal to load them. Besides it requires much less floor space.

These frames can be furnished with lamps for either direct or alternating current, 110 or 220 volts.

They are all complete, ready to con nect with the feed wire and can be furnished


2468-1. Frame complete with lamp,


These prices include packing for shipment. The two semi-cylindrical glasses are packed each in a separate case. by an expert glass-packer. We are not responsible for breakage of glass in transit, but can insure it within the U. S. at $5 \%$ of its value.

Infordering, please state voltage and kind of current.

## FEDERAL BLUEPRINTING MACHINE.



The Federal Blueprinting Machines have many points of superiority and are giving excellent satisfaction during years of use in busy offices. They are beyond question the most economical, quickest, most convenient, and most durable blueprinting machines on the market and so simple that they can be operated by a boy, as they are practically automatic. Detailed description and directions for using furnished on request.

We make three sizes of this machine, to print up to $30,42,54 \mathrm{in}$. wide: 2470-1. Federal Blueprinting Machine, 30 in , 4 lamps . . . . . . $\$ 45000$
 2470-3. " " " 54 " 8 " .... 60000

The above prices include packing for shipment.
The price includes the motor and the complete lamps, which are for a 110 -volt direct current.

The cost of electrical equipment for machines used with alternating current is more than for the direct current; prices will be quoted on application. Full particulars should be given as to voltage and frequency.

The Federal Blueprinting Machine makes continuous prints by electric light nearly as fast as they are made by the most favorable sunlight. The time of exposure is regulated by the speed of travel of the prints and can be changed instantly by the shifting of a lever, while the machine is running. It is therefore not necessary that the successive tracings be alike in printing qualities. There is no adjusting of the lamp for each kind of tracing or printing paper, and no plate glass to require frequent replacing. The light is utilized completely for printing, none of it diffusing into space. For prints narrower than the capacity of the machine, the superfluous lamps can be cut ont.

The most suitable speed for printing is 4 to 5 lineal feet per minute, but it can be increased to 7 feet per minute with switable tracings and paper.

The prints, after exposure, are passed into a box under the drum, and the apron, having passed between the pulling rolls, is taken up automatically by another roll underneath. When the end of the apron is reached it is readily wound back on its original roll by a multiplying gearing operated by hand.

For the apron we employ tracing cloth in rolls of 24 yards, but can furnish also rolls of 48 yards. It is very transparent when held under proper tension in close contact with the drawings and impedes light nearly as little as plate glass would. It has the advantage over celluloid that it can be readily replaced if that should become necessary, that its surface is not as easily dulled and that it can be brought much closer to the lamps becanse it is not inflammable.

The lamps are placed but 5 inches from the tracing cloth apron, which materially adds to the intensity and effectiveness of the illumination and permits of printing at a greater speed, and economy of current.

The speed of travel of the machine can be instantly regulated to suit the various tracings by means of a patent speed-controller, the change being made while the machine is running, by simply moving a lever to different notches on a sector.

The work is fed and discharged on the same side of the machine, which saves much time, and is of the greatest possible advantage to the operator, as he is able at all times to examine the prints coming from the exposing chamber and to vary the speed of travel accordingly, without moving from his position at the feeding side of the machine.

A small motor of $\sqrt{3} \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{P}$. is used for power, or a belt may be connected from an over-head shaft to the controller if the machine is placed in a room provided with power.

As a time-saver the Federal Blueprinting Machine is far ahead of all others, as it prints in one-quarter to one-half of the time usually required by other styles of apparatus.

## Dimensions:

The height of the machine from floor to top of lamps is 4 ft .10 in .
The 30 -inch machine requires a floor space of 4 ft . by 4 ". 6 .



Side Elevation
Ffoeral Electric Blue Printing Macione.

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER C $]$. NEW YORK.

## SUPERIOR QUALITY ZINC BATH TRAYS,



No. 2480 H .

## WITH DRAIN-PIPE, STRONG WIRED RIM AND HARDWOOD BRACES.

PLAIN, For water bath.


ASPHALTED. For chemical bath.
2481 E. Zinc Bath Tray, $20 \times 24$ in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ea. $\$ 500$
2481 G. do. do. $24 \times 30 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
2481 H . do. do, $30 \times 42$. . ............. . . . . 875

2481 L . do. do. $86 \times 48 \ldots \ldots 1100$
2481 M. do. do. $86 \times 60$. . .... . . . . . . . . . . . . 1250

2481 O. do, do. $42 \times 60$. .................. . . . . . 1500
2481 P. do. do. $42 \times 72$.. ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1775

PLAIN BATH TRAYS OF ZINC, WIRED RIM.


No. 2484 E.


The prices of bath trays cover crating for shipment.

## K. \& E. CO. DRAWING BOARDS.

K. \& E. Co. Drawing Boards are the bast that can be produced. They are of thoroughly seasoned, selected, narrow strips of white pine, and have a light coat of shellac. If wanted natural finish, this must be stated in the order.

Boards can be made for much less money, if other than thoroughly seasoned woods are employed, the material is less carefully selected and matched, and less attention is paid to workmanship and finish.

No. 2500.
2505.

2500. Drawing Board, white pine with end ledges of pine,
clamped, . . ........... $12 \times 17 \mathrm{in} . .$. each $\$ 70$
tio. $16 \times 21$.... " 100
2505. Drawing Board, white pine, with end ledges of pine, both



No. 2512.
Patented.
2512. Drawing Board, white pine, hardwood ledges attached by patent adjustable metal clamps, to allow contraction or expansion, $\quad 33 \times 31 \mathrm{in}$. each $\$ 300$
2513.
2514.
2515. 2516.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
$27 \times 34$ " " 875
$31 \times 42$ " " 475

$$
39 \times 55 \text { " } \quad 800
$$

$86 \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ " "
950


No. 2520.
2520. Drawing Board, white pine, hardwood ledges attached by screws sunk in slots bushed with metal, to allow contraction or expansion,
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.



The above prices cover crating for shipment.


No. 2530 .
2580. Drawing Board, white pine, hardwood ledges, $16 \times 21 \mathrm{in}$. each $\$ 250$
2581 . do. " " " $20 \times 26$ 4 4.320
2582. do. " " " $23 \times 31$ " 4 400
2533. do. " " 4 " $31 \times 42$ " ${ }^{2}$ " 650

2534 do. " " " $33 \times 55$ " ${ }^{2}$ " 1000
2535. do. " " $\quad$. $30 \times 60$ " $\quad$ " 1200

The Drawing Boards No, 2580 to 2535 possess all the qualities a good and true board should have. They are of white pine, glued up to the required width, with the heart-side of each piece of wood to the surface. A pair of hardwood ledges is screwed to the back: the screws pass through the ledges in oblong slots with metal bushings, which fit closely under the heads and yet allow the sorews to move freely when drawn by the contraction of the board. A series of grooves is sunk in half the thickness of the board on the under side. These grooves take the transverse strength out of the wood to allow it to be controlled by the ledges, leaving at the same time its longitudinal strength nearly unimpaired.

To make the working edge perfectly smooth, allowing easy movement of the T square, a slip of ebony is let into the end of the board. The slip is sawed apart at about every inch to allow for contraction of the board.

## EXTRA LARGE DRAWING BOARDS.

These boards are of the best selected white pine with hardwood ledges and are the very best boards that can be made. We carry the more current sizes in stock; other sizes are made to order.


The above prices cover crating for shipment.
For Trestles and Horses for Boards see page 246.

K \& E PARALIEL ATTACHMENT

## FOR DRAWING BOARDS AND TABLES.



Our improved parallel attachment insures absolutely parallel motion of the straightedge, which can be set to the horizontal or at an angle by releasing and tightening two thumbnuts. The hardwood straightedge can be easily removed by releasing two thumbnuts, when a $\mathbf{T}$ square can be used on the board in the usual way.

The fixtures consist of two double and two single pulleys, one of which is adjustable to regulate the tension, a best quality hardwood straightedge, with two metal clamps and the cord. They can be readily attached to any table or board having ledges underneath, without further directions than the above cut conveys.

| 2549 A. | K \& |  |  |  |  | d | 526 in |  |  | . each | \$ 360 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2549 B. | " | " | " | " | ' | " | 31 " |  | . | - 4 | 375 |
| 2549 C . | " | . | " | " | " | " | 42 " |  | - | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 420 |
| 2549 D . | " | " | " | " | " | " | 55 " | . | - | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | 500 |
| 2549 E . | " | / | " | " | " | " | 60 " | , | - | " | 525 |
| 2549 F . | " | " | " | " | " | " | 72 " | . | - | " |  |
| 2549 G . | ، | , | * | " | " | " |  | - | , | " |  |
| 2549 H . | " | " | " | " | " | ${ }^{6}$ |  | . | . | " |  |
| 2549 I . | " | " | " | " | " | " | 108 " |  | . | " |  |
| 2549 K | " | * | , | " | " | " | 120 |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |

# TRESTLES AND HORSES FOR DRAWING BOARDS. 



Wooden Trestles, made to order only. In ordering state size of board, to determine length and spread of trestle.

2552 B. do.


No. 2552 C .


2552 A. Wooden Horses, light construction, 37 in. high, 35 in , long . . . . . . . . . . . . per pair 8325 do. like No. 2552A, fine quality, 37 in. high, 85 in. long . . . . . . . . . . . 550

2552 C. do. do. fine quality, with removable Sloping Ledges, 87 in . high, 35 in . long 600

9552 D. Adjustable Wooden Horses, best workmanship, 36 in. long, adjustable for height from 37 to 47 in, on level or slope . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. ..

The above prices cover crating for shipment.


No, 2558.
2553. Folding Hardwood Trestle, 37 in. high, with

Drawing board $31 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$, each $\$ 1600$ 2554. do. do. do. do. do. do. $33 \times 55 \mathrm{in}$. " 2000

The Drawing Board is made of selected white pine and hinged to the Trestle, on which it can be slanted by means of supports catching in toothplates. Board and Trestle fold up compactly.


## 2554 N Simplex Drawing Table, 38 in . high, board $36 \times 60 \mathrm{in}$.

 drawer with lock, $24 \times 32 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in . . . . . . each $\$ 2200$The Simplex Drawing Table is substantially constructed and the top is a high grade drawing board made like No. 2116. This is a very rigid and durable table, also well adapted for the drafting room in technical schonls.
Quotations on other sizes of these tables or on modifications in design promptly furnished.
K \& E Parallel Ruling Attachment (page 245) can be applied to Simplex Drawing Table.
The above prices cover crating for shipment.

## UNIQUE FOLDING TRESTLES

WITH DRAWING BOARD.


No. 2555.
2555. Unique Trestle, Hardwood, fine Drawing Board $31 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$., each $\$ 1100$
2556. " " $\quad$. " " $33 \times 55$ " . 1450
25562. " " " " " " $36 \times 60$.

| 57. | Uniqu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | 4 | \$ | 7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2558. | " | " | " | " | " | 4 | 31 | + 42 | " | " |  |  | 00 |
| 2559. | " | " | * | * | " | " | 33 | + 55 | " | " |  |  |  |
| 25591. | " | " | " | " | " | " | 36 | $\times 60$ | . | " |  |  | 50 |

The Unique Folding Trestles combine simplicity of construction with great range of adjustment and firmness in any position. The range of adjustment is from 31 to 41 inches for height and from horizontal toabout 45 degrees for slant of board. When folded, these trestles occupy but a few inches in thickness. The drawing boards on trestles 2.55 to 2556\% are like No. 2512, etc.

K \& E Parallel Ruling Attachment (page 245), can be applied to these boards.
The above prices cover crating for shipment.

## COLLEGE DRAWING TABLES.



No. 2560 .


No. 2561 with Accessory T.S.
2560. College Drawing Table, ash top, $21 \times 24$ inches each $\$ 850$ 2561.

These tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.

## ACCESSORIES FOR COLLEGE DRAWING TABLES.

T. S. Top shelf for No. 2561, 61 in in, wide, remaining horizontal at any inclination of the table top . . . . . . . . . . . extra each
D. S. Top shelf as above, but with two drawers

Our College Drawing Tables possess all the features of an efficient and satisfactory

## DRAWING STAND FOR THE CLASS ROOM.

The top is of ashwood, highly finished, and can be clamped horizontal or at any angle by a conveniently placed clamp, which locks it absolutely and rigidly. It is attached to a strong spindle, on which it can be rotated after releasing the clamping screw. There is a sliding collar with a clamp screw on the spindle, by clamping which the height of the table is regulated. The table stands 30 inches high and can be raised to 42 inches, and the top can be placed at any height within this range or at any inclination. The top shelf or ledge (see No. 2561 with T.S.) for drawing instruments, inks, etc., remains horizontal at any inclination of the table top.

## FAVORITE DRAWING TABLES.

The Favorite Drawing Tables are in use in a great many offices and drafting rooms and in colleges and schools of the very highest standing, and they give such perfect satisfaction that we confidently recommend them as the best of all in material, workmanship and practical construction. They are more rigid and durable than any other and have valuable improvements which are not found on other tables. Owing to their elegant appearance they are also an ornament to any office, studio or library.

The adjusting and clamping of the top to any desired slant is done by shifting a lever conveniently placed under the front of the table top, which locks the clamp absolutely.

The jointed Bracket-arm, holding the Shelf and Drawer, can be readily moved to any desired point on either side of the table and raises or lowers with the table top.

The Iron Footrest, which is detachable, is an improvement of value, and is ornamental. It admits of a comfortable position while working.

The tables are provided with casters on two of the legs; the third leg has an iron foot to prevent the table from rolling, except when the iron foot is lifted off the floor.


No. 2570 .


No 2571 with Accessories B. C. E.

## FAVORITE DRAWING TABLES.



No. 2570.
2570. Favorite Drawing Table, ash or oak Top $21 \times 24 \mathrm{in}$. . . each 975 2571. do. do. " " " $4 \quad 22 \times 26$ " . . . " 1050 M. Polished Mahogany Top . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra u 225

## ACCESSORIES

FURNISHED TO ORDER WITH FAVORITE DRAWING TABLES.
A. Folding Arm with plain Shelf ..... each \$175
B. do. " Shelf and Drawer with Lock ..... 275
C. Detachable Iron Footrest, japanned ..... 175
E. Top Shelf, (without Drawers), for Tables No. $2571 \& 2576$ ..... 225
F. do. (with two ..... 325
G. Folding Arm with large Shelf, Drawer, etc. as shown with table No. 2574, on next page ..... 425

These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.
The prices on this page are f. o. b. New York. Owing to the relatively high cost of transportation we must add transportation charges when deliveriag these goods from our Branches

## FAVORITE DRAWING TABLE

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR WATER-COLOR PAINTING.

2574. Favorite Drawing Table, ash or oak Top $21 \times 26 \mathrm{in}$.,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Folding-Arm with large Shelf, Drawer with Lock, } \\ & \text { and two Holders for water-glasses . . . . . . . each } \$ 1450\end{aligned}$
M. Polished Mahogany Top . . . . . . .......extra . . .

For Accessories see page 251.

These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.

## FAVORITE DRAWING TABLES.

These Tables have a Wheel-lift for raising and lowering the table top. It consists of a rack and pinion movement which is operated by a large hand-wheel and is so simple and easy to operate that a woman or child can handle it.


No. 2576 with Accessories, A. F. $\$ 1850$
2575. Favorite Drawing Table, ash or oak Top $21 \times 24 \mathrm{in}$. . each $\$ 1800$ 2576. do. do. " " " $\quad 22 \times 26$... " 1350 M. Polished Mahogany Top . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra . 225

For Accessories see page 251.

These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.

## FAVORITE DRAWING TABLES.

This Table has the Wheel-Lift for raising and lowering the table top, as described on opposite page. The Table can be converted into an Easel by setting the hinged lower edge of the table top at right angle, where it is held by catches. The rack for studies, shown in the cut, can be folded behind the table top when not in use.

2578. Favorite Drawing Table, Polished Ash Top $26 \times 26$ in. each $\$ 1700$ FOR ACCESSORIES SEE PAGE 251.

These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.

## OFFICE FAVORITE DRAWING TABLES.

The top of these Tables is a fine white pine drawing board. On each of the two columns is a rack and pinion for raising and lowering the top and a patent clamping attachment for adjusting the slant. The two racks and pinions are operated by one Wheel (Wheel-lift) and the two clamps for the table top are locked by one lever, the bandle of which is at the front edge of the table. The footrest is of hardwood. These tables are of very fine quality and highly finished.

2582. Office Drawing Table, with Drawing Board $31 \times 42$ in., each $\$ 00$ 2583. do. do. 4 " " $33 \times 55$ " " 3650 2583-1. do. do. " " $4 \quad 36 \times 60$ " ${ }^{2} \quad 3900$ 2583-2. do. do. " " " $42 \times 72$ " ${ }^{2}$. 4500

These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.

## ACCESSORIES

FOR "OFFICE" DRAWING TABLE,
R. Folding Arm with Shelf . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .each $\$ 25$
S. Folding Arm with Shelf and Drawer with Lock . . . . " 350
T. Bracket with Hardwood Cabinet with 2 Drawers with

Lock.
550

## T SQUARE AND GUIDE.

The T Square Guide is an iron bar. fastened to the left-hand side of the board, on which the specially constructed $T$ Square moves freely. or is held at any point by a spring clamp. The T squares have shifting head with clamping swivel.
2585. T Square Guide, with T Square, for board $81 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$. each \$975 2586. do. do. " do. " " $83 \times 55$ ". " 1075 2586-1. do. do. " do. " " $86 \times 60$ ". " 1150 2586-2. do. do. " do. ". " $42 \times 72$ ". " 1250

K \& E Parallel Attachment (page 245) can be applied to these tables.

## CONSTRUCTOR'S FAVORITE DRAWING TABLES.

The Constructor's Drawing Tables are similar to the Office Tables described on the preceding page, and they have the same device for raising and lowering the top. The iron parta are nicely finished and painted in one color.

The top is a regular white pine drawing board, and can be inclined and clamped at any angle by a clamping rod connecting with both joints.

2587. Constructor's Drawing Table, board $81 \times 42$ inches . . each $\$ 2800$ 2588. " 2588-1. " " " " $36 \times 60$ " . . $\quad 3250$ 2588-2. $\quad$. $4 \quad$ " $\quad$ " $42 \times 72$ "..$\quad$ " 3800

## ACCESSORIES

FOR "CONSTRUCTOR'S" DRAWING TABLE.
P2. Hardwood Footrest . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 150
R2. Folding Arm with Shelf . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 225
82. Folding Arm with Shelf and Drawer with Lock . . . . " 350

T2. Bracket with Hardwood Cabinet with Two Drawers
with Lock
550
The T Square and Guide (page 255) and the K \& E Parallel Ruling Attachment (page 245) can be applied to these tables,

These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.

## AMERICAN DRAWING TABLE.

The "American" is a very practical drawing table, rigid, substantial, capable of free adjustment, and durable. It is 36 in . high and can be raised to 48 in. by a rack and pinion in each of the two iron standards, operated by one large hand-wheel. The top is a white pine drawing board of fine quality, hinged to the standards. It can be slanted, up to the vertical, when it can be used as an upright board. It is held rigid by iron rods with clamp screws. The footboard is of hardwood.


| 2590 A. | American Drawing Table, board | $31 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$. | each | ( 2700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2590 B. | do. do. | $33 \times 55$ " | . . . . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 3050 |
| 2590 C . | do. do. | $36 \times 60$ " | . . . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3250 |
| 2590 D. | do. do. | $86 \times 72$ | . . . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 3750 |
| 2590 E . | do. do. | $42 \times 72$ " | . . . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4000 |
| 2590 F . | do. do. | $42 \times 84$ " | ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4800 |
| 2590 G . | do. do. | $42 \times 96$ | " | 4800 |
| 2590 H. | do. do. | $48 \times 72$ | . . . . | 4600 |
| 2590 J. | do. do. | $48 \times 84$ " | . . . " | 4900 |
| 2590 K . | do. do. | $48 \times 96$ | . . . . | 5600 |
| 2590 L . | do. do. | $48 \times 108$ " | . . . | 6000 |
| 2590 M . | do. do. | $48 \times 120$ c | . . " | 6700 |
| 2590 O . | do. do. | $54 \times 120$ " | . . . . | 7400 |

These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.
ACCESSORIES FOR "AMERICAN" DRAWING TABLE.
P3. Jointed Arm with plain shelf. . . . . .
R3.
"
R3. " " " shelf and one Drawer with Lock . "
The T-SQUARE GUIDE described on page 255 or the $K \& E$ PARALLEL ATTACHMENT (page 245) can be applied to these tables.

## FULTON DRAWING TABLE.

The Fulton Drawing Table is a substantial iron drawing table of moderate cost. It is adjustable, is rigid in any position and is well made and finished. The top, which is a white pine drawing board is attached by four hinged iron rods, by means of which it can be raised from 82 up to 40 inches and slanted. The supporting rods are held by clamp screws.

The hardwood cabinet ( T 3 ) has 2 drawers, $10 \times 25 \mathrm{in} . \times 4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. deep. The top of the cabinet constitutes a shelf.


No. 2591 A. with Cabinet T 3.


These Tables are crated for shipment without extra charge.

## ACCESSORY.

T 3. Hardwood Cabinet with 2 drawers $10 \times 25 \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$ iv. deep ; top of cabinet constitutes a shelf . . . . . . . . . . . . each
$\$ 700$
The T-SQuare guide described on page 255 or the $K$ \& E PARALLEL ATTACHMENT (page 245) can be applled to these tables.

The prices on this page are f $n$. b New York. Owing to the relatively high cost of transportation we must add transportation charges when delivering these goods from our Branches.


No. 2593-2.

## DRAFTSMEN'S STOOLS

These stools are of practical construction and especially designed for the requirements of the draftsman. They are of good quality and firmly mounted on iron base, with casters. to allow them to be easily moved along the drawing board.
2593-1. Draftsman's Stool, caneseat, 2012 in.each $\$ 450$ 2593-2. do. do. . . . . $26 \frac{1}{2}$ " " 475
2598-8. do. do. . . . . . $32 \frac{1}{2}$ " " 515
2598-4. do. do. swiveling cane seat with screw; raising of seat independent of swiveling device, $22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. . . . . . each $\$ 800$
2598-5. do. do. $26 \frac{1}{2}$ " .... . " 825 2598-6. do. do. $32 \frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . . a 865

The above prices cover crating for shipment.

## MAGAZINE DRAWING TABLE

## quartered oak, finest golden oak finish.

A COMPACT, PRACTICAL COMBINATION OF DRAWING TABLE AND CHEST OF DRAWERS.


No. 2594

Old No.
2559-6.
2594. Magazine Drawing Table, quartered oak, finest golden oak finish . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 6000

The price covers crating for shipment.
This combined Chest and Drawing Table is 35 in . high. The sides and back of the chest are paneled. 7 drawers $31 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$., $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. deep, with lock. The bottoms of the drawers are paneled to avoid warping and their rear ends have a narrow cover to prevent papers working over the rear ends. The top is a fine drawing board $35 \times 48 \mathrm{in}$., of selected white pine and is hinged to a sliding frame, on which it can be slanted by means of supports catching in tooth plates. This sliding frame can be moved out beyond the front edge of the chest (as shown in cut) where it is held by a catch engaging automatically in a rack. The spaces on the top of the table, under the drawing board, can be used for tools, etc.

## CHESTS OF DRAWERS.

No. 2596.

Nos.

2559 A.
2595. Chest of Drawers, quartered oak, paneled, finest golden oak finish, 34 in . high, top $35 \times 48 \mathrm{in} ., 7$ drawers $31 \times$ 42 in., $2 \ell$ in. deep with guard across rear end to prevent papers from working out, drawers with lock. . . . . each $\$ 4800$
2596. Chest of Drawers, hardwood, paneled, antique oak finish similar to No. $2595,33 \mathrm{in}$. high, top $35 \times 48 \mathrm{in} ., 8$ drawers $31 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$., 23 in . deep with guard across rear end to prevent papers from working out. (no lock) . . a 3500

The above prices cover crating for shipment.

Chests of Drawers of other dimensions or design made to order from drawings and specifications.

## CHESTS OF DRAWERS, IN SECTIONS QUARTERED OAK, FINEST GOLDEN OAK FINISH.



2597 B. Regular Section of 4 Drawers . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 2400$
2597 C. Special Section, 6 Drawers and 3 Compartments . . . . ." 2900
2597 D. Polished Hardwood Top, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
2597 E. " $"$ Base, ............... " 400
2597 F. " " Sanitary Base(similar to 2598-F.p. 263) " 650
The above prices cover crating for shipment.
These Sectional Chesta, consisting of base, sections and top, admit of arbitrarily changing the capacity of the composite chest, somewhat like the well-known sectional book cases can be changed. They are of quartered oak, golden oak finish and of very best workmanship.

The Regular Sections (B) consist of 4 drawers, $31 \times 42 \times 2 Y^{2} \mathrm{in}$. deep. They are simultaneously locked or unlocked by an ingenious device. We make a Special Section (C) affording room for storing rolls of paper or cloth. It contains 4 drawers, $15 / / 2 \times 20 \times 2 / 4$ in. inside, 2 drawers, $151 / 2 \times 42 \times 2 / 6 \mathrm{in}$. inside, and 3 full length coupartments for rolls of paper, etc., as shown in diagram. The spaces for roll paper have a door with spring eatch at each end so that they are accessible from either side. A chest consisting of two sections with base and tod is 36 in . high. The top measures 80 x 48 in .

The rear ends of the drawers have a guard to prevent papers working over the end.

## CHESTS OF DRAWERS IN SECTIONS

of other sizes, for storing drawings, tracings and papers, made to order. When writing for estimates please give all particulars, such as dimensions of chest, number and depth of drawers, kind and finish of wood, whether drawers are to be on rollers, with lock, \&c., \&c.

## CHESTS OF DRAWERS IN SECTIONS

 HARDWOOD, ANTIQUE OAK FINISH.

No. 2598 B. D. F. (Sanitary Base). $\$ 3050$


The above prices cover crating for shipment
These Sectional Chests, consisting of base, sections and top, admit of arbitrarily changing the capacity of the composite cbest, somewhat like the well-known sectional book cases can be changed. They are thoroughly well made, of hardwood, antique oak finish. A section consists of 4 drawers $31 \times 42 \mathrm{in}$., $3 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~h}} \mathrm{in}$. deep with guard across rear end to prevent papers from working out (no lock). A section is $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. high. The top measures $35 \times 48 \mathrm{in}$.

## DRAWING PINS or THUMB TACKS．



## STEEL TACKS． <br> head and point one piece．

2600．Solid Steel Tacks，fine，${ }_{18}^{5} \mathrm{in}$ ．diam．（one doz．on a card）．doz．$\$ 80$ 2601．do．$\frac{5}{5} \mathrm{in}$ ．diam．（not mounted）．．．．．．．． 20 STEEL POINTS SWAGED．ONE DOZEN ON A CARD．

2612．Steel Tacks，Round head，$\frac{8}{8}$ in．diam．．．．．．．．．．．．doz．\＄ 10
2614．do．do．$\frac{1}{2}$＂＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 12

2616．do．do．ㅎ．＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 15
These steel－head tacks are very flat，so that they will not obstruct the $T$ square．
They are good durable tacks，and their points will not come through．

## FINE GERMAN SLLVER TACKS． steel points screwed in and riveted．one dozen on a card <br> Round Head． <br> Beveled Head．

2621．$\frac{5}{12}$ in．，diam．．．．．doz．$\$ 50$
2622．$\frac{3}{B}$＂ 4 ．．．．＂ 60
2623．긎＂＂．．．．． 65
2624．$\frac{1}{2}$＂＂．．．．＂ 70
2625．ำ＂．．．．．． 80
2626．乭＂＂．．．． 90

2632．$\frac{3}{8}$ in．，diam．．．．．doz．$\$ 60$
2633．$\frac{7}{1}$＂$"$ ．．．．＂ 65
2634．$\frac{1}{2}$＂ ＂．．．．＂ 70
2635．齐＂＂．．．． 80
2636．卑 4 ．．．．．． 90

## GERMAN SILVER TACKS． STEEL POINTS SWAGED ONE DOZEN ON A CARD．

Round Head．
2642，$\frac{3}{8}$ in．，diam．．．．．doz．\＄ 25
2644．$\frac{1}{2}$＂ ．．．．．． 30
2646．＂．．．．．． 45

Beveled Head．
2652．$\frac{3}{8}$ in．，diam．．．．．doz．$\$ 25$
2654．$\frac{1}{2}$＂＂．．．．． 30
2656．\＆＂．．．．．． 4545

## BRASS TACKS． steel points swaged．not mounted．

Round Head．
2660．$\frac{1}{4}$ iu．，gross $\$ 80$ doz．\＄ 10
2662．音＂＂ 160 ＂ 15
2664．直＂＂ 240 ＂ 25
2666．\＆＂＂ 380 ＂ 35

Beveled Head．
2672．$\frac{3}{8}$ in．，gross \＄ 160 doz．$\$ 15$
2674．$\frac{1}{2}$＂＂ 240 ＂ 25
2676．合＂＂ 380 ＂ 35

## STAMPED STEEL TACKS.



PI.AIN.
2677L. Stamped Tacks, $\frac{\text { ef }}{18}$ in. diam. . per box of $100 \leqslant 45$ card of 1 doz. $\$ 07$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |


2679. do. 依 ." .. . . ." ." .. 80 .. .. .. .. 12

## NICKELPLATED.

2677 N. Stamped Tacks, $\frac{3}{3}$ in. diam. . per box of $100 \$ 65$ card of 1 doz. $\$ 10$


These Stamped Steel Tacks are made of one piece of tongh, hard steel (especially made for this purpose) and are of the very best quality. They have needle finished points, so that they make an excellent substitute for the regular thumb tacks, when it is desired to have a lower priced article.

## TACK LIFTER.


2680. Tacklifter and Paper Knife, Brass, Nickelplated, $5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. . each 20

A handy and simple instrument for extracting thumb tacks. The end of the lifter is inserted under the head of the tack and takes it out without bending the point or wrenching off the head, as is often done by using a knife.

The handle of this instrument is a Paperknife, useful for removing drawings which have been glued to the board, etc.
(See also Lead Pencil File and Tacklifter page 295).

## HORNCENTRES.



No. 2690



No. 2691.
2690. Horncentre, plain, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. ..... ( 10
do.
with German silver rim, $\frac{3}{4}$ in diam.
with German silver rim, $\frac{3}{4}$ in diam. 2691. ..... 50German silver rim, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam.

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.

## PAPER CUTTERS.




2701. do. do. Nickelplated . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40
2703. Safety Paper Cutter, " ... . . . . . . . . 75

These little instruments are of important service to Draftsmen, for cutting drawinge from the board, also for cutting any kind of paper or Bristol board. They are slid along the ruler or T Square and will not injure its edge, as an ordinary knife would du. The blade of these Cutters can be adjusted to cut only the thickness of the paper without striking the drawing board. The knife of No. 2 No0 is set and clamped while the cutter of No. \%70 is adjustable by means of the thumbscrew projecting above the instrument. The knife can be removed from either instrument, for sharpening.

## PAPER WEIGHTS.

2705. Paper Weights, Shot in lined chamois bag, impervious to lead dust, a very practical paper weight about ${ }^{2}$ pounds Weights. iike $\dot{\text { No }}$. 2705 but weight abont $\dot{s}$ each * 100 2706. Paper Weights, like No 2705. but weight about 8 pounds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .125

2706. Paper weight and Ink-bottle Holder, iron, black enameled, weight about 2 pounds.
each
\$ 75
The bottle is inserted from below and secured by a hayonet flange:
it will hold ans of the drawing ink bottles generally used.
2707. Lead Paper Weight, covered with leather, about




## ARKANSAS OIL STONES.

No. 2720 .



## TECHNICAL (CONVENTIONAL) WATER COLORS.



Full Pan.


Half Pan.

2900. 1. Cast Iron
7. Leather
2. Wrought Iron
8. Light Wood
13. Prussian Blue
3. Steel
9. Dark Wood
4. Copper
10. Brick
5. Brass
6. Machinery
11. Stone
12. Brown Stone
14. Gamboge
15. Yellow Ochre
16. Vermilion
17. Chinese White
. ....... each ${ }_{8}$ $\begin{array}{cr}\text { Full } \\ \text { Pans. } & \begin{array}{r}\text { Half } \\ 18\end{array} \\ \text { Pans } \\ 50 & 10 \\ 50 & 25\end{array}$
z901. 18. Carmine
2910. Japanned Tin Box,cont'g: 12 half Pans, Nos. 1 to 12 of above, each $\$$
2911. do. do. " 18 " " " 1 " 18 " "
2912. do. do. " 12 full " " 1 " 12 " ". " 335
2913. do. do. " 18 " " ${ }^{2} 10$ " 18 "

Each box contains also 2 Brushes : No. 3182-2,-6.
The Technical Colors introduced by us many years ago, offer to the profession an always ready material for tinting drawings. As the tints are ready mixed, these moist colors save the work and time of mixing and warrant uniformity at all times.

For empty Tin Boxes see page 269.

## WINSOR \& NEWTON'S

 WATER COLORS.Full Cake.


Full Pan.

Half Cake.

2920.

| 1. Antwerp Blue | 15. Dragon's Blood |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. Bistre | 16. Emerald Green |
| 3. Blue Black | 17. Flake White |
| *4. British Ink | 18. Gamboge |
| 5. Brown Ochre | 19. Hooker's Green, |
| 6. Brown Pink | $\text { No. } 1$ |
| *7. Bronze | 20. do do. 2 |
| 8. Burnt Sienna | 21. Indigo |
| 9. Burnt Umber | 22. Indian Red |
| 9. Charcoal Grey | 23. Italian Pink |
| 10. Chinese White | 24. Ivory Black |
| 14. Chrome, Deep | 95. King's Yellow |
| 95. do. Lemon | 26. Lamp Hlack |
| 3\%. do. Orange | 97. Light Red |
| 11. do. Yellow | 1100. Mauve |
| 12. Cologne Earth | 28. Naples Yellow |
| *18. Constant White | 29. Neutral Tint |


2921. 114. Cadmium Lemon 89. Cerulean Blue 96. Alizarin Crimson 59. Orimson Lake 102 do. Green 53. Indian Yellow 10s. do. Orange 106. Leitch's Blue 104. do. Nearlet 54. Mars Yellow 55. Neutral Orange
56. Purple Lake
57. Roman Sepia 58. Ruben's Madder 59. Scarlet Lake 60. do. Vermilion 105, do. Yellow *49. Black Lead 50. Brown Madder 51. Carmine Lake
64. Orange Vermilion 62. Warm Sepia
each
45
25
2922. 60. Cadmium Orange 87. Mars Orange 99. Permanent Violet
68. do. Yellow t107. Emerald Oxide 77. Pale Cadmium
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 93. Coball Blue } \\ \text { do. Green } & \text { 73. Oxide of Chrome }\end{array}$
71. French Blue
74. Indian Purple
75. Intense Blne
76. Lemon Yellow
1108. do. Transparent
98. Permanent
Mauve
79. Pure Scarlet
109. Ultramarine
65. Violet Carmine
65. Violet Carmine
81. Viridian
each 65
35
2923. 66. Aureolin
91. Aurora Yellow
67. Burnt Carmine
70. Carmine
85. Field's Orange

Vermine
Ven
110. Gallstone 112, Fiose Dorée
86. Madder Carmine 90. Scarlet Madder
111. do. Lake. 80. Rose Madder
${ }_{92}$ (8. Primprose Aureolin ${ }^{\text {93. Yellow Carmine }}$
92. Primpose Aureolin
each
90
45
2924. 84. Ultramarine Ash Blue.
2925. 88. Genuine Ultramarinc .............. t Cake each \$ 22570

Colors marked * are made ONLY in CAKES, and those marked + ONLY in PANS.

## EMPTY JAPANNED TIN BOXES



No. 2951.


These boxes are fitted for the moist colors listed on pages 25 and 268. Brushes are listed on pages 278 and following.

## WINSOR \& NEWTON'S WATER COLOR LIQUIDS.


2960. Chinese White . . each 30 2965. Indelible Brown Ink, each ..... 302961. Indian Ink . . . . . 30
2962. Oxgall .....  30
2963. Gold Ink ..... 30
2966. Prout's Brown ..... 30
2967. Sepia ..... 30
2968. Blue ..... 30
2964. Carmine ..... 30

HIGGINS' DRAWING INKS AND ADHESIVES.


No. 2970.
HIGGINS' DRAWING INKS.

| 2969. | Black, Waterproof. | 2974. | Brick-red. | 2979. | Brown. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2970. | " General. | 2975. | Blue. | 2980. | Yellow. |
| 2971. | Carmine. | 2976. | Green. | 2981. | Orange. |

2972 . Scarlet.
2973. Vermilion.
9977. Violet.
2978. Indigo.
2979. Brown.
2981. Orange.

Half Pints ( 8 н) . . . . . . ............... . . . . 200
Pints (16 .. ) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. ${ }^{\text {P }} 75$
Quarts (32 к). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 700


No. 9985.

2986.

2987.
2985. Higgins' Drawing Board Mucilage,

| 3 oz | 6 oz | 14 oz. | Half-Gallon | Gallon. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\% ~ .15$ | .25 | .50 | 2.00 | 3.50 |

2986. Higgins' Taurine Mucilage,

| 2 oz | 4 oz | $\frac{1}{2}$ pint | pint | quart |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each $\$ .10$ | .20 | .80 | .50 | .80 |

2987. Higgins' Office Paste,

| 4 oz | 8 oz, |
| :--- | :--- |
| each 8 | .15 |
|  | .25 |



Columbia Indelible Drawing Ink,
3000. Black . . . . . . each $\$ 25$
3001. Brown . . . . . . 25
3002. Blue . . . . . . . 25
3003. Green . . . . . . 25
3004. Scarlet . . . . . 25
3005. Carmine . . . . each \$ 25
3006. Yellow . . . . . . 25
3007. Vermilion . . . . . 25
3008. Orange . . . . . . 25
3009. Violet . . . . . . 25

Mailing charges (postage and regulation mailing box) . . . . . 10

## FOR LARGER SIZES SEE NEXT PAGE.

Columbia Indelible Inks meet the requirements of a perfect drawing ink and are always ready for use and always uniform in quality and color. They flow freely, dry readily, and are not apt to gum. They therefore possess all features to recommend them as an always reliable ink for general drafting. For extra black and extra dense ink we refer to our Kallos Ink, described on page 273.

All these Inks are indelible in that they will not re-dissolve after drying. a feature variously described as indelible, waterproof, washable, etc. Lines drawn with these inks will not blur nor be defaced by brush tints, even frequently applied, nor by exposure to moisture in out-door use.

The Colored Columbia Drawing Inks are all perfect of their kind, including the blue which is the moat difficult color, and which has not been produced in perfection in any other ink. They all are freely miscible for producing other tints. They are put up in improved containers provided with a new patent ink filler. This consists of a glans tube with flattened capillary opening, which can be inserted between the blades of a drawing pen and is provided with a rubber bulb to fill it by suction and to feed by pneumatic pressure. The compressible bulb is enclosed in a rigid annular collar, which protects it during transportation and serves as a handle which prevents scattering of the ink and deflection of the tube from lateral pressure on the bulb when filling a pen. This device is so cleanly, that it dispenses with wiping the pen after fllling and bence requires no pen-wiper. There is no soiling of the pen or fingers (nor of the drawing), the glassfiller cannot become soft and flabby, like other material would, and there is no waste of ink. With other devices for filling pens, there is more ink wasted than there is used; with our filler there is no waste, making it the most economical as well as the most practical and cleanly.

For Holders for Columbia Ink, see No. 2707 page 266 and No. 3019, page 273.

## COLUMBIA

 LIQUID INDELIBLE DRAWING INKS
## in large bottles.

QUARTER-PINTS.


PINTS.

| Black, | 3000 E, | $\$ 300$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Brown, | 3001 E, | 800 |
| Blue, | 3002 E, | 300 |
| Green, | 3003 E, | 300 |
| Scarlet, | 3004 E, | 300 |
| Carmine, | 3005 E, | 300 |
| Yellow, | 3006 E, | 300 |
| Vermilion, | 3007 E, | 300 |
| Orange, | 3008 E, | 300 |
| Violet, | 3009 E, | 300 |

## QUARTS.

Black, $\quad 3000 \mathrm{~F}$, 8575 Brown, $\quad 3001 \mathrm{~F}$, . 575 Blue, $\quad 3002 \mathrm{~F}, \quad 575$
Green, $\quad 3003$ F, . 575
Scarlet, $\quad 3004$ F, . 575
Carmine, 3005 F, . 575
Yellow, $\quad 3006 \mathrm{~F}$. . 575
Vermilion, 3007 F, . 575
Orange, $\quad 3008$ F, $\quad 575$
Violet, $\quad 3009$ F, 575

## COLORED COLUMBIA INKS IN SETS.



No. 3010 .
set
3010. Polished Mahogany Box, cont'g any 6 colors of Nos. 3000 to 3009, \& 225
3011. Plain Wooden Box,
" do. do. do.
150

## KALLOS LIQUID DRAWING INK.


(Container Patented.)


#### Abstract

3012. Kallos Indelible Drawing Ink, Black . . each \&


Kallos Ink, black, is intended chiefly for vigorous tracings. It is deadblack and gives very dense lines. These features adapt it for drawing on tracing eloth, where it gives black uniform, unbroken lines. It does not flow quite as freely as the black Columbia Ink (page 271), which is therefore preferable for drawing on paper.

Kallos Ink is put up in improved patented bottles which permit of using the ink to the last drop. The improved shape of the bottle obviates the danger of upsetting it in withdrawing or inserting the filler, as the neck is oblique and in the line of the motion of the hand. The very practical filler, which is set into the stopper, is shaped like a barrel pen and will hold sufficient ink, and transfer it to the pen. without waste or soiling.

## INK-BOTTLE HOLDER.



No. 3019
3019. Ink-bottle Holder, iron, weight about 8 oz ., . . . . . . . . each $\$ 30$

This holder is adapted for either Columbia Inks or Higgins: The bottle is held by a steel spring inserted through one of the openings in the sides of the holder: for Columbia Inks through the opening marked C, for Higgins' through that marked H.

The holder is of iron, with a neat bronze finish and shaped to guard against tipping.
For Ink-bottle Holder (paperweight) see page 266.


## CHINESE OR INDIAN INKS.

OUR DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Illustrations full size.

B.

D.

E.

G.

H.
3080. A. Oval, black with Lion Head ..... 25
B. . ..... 50
D. Oblong, gilt ..... 40
E. ..... 60
F. Square, black, wilt figures ..... 30
G ..... 40
H. ..... 75

J.


N .


N-2.
3030. J. Oblong, black, blue and gilt figures . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 150$
N. Square, black, gilt figures, Super Super . . . . . . . . . 100
N-2. " . " " " .

## EXTRA FINE INDIA INKS.

TRADEMARK: K. \& E. CO.

The inks No. 3031, I to XII are of extra-fine quality and the very finest that are made. As ALL the patterns of fine India inks are imitated in, cheap grades in China and are so minutely copied that it is practically impossible to tell the counterfeit from the genuine by inspection, we mark our extra fine inks with our trademark and initials. This enables the buyer to have our guaranty that the ink is the genuine, fine article and not an imitation.

We highly recommend these fine inks to Draftsmen and Artists.

I.

II.

III.

V.

VI.
3031- I. Oblong, black, 3 in. long ..... each 8150
II. ..... 150
III. ..... 300
V. ." ". 21 4 ..... 250
VI. ..... 300

TRADEMARK: K. ※ E. CO.
"Copyright, 189t, by Keuffel \& Esver Cu"

VII.

VIII.

IX.

XII.
3031. VII. Oval, black, $3 \frac{2}{8}$ in. long . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 400$
VIII. Oblong, " $8 \frac{1}{2}$ " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300

XII. ." " $4 \frac{1}{4}$ ". ." .. .... . . . . . 600

## BRUSHES.

As the quality of brushes can not be exactly described and as illustrations can not be made to show quality, we mention that all the brushes we list are the very best of their respective kind. They are always of the kind of hair mentioned, without adulteration or substitution, and each size contains the proper quantity of hair. The numbering of our brushes is the same now for the same sizes which we so numbered over 40 years ago.

3100. Black Sable in Quills,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each $\$$ | 70 | 60 | 45 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 |

3101. Red Sable in Quills,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each $\$$ | 60 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 12 |

3102. Camel Hair in Quills,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each $\$$ | 10 | 10 | 08 | 08 | 06 | 06 | 05 | 05 |

Illustrations full size.

3110. Black Sable in Swan Quills,

$$
\begin{array}{rccccccl}
\text { No. } & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
\text { each } \$ 330 & 2 & 80 & 210 & 150 & 100 & 80 & 70
\end{array}
$$

3111. Red Sable in Swan Quills,

| No. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| each $\$ 2$ | 15 | 185 | 150 | 110 | 95 | 75 | 55 |

3112. Camel Hair in Swan Quills,

| No. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each 8 | 60 | 50 | 35 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 09 |


3120. Black Sable, round, in Albata, with black handle,

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccccccc}
\text { No. } & 1 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 & 14 & 16 & 18 & 20 & 22 \\
\text { each } \$ & 20 & 25 & 30 & 35 & 45 & 55 & 70 & 90 & 1 & 25 & 1 & 75 \\
2 & 35 & 8 & 15
\end{array}
$$

3121. Red Sable, round, in Albata, with black handle,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| each 8 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 55 | 75 | 95 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 90 | 2 |
| 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Illustration 16 size.

No. 3123.
3123. Red Sable, round, in Albata, with two points,

$$
\stackrel{\text { No. }}{\text { each }} \$ 1^{1} 00 \quad 1_{40}^{2}
$$

Please note that ours are real sable brushes. We emphasize this becanse sable hair, on account of the advances in its price has been extensively adulterated. Real sable brushes form a finer point and retain this point longer than others and remain elastic.

Illustrations full size.

8182. Camel Hair in Tin, with red handle,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each $\$$ | 07 | 08 | 08 |

Illustrations full size.



No. 3138.
8183. Camel Hair Sky or Wash Brush, in Tin, with polished handle, $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { No. } & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text { each } 8 & 20 & 25 & 30 & 35\end{array}$


No. $8184,3185$.
3184. Camel Hair in Tin, with 2 points,

| No. | 0000 | 000 | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| each 8 | 30 | 35 | 40 |

3185. Camel Hair in Tin, with 2 points,

$$
\begin{array}{cllll}
\text { No. } & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
\text { each } \$ & 45 & 50 & 55 & 60
\end{array}
$$

Illustration full size.

3136. Camel Hair Sky or Wash Brush, extra-fine, round, in Albata,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each $\$$ | 50 | 60 | 70 |

3187. Camel Hair Sky or Wash Brush, extra-fine, flat, in Albata,

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each $\$$ | 50 | 60 | 70 |



No. 3138 .
3138. Camel Hair in Albata, with 2 flat points,

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text { No. } & 1 & 2 \\
\text { each } & 1 & 10 & 130
\end{array}
$$

## CHINA AND GLASSWARE.



No. 3150.
Each
3150. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Pat. Ink Slab, China, with cover, $1 \frac{3}{3} \times 42$ in. 835
3151.
3153.
do.
do.
" " $2 \frac{1}{8} \times 5 \frac{1}{4}$ "
do.
do.
Slate Slab, glass cover, $2 \frac{1}{8} \times 5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$.


No. 8154.
3154. Slate Ink Cup, with glass cover, $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. . . . . . each 8


No. 3156.

3156. Chinese Ink Cup, opal glass, $3 \frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., with cover . . . each $\$$



A "Nest of 6 " consists of 5 saucers and cover; a "Nest of 4" of 8 sancers and cover.

3169. Architect's Slant and Basin, 8 divisions and cup, 7 in. diam., each $\$ 135$


No. 3170.
3174.
3170. Ink or Color Slab, 8 Wells, 1 Slope, $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 23$ in. . . . . each 10 3171. do. 8 " 1 " $23 \times 38$ ". . . . 18 3172. do. 3 " 1 " $2 \frac{3}{4} \times 4 \frac{1}{4}$ "... . $^{25}$ 3178. do. 3 " 1 " $3 \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$. $\ldots .$. . 30 3174. do. 3 ". 3 Slopes, $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 4$. . . . ." 18
3175. do. 5 ". 5 4 $4 \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$.... . 55


No. 8178.
3176. Sloping Tile, 3 divisions, $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 4$ in. . . . . . . . . . . each 815


8179. do. 6 и $3 \frac{1}{1} \times 7 \frac{3}{4}$.. ............ ... 40
3180. do. 8 4 $6 \times 7 \frac{5}{7}$. ...................... 50

3182. do. 12 4 $6 \times 7 \frac{5}{8}$. $\ldots \ldots . . . . . .$.


No. 8183.
8183. Centre Slab, 5 divisions, $2 \frac{3}{8} \times 6 \mathrm{in}$. . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 20$


No. 3184.
3184. China Color Cups, $\quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$ each \$07

10
8185.
$3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$, diam.
20
3185. China Brush Rest, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. long


No. 8186.


## K. \& E. CO. STEEL PENS.



No. 3201.


No. 3200.



No. 3202.
3200. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Crow Quill Pens, 1 doz, in a box . . doz. \$ 60
3201. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Crow Quill Pens, 1 doz. pens No. 8200
and Holder, on a card . . . . . . . . . . . . . . card
60


No. 3203.
3202. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Drawing and Lettering Pens, 1 doz.
in a box
doz.
60
3203. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Drawing and Lettering Pens, 1 doz.
pens No. 3202 and Holder, on a card . . . . . . . . card
Pens No. 3900 and 3302 are specially made for Draftsmen for drawing and lettering on drawing paper, which has a more or less coarse surface. They have longer nibs and less sharp points than most others, possess great elasticity and permit of more rapid lettering or drawing, without scratehing or catching in the grain of the paper Draftsmen will prefer these pens to any other kind, as most others are intended prin-
cipally for drawing on stone.


No. 3205 .
3204. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Lithographic Pens, 1 doz. in a box, doz. $\$ 60$
3205. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Lithographic Pens, 1 doz, pens No. 3204 and Holder, on a card . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . card
Pens No. 3904 differ from all other Lithographic Pens in having shorter (and therefore firmer) nibs, and points of the utmost fineness.


No. 3206.

## Rumict tin

No. 3206.
3206. Keuffel \& Esser Co. Crow Quill Pens, No. 8200, with
improved Holder with cork finger piece, each \$ 10 do.
do.
ten pens, No. 3206 on a card
100

## STEEL PENS.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S.

## 3210. Lithographic Crow Quill Pens, (No. 659), doz, cards \$ 600 card \$80

3211. Superfine long shoulder Crow Quill Pens,
(No. 850 )
750 75
3212. Lithographic Pens, (No. 290) . . . . . ." . 600 . 60
3213. Mapping Pens, (No. 291) . . . . . . . "~ " 600 ". 60

A "card" has 12 pens and 1 holder.
3214. Mapping or Ladies Pens, (No. 170) . . gross 100 doz. 10
3215. Lettering Pens, (No. 308) . . . . . . . .4 150 ". 15
3216. do. (No. 404) ....... .. 100 .. 10

FRENCH (B. P. Co.)
3217. Crow Quill Pens, each with Holder, .. . doz. cards \& 360 card \$ 95 A "card" has 12 pens, each with holder.

## K. \& E. CO. PENHOLDERS.



No. se20.
3220. Improved Crow Quill Pen Holder . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 05$


No. 8221
3221. Improved Lettering Pen Holder . . . . . . . . . . . . each \& 05

These holders for crow quill and lettering pens are of the thickness of an ordinary penholder, a great improvement over the thin sticks generally used.

## ROAD PENS.



No. 8222.
3222. Road Pens, Nos. 40 and 50 . . per $\frac{1}{4}$ gross $\$ 65$ per dozen $\$ 35$ These pens have two fine equal points and are used as road pens in map drawing.

For Round Writing Pens etc. see page 299.

3224. Payzant Block Lettering Pens, Brass, Nos. $1,2,3,4,5,6$, each $\$ 100$ 3225. do. do. do. do. Set of 6 pens, Nos. 1, 2, 3, $4,5,6$, in partitioned paper box, set


The Payzant Block Lettering Pens are particularly adapted for lettering Engineers' and Architects' Drawings, for border lines or any heavy linework, also for the use of merchants for writing price and show cards, etc.

The common method of forming block letters with a fine pen is slow and tedious work and but few draftsmen are capable of executing neat lettering with reasonable rapidity. With the block lettering pen a letter is formed at a single stroke. There is no dexterity or knack to acquire to use these pens, as they are as simple to operate as a pencil. All irregularities due to the draftsman's failure to produce equal widths and parallel lines in forming letters, are avoided in work done with this pen, because all strokes in any direction are uniform in width and density. Work can be done in one-quarter of the time needed with the fine-pen method. It is unnecessary, even on the finest plans, to carefully outline the letters in pencil before inking, as a rough draft with guide lines is all that is needed. These pens are manufactured in six graded sizes : the following is a reproduction of letters made with them:


Fac-simile of letters made with the six sizes of pens.

## Suggestions for using the Payzant Block Lettering Pen :

Fill the pen by quill or dropper, the same as a ruling pen is filled; never dip it into the ink.

After filling, adjust the nibs to the proper feeding distance, and test on scrap paper.

Should the pen become clogged while in use, open the nibs slightly and insert the edge of a piece of paper.

On drawings for which a fine finish is desired, add shard corners to the letter* with a fine pen and shade as required.

After using, remove the set-screw, open the reservoir and clean thoroughly.


## LEAD PENCILS.

KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO'S.


Our Paragon Pencils and Colored Pencils, are of the very best quality and possess all the merits of other best makes established in this market. They excel in correctness and uniformity of grading, and cost less than other similar pencils. We fully warrant these pencils and leads and solicit a trial of them.

## 

3300. Paragon Pencils, extra fine quality, hexagon, yellow polish and gilt: HB, F, H, HH, HHH, HНHH (4), HHHHH (5), НННННН (6),


No. 3830.
3330. K \& E Red Hexagon Pencils, finest quality . . . . per doz. \$ 100 3331. do. Blue " 6 $\therefore 4$ 100


No. 3335.
3335. K \& E Red Round Pencils, finest quality . . . . . per doz. 75
3336. do. Blue " " " . . . . . " " 75


No. 3840.
3840. K \& E Red and Blue Hexagon Pencils, finest quality, per doz. \& 125
3345. K \& E Round White Pencils (for blueprints etc.) . . " .

## K. \& E. CO. DETAIL PENCILS.



No. 3348.

```
3348. K. \& E. Co. Detail Pencils, hexagon, gilt,
Nos. 2. 3. 4. 5 . . . . . . . . . . gross \$ 850 doz. \(\$\)
We recommend these Detail Pencils as being of excellent quality and carefully graded.
```


## PENCIL HOLDER.


3849. Holder for pencil stumps, hexagonal, metal ferrule . . . . each 05 3349D. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. double-end " 10

## A. W. FABER'S PENCILS.



No. 3350.
3350. Hexagon, very best Castell, No. 2 B to 6 H . . . . . doz. \$ 125
3351. do. " " Drawing, No. 1-5 ....... .. 75
3952. Black round, best, No. 1-4 . . . . . . . . . 50
3358. Yellow polished, round, No. 4 B to 4 H . . . . . 60
3360. Artist Pencil, Castell lead, double pointed, 2B. to 6 H . . . each 35
3361. do. " " single point, " ${ }^{\text {. }}$. $\quad$. ${ }^{25}$
3362. do. best " " " " " . . . " 20
3870. Leads for Artist Pencils, Castell, 2 B. to 6 H. . . . . box of 6 b5
3371. do. " " ". . " " " best 35

## A. W. FABER'S WAX CRAYONS.

3375. A. W. Faber's Wax Crayons

No. 1. White,
. 2. Yellow,
./ 13. Dark blue,
" 30. Sienna,
". 38. Vermilion,
a 54. Purple,
doz. $\$ 100$ each 10
No. 62. Orange,
" 63. Light green,
.. 69. Dark green,

- 75. Carmine,
.. 88. Light blue, Finest black.

3876. A. W. Faber's Wax Crayous in boxes,

| Box of | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 36 | 48 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| per box | 80 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 350 | 450 |

## KOH-I-NOOR PENCILS.


3380. Koh-i-noor Pencils, hexagon, yellow polish. $\operatorname{BBBBBB}$ (6),


9888. Koh-i-noor Artist Pencils, yellow polish. BBBBBB (6), BBBBB (5), $\mathrm{BBBB}(4), \mathrm{BBB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{HB}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{HH}$, ННН. НННН (4), ННННН (5), НННННH (6), ННННННН 7), НННННННН (8), ННННННННН 9) each \& 25

3385. Koh-i-noor leads for Artist Pencils, BBBBBB (6), $\operatorname{BBBBB}(5), \mathrm{BBBB}(4), \mathrm{BBB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{HB}$, $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{HH}, \mathrm{HHH}, \mathrm{H} H \mathrm{HH}$ (4), HHHHH (5), НННННН (6), ННННННН (7), НННННН HH (8), HHHHHHHHH (9) . . . . . . . . per box of $6 \$ 60$

## MEPHISTO COPYING PENCLLS.

329). Mephisto Copying Pencils (No. 73 B) . . . . . . . . . . . doz. \$ 75

3931 do do. do. (No.73 B extra hard) . . . . . . . 90
3392. do. do. do. with red tip (No. 77) . . . . . . . 90

## RED CHALK.



No. 3401.

3404.
3400. Red Chalk (Keel) in Cedar, for marking stakes ( $7 \times \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$.) doz. $\$ 60$ 3401. do. " " " " " " ( $4 \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{4}$ ") " 100 3402. Red Chalk (Keel) in Sticks,covered with paper,( $3 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ ") " 20
 3404. do. " " " " " $4\left(4 \times \frac{3}{4}\right.$ " $)$ " 60
3405. Keel, in lumps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per pound 15

## SPONGE RUBBER

## for Cleaning Drawings.


3406. Sponge Rubber, with solid back, $1 \times 1 \times 1 \mathrm{in}$. . . . each $\$ 12$
 3408. do. 4 " . $4 \times 2 \times 1$ " ... ." 60


## ERASING SHIELDS.



No. 3411.


3411 s.


3411 M.

3411 Xylonite Erasing Shield for Draftsmen, about $33 \times 5$ in. . each $\& 20$ 3411 S do. do. ...... " $2 \frac{7}{8} \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$. . . ${ }^{2} 15$ 3411 M. Metal do. nickelplated $42 \frac{2}{8} \times 3 \frac{3}{4} 4 . .$.

## ALBA RUBBER.



The ALBA is a high-grade eraser, smooth finish and of exceptional purity. It takes hold readily, will not smudge nor stain the paper and retains its excellent qualities for a long time.
3415. Alba Pencil Rubber, flat, $\begin{array}{llllllll}40 & 30 & 20 & 16 & 12 & 8 & 4 & \text { to lb. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { per cake } \$ & 6 & 8 & 12 & 15 & 20 & 25 & 50\end{array}$
3416. Alba Pencil Rubber, oblong, $40 \begin{array}{cccccc}80 & 20 & 16 & 12 & 8 \text { to lb. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { per cake } 8 & 6 & 8 & 12 & 15 & 20 & 25\end{array}$

3418.
3417. Alba Ink Eraser, flat, $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{3}{6}$ in. ...... per cake 805

3419. do. " $2 \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "...... . . . . 10

## A. W. FABER'S RUBBERS.

| 3425. Artist Rubber, flat, | 40 | 30 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 to lb. |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| per cake $\$ 10$ | 08 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 50 |  |

3440. Ink Eraser, flat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per cake \$ 05
3441. do. " large . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " . 10
3442. do. " extra large . . . . . . . . . . . . . " " 20
3443. Ink and Pencil Eraser in Wood . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
3444. do. do. Mammoth . . . . . . . 4 . 25

HARDTMUTH'S PLIABLE RUBBER.


| 3450. | Pliable Rubber, grey, flat, per cake $\$$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 85 | $5_{0}^{4} \text { to lb. }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3451. | Pliable Rubber, pink, flat, per cake | 40 | 30 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 to lb. |
|  |  | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 25 | $50$ |

## EMERALD RUBBER.



No. 3455 G .
3455G. Emerald Rubber, oblong, wedge edge, $\begin{array}{llllll}48 & 36 & 24 & 20 & 12 & \text { to } \mathrm{lb} \text {. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { per cake } & \$ & 05 & 07 & 10 & 12\end{array}$

## RUBY RUBBER.



No. 3455 R .

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { per cake } & 8 & 05 & 07 & 10 & 12\end{array}$

## STEEL ERASERS.



## LEAD PENCIL FILE.


3488. Lead Pencil File and Tack Lifter, 6 in. . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 25$

A convenient little tool, consisting of a steel file with a steel tack lifter at the end, black wooden handle.

## PENCIL POINTERS.

These Pencil Pointers consist of sheets of flint paper made into a block.


No. 3500 .



No. 3507 and 3508.
3505. Pencil Pointer with wooden handle, $2 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . . . each $\$ 15$

3507. do. ". " " $1 \frac{1}{4} \times 4$ " .... . . 15
3508.
do. like No. 3507 but of emery paper, $1 \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \mathrm{in}$.
" 20

# PENCIL POINTERS\& PAPER WEIGHTS. 



No. 8510.


3511 and 3513.

All Pencil Pointers brought before the public so far, had the great disadvantages of soiling the hand and all articles with which they came in contact and of requiring the use of both hands in pointing a pencil. Our Pencil Pointers and Paper Weights entirely obviate these drawbacks. The filings of the pencil-lead fall into the box which forms the body of the apparatus. Its weight holds it steady, so that a pencil can be sharpened with one hand while the other holds the scale, triangle, protractor or other drawing implement. In the "Convenient" Pencil Pointer the sandpaper is mounted on rollers, so that all parts of it can be used successively, and it is easily replaced when worn.

The "Useful" Pencil Pointer is a modification of the "Convenient." The roller has 6 faces, so that it will last a long time. Besides there are with each Pencil Pointer, 2 extra sandpaper coverings for the roller. The box catches the debris from the pencil and is heavy enongh to require no holding during use, and to make a good paper weight.
3510. "Convenient" Pencil Pointer and Paper Weight, $\quad$ about $2 \frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ................................ $\$ 80$
3511. "Useful" Pencil Pointer and Paper Weight, about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. " 40
3512. "Useful" Pencil Pointer and Paper Weight, like No. 3511, but with two rollers, the second covered with velvet, for wiping pencil after sharpening . . . . . . . . . . 60
3518. "Useful" Pencil Pointer and Paper Weight, like No. 3511,
but of bright bronze, finely finished . . . . . . . . 100

## PENCIL SHARPENERS.



No. 3515.
3515. Planetary Pencil Sharpener . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 450
3516. Extra Knives for Planetary Pencil Sharpener . . . . . . pair

The Planetary Pencil Sharpener makes a perfect point on all kinds, grades and sizes of lead or slate pencils, wax crayons etc. It can be attached to the wall or table.


No. 3518.
9518. Jupiter Pencil Sharpener
each 8
850

3518W. New Cutting wheel. .
150
Allowance for return of old cutting wheel, 25 cents.
The Jupiter Pencil Sharpener excels all others in workruanship and the ease with which it can be operated. The cutting wheel is made reversible, so that, when one side is dull, the other can be used. This wheel can not be re-cut when it has become dull, but must be replaced.

# Olomonsiting 

F. SOENNECKEN'S system of ornamental writing, called Round Writing, needs hardly any recommendation on our part.

The Methodical Text-Book for self-instruction is a complete guide for acquiring this beautiful hand in a very short time (ten to fourteen lessons suffice for a complete course in schools), and there is scarcely any profession but could advantageously make use of this writing in many ways.

Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen are enabled to letter drawings, maps, etc. in Round Writing more elegantly and in considerably less time than by any other method.

Bankers and Merchants will find it most valuable and appropriate in heading books, filling out check blanks, price lists, etc., etc.

Insurance Companies and Lawyers cannot use more distinct letters for filling out or writing policies and legal documents.

Storekeepers can write neat show cards or price-tags in this hand.

## IN ORDER TO LEARN ROUND WRITING

it is indispensable to thoroughly study and strictly observe the directions given in the

## METHODICAL TEXT BOOK

especially with respect to the holding of the pen and to the exercises in writing.
The book plainly shows the scientific principles on which this Writing System is based; all efforts to master it by using the pens without the Text Book will be unsuccessful, vainly wasting time and labor. The correct and artistic execution of the characters does not depend, as may erroneously be supposed, on the

## ADROITNESS OF THE HAND,

but merely on the thorough knowledge of the manner of holding the pen and of the system of the characters as exhibited in the

## METHODICAL TEXT BOOK.

3520. Methodical Text-Book to Round Writing by F. Sornneoken, (published by Keuffel \& Esser Co., New York) including an assortment of 25 single and double-pointed pens.
In-0

$$
\text { 3521. do. do. do. Book without pens . " } 65 \text { " } 4
$$

3522. do. do. do. do. bound in cloth,
with an assortment of 25 pens . . . . 160 ". " 178
3523. Copy Book without Instructions (School Ed.) including an assortment of 25 single and double-pointed pens . . " 70 " ${ }^{\text {. }} 80$
3524. do. do. do. Book without pens . " 35 " " 39

## ROUND WRITING PENS SOENNECKEN'S, GENUINE.


3580. Single Pointed Pens, No. 1, $1 \frac{1}{2}, 2,2 \frac{1}{2}$,
$3,3 \frac{1}{2}, 4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}, 6$, any one number, per gross $\$ 85$ post paid $\$ 100$ 3531 . do. do. do. do. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
3532. Double-Pointed Pens, No. 10, 20, 30, $60,70,80,90$, any one number . . .
"1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\quad 65 \quad$ 4 $\quad$ " $\quad 71$
" doz. 35 " "41

Each gross or $\frac{1}{4}$ gross box contains Pens of one number only.
3533. Sample Assortment of Single and Double-Pointed Pens, with Inkholder, 25 in a box $\$ 35$ post paid


No. $3532 \frac{1}{2}$.


No. 3535.

3532 . Three-Pointed Pen, for ornamental work, doz. \$ 50 " ${ }^{2}$. 56
3535. Inkholder for single-pointed Pens, specially for writing
with India or Autograph Ink, per box of 6880 $\quad$ each 10


The above specimen is a reduction to one-half size of the original, as executed with the Round Writing Instrament.

3536. Round Writing Instrument, complete with 9 minute pens . . . . . . each \$ 100 postpaid \$ 110
3537. Minute Pens for above . . . . . . . doz. 75 each 10

With this instrument 2 or 3 parallel lines can be made with one motion. It is used in exactly the same manner as the single and double round writing pens.

The accompanying 9 minute pens admit of producing 144 different double and 504 different triple lines, by changing or interchanging the pens in the different places in the holder.

3560. Penholder for Round Writing Pens . . . . . . . . . . each \& 10

3561. Double Penholder for Round Writing Pens . . . . . . each $\$ 10$

3564. Parcel Pens, in 4 widths, for bold and large lettering,


## MAHOGANY BOXES WITH ROUND WRITING PENS.

3565. Box with 11 penholders, each with 2 pens . . . . . . . . box $\$ 200$

## RULED SHEETS.

3568. Ruled Sheets for the different sizes of letters of Round Writing, both sides, one pattern on each page, imprint $6 \frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in., 5 patterns . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per sheet $\$$
These sheets are placed under blank paper to serve as rulings for writing.

# DRAUGHTSMAN'S ALPHABET 

BY
KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO.

3570. Draughtman's Alphabet, cloth bound, board cover with gilt imprint, size $7 \times 10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.
post paid. .. each 1850

The above cut shows reduced specimens of our "Draughtsman's Alphabet", which gives on 31 pages a larger variety of Alphabets, Numbers, Topographical Signs, etc. than any other book of the samesize, and will be found the most useful to draftsmen. The selection of the contents of the book is made with great care, and it is engraved. with reference to practical use, so that each letter, number or sign may be copied without difficulty, which is almost an impossibility with the fine copper and steel engraved books, made only for the purpose of showing fine and elaborate engraving.

We trust that this work will continue to meet with general approval as many draftsmen have contributed to it by suggestions for making it perfect and indispensable to anyoue requiring a book on lettering.

3571. Student's Alphabets, a selection of the most useful alphabets from above book, paper cover ...... each, $\mathcal{F}$

For other Alphabet Books see list of books at end of catalogue.

## RECKONING MACHINE.



## THE IMPROVED

## RECKONING MACHINE.

A PERFEOT MECHANICAL CALCULATOR,

Our Improved Reckoning Machines are perfect instruments, both mechanically, and in their functions.

## Any arithmetical problem

from multiplication, division, simple addition and subtraction to the most intricate calculations can be solved, without mental effort, with unfailing accuracy and surprising rapidity.

The tiresome mental labor of calculating in the ordinary way, is reduced by the Reckoning Machine to a simple jotting down of the results obtained.

Squaring, Cubing, Extracting square roots, Percentage, Conversion of monies, weights and measures. Prorating, any kind of Commercial, Statistical or Scientific calculation can be done by the Reckoning Machine without effort with the greatest precision and extreme rapidity.

The Machine is built in the most substantial manner so that it will retain its efficiency an 1 accuracy for a very long time. There are a great many of our Machines in use in public and private offices and scientific laboratories and they are giving the greatest satisfaction.

The valuable patented improvements which we have recently added to our Reckoning Machines are:

The new cancelling device which, at one shift of the bandle sets all the keys in the grooves of the key-plate back to zero, thus saving the time lost in moving each bey to the zero position separately.

A line of windows below the grooves of the key-plate, in which the settings of the several keys are indicated by figures, so that on our Machines the two factors of a calculation and their product, each appear in one straight line of figures This feature is a safeguard against error in reading the settings of the keys, which otherwise often present a very irregular line.

Decimal pointers, which are arranged to slide on bars so that they may be set quickly and permanently wherever a decimal point is to be indicated. This device will be found much handier and safer than the old method of using pegs, which are inconvenient to handle, liable to drop out and easily lost.

A book containing a full description, all the necessary rules for operating and numerous examples, both general and special, accompanies each one of our Reckoning Machines.

## SLIDE RULES.



No. 4013.
4012. Thacher's Calculating Instrument, cylinder 18 in., in polished Mahogany Box, with full Directions . . . . . each \$ 3500
4013. do. do. do. with 3 -in. reading glass sliding on brass bar, adjustable to any part of the instrument and for focus

Thacher's Calculating Instrument is a device for performing a great variety of useful arithmetical calculations with rapidity and accuracy. Its operation is simple and readily learned. By its use the tedious drudgery of calculation is avoided and the chance of error eliminated.

As is shown in the illnstration the instrument consists of a cylinder 4 in . in diam. and 18 in. long, which revolves in an open framework composed of 80 angular bars held between two metal rings. The cylinder bears a scale corresponding to the scale of the Slide Rule, which is duplicated on the exposed sides of the bars. Results can be obtained to the fourth and uswally to the fifth place of figures with a surprising degree of accuracy, sufficient for nearly every requirement of the professional or business man. Examples in multiplication, division. proportion powers or roots involving not more than three quantities, are solved by one operation. and any number of values of an algebraic function composed of two constants and a single variable may generally be found by one setting.

The useful applications of the instrument are almost unlimited; among them may be mentioned finding the stresses and sections in trusses and girders, mensuration, estimates of work and material, solving trigonometrical formulas, making and applying tables, problems in mechanical powers, machinery and hydraulics. problems in simple and compound interest, discount, pro-rating, the conversion of weights and measures, cost of merchandise with per cent. of duty or profit added.

For example, any of the formulas
$\frac{a x}{b}, \frac{a x^{2}}{b}, \frac{a x}{b^{2}}, \frac{a x^{2}}{b^{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{a x}{b}}, \sqrt{\frac{a^{2} x}{b}}$
in which $a$ and $\delta$ may have any values and $x$ any number of values are readily solved by one setting. Squares, square roots, cube roots and reciprocals are also readily worked.

The following are a few problems which may be readily solved by the use of Thacher's Calculating Instrument:

A $15-\mathrm{in}$. "I'" beam, resting upon supports 14.5 ft . apart sustains a load of 17500 lbs , at the centre. What weight of beam is required if $\mathrm{S}=10000 \mathrm{lbs}$. per sq- in. (This problem is solved in three settings of the instrument.)
$\$ 541.36$ are to be divided pro-rata among various accounts amounting to $\$ 7435.00$ required the amount going to account of $\$ 127.50, \$ 263.80$, etc. ('The several amounts are each found in one setting.)

A train weighing $\$ 500$ llxs. per lineal foot passes over a bridge on a $4^{\circ}$ curve at a speed of 30 miles an hour: required its effect upon the lateral system. (This problem is solved in one setting.)

What will be the amount of $\$ 350.00$ placed at compound interest for 10 vears at 6 . (This problem is solved in one setting.)

## FULLER'S SLIDE RULE.



No. 4015
4015. Fuller's Spiral Slide Rule, in Mahogany Box, with

Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 3000$

Fuller's Spiral slide Rule consists of a hollow cslinder which can be moved up or down or around an inner cylinder provided with a handle. A single logarithmic scale nearly 42 feet long, is wound spirally around the outer cylinder. There are two indexes: a fixed one attached to the handle, and a movable one attached to a brass tube sliding in the inner cylinder. This latter bears two indexes (whose distance apart is the axial length of the complete spiral) and a scale of equal parts for the rapid finding of logarithms. On the inner cylinder is a number of valuable tables and settings.

Ratios are established by setting a given number to the fixed index, setting the movable index to another given number, bringing any other number to the fixed index and reading the fourth term at the movable index. Hence the Fuller Rule requires setting each time the third term of a proportion changes and it does not give a complete series of equal ratios at sight, like the Thacher and Mannheim Rules. In prolonged use the weight of the rule is a disadvantage, as it must be held by hand.

# SPERRY'S POCKET CALCULATOR. 

(Patented.)


S dial


No. 4017.

L dial
4017. Sperry's Pocket Calculator, watch pattern, diam. 21 in., with two engraved metal dials, with Directions. . .each \$1500

Sperry's Pocket Calculator represents a new departure in pocket calculators as by its construction the length of the logarithmic scale is increased from about $6 \%$ in. (in other calculators) to an actual length of about $12 \%$ inches, which however owing to the arrangement of the scales, allows of reading results nearly as close as on the C D scales of a $20-\mathrm{in}$. straight slide rule. The instrument has the form of a watch, with an engraved glass covered metal dial on each side. Each dial has an index hand and a stationary pointer. which together take the place of the indicator (runner) of a straight slide rule. There is a small ring on the case for attaching the instrument to the watch chain. The two dials are revolved together by a milled thumbnut which is concentric with the knob which revolves the two indexes (hands) together.

The S dial bears a scale of equal parts, a circular logarithmic scale and a scale of square roots. It corresponds to the two outer scales and the scale of equal parts of the straight slide rule. The $L$ dial bears a logarithmic scale arranged in three spiral rings beginning and ending on thesame radial line.

Sperry's Pocket Calculator can neither warp nor shrink as it is entirely of metal. The scales are circular and are therefore practically endless, so that they can be used " around and around," each "re-set" multiplying or dividing the value of the reading, without loss of time or interruption. The result never lies beyond the end of the scales as it sometimes does in the straight slide rule.

## K \& E AND CHARPENTIER CIRCULAR CALCULATORS.


4018. K \& E Calculator, watch pattern, diam. $2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{E}}$ in., 2 glasscovered engraved metal dials, with Directions . . each $\$ 1850$
The K\&E Calculator is practically a circular Mannheim Rule. It has two dials, one of them revolving, the other stationary.

The revolving dial has a scale of logarithmic numbers corresponding to the C.D.scales of the straight Mannheim rule, and a scale of squares corresponding to the A. B. scales of the straight rule. There is an indicator line engraved on the glass.

The stationary dial has a scale of tangents, scale of equal parts and a scale of sines, the latter on a two-turn spiral line.

The index hands of the two dials move simultaneously. The movable dial and the index hands are revolved respectively by a concentric thumb nut and knob. There is a small ring on the case for attaching the instrument to the watch chain.

This form of Mannheim rule has the advantage over the straight rule that the scales are practically endless, so that they can be used "around and around," each "re-set" multiplying or dividing the value of the readings without loss of time or interruption. The result never lies beyond the end of the scale, as it sometimes does in the straight slide rule.
4020. Charpentier Calculator . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 500$

The Charpentier Calculator is a circular slide rule $2 \% \mathrm{in}$. diameter, with a circular slide which is revolved and set by the handle. This instrument being made of metal is but slightly affected by atmospheric variations. On the face of the calculator (shown in cut) there is a logarithmic scale on the slide corresponding to another such, external to it on the body of the rule. On the surface within the slide are the square roots in two circles, one from 0 to 3.162 , the other from 3.162 to 10. They are made to coincide with the outermost scale by means of an index. On the other side of the rule there are three scales, an outer one of equal parts and two inner ones of angles from 0 to 90 and from 0 to 45 respectively; the latter two give the sines of the first and the tangents of the second on the scale of equal parts, by means of an index. The indexes on the two faces correspond, so that the logarithms of the numbers on the logarithmic scale can be read on the scale of equal parts.

## K \& E SLIDE RULES.

The slide Rule in its present perfected form has become an indispensable aid not only to the engineer and scientist, but also to the manufacturer, the merchant, accountant, and all others whose occupation or business involves calculations.

We manufacture slide rules and devote to them a separate department of our factory, which is thoroughly equipped with the most improved special machinery.

Several of our improvements are protected by patents, and are therefore not embodied in other Rules.

Great care has been bestowed on the numbering of our Rules to make them as clear and distinct and as permanent as possible. We prefer not to number the subdivisions throughout, as is done on some of the printed rules. The sub-numbers are not required by the adept, they even are confusing and interfere with rapid and accurate reading. Should they be desired for any special purpose, we will put them on without extra charge.

## MANNHEIM SLIDE RULES <br> No. 4031, \&c.

This form of slide rule was devised by Lient. Mannheim. The lower scales (on the rule and on the slide) are single while the two upper scales are double. There is an indicator (runner) for finding coinciding points on the scales, which admits of working out extensive calculations without taking intermediate readings, thus increasing the scearacy of the final reading. It is used also in involution and evolution.

On the under face of the slide are scales of sines, tangents and equal parts. The index mark on the under side of the body of the rule permits of reading the scales on the under face of the slide without reversing it. The under surface of the rule has a table giving a number of settings and ratios.

It is well known that the materials of which most slide rules are made are affected by atmospheric changes, notwithstanding previous treatment or seasoning. Even in the best rules, except those of metal the slide is liable to work too tight or too loose from changes in the materials. Various means have been devised to overcome this defect but each of them had some serious drawback. In those in which the base or stock is cut lengthwise into halves which are approximated by springs, there is danger of their shrinking unevenly, and they do not afford a rigid bed for the slide. In those which have springs to hold one edge of the slide against the rule, there is a corresponding gap at the other edge of the slide.


Cross section of K \& E Patent Adjustable slide Rule.

The K \& E Patent Adjustable Mannheim Slide Rule has sucessfully overcome these various drawbacks and solves the problem perfectly. One of the grooved guide pieces in which the slide moves is held in place by setscrews which hold it rigidly but still permit of quick and exact adjustment when they are released, as they pass through oblong slots giving ample play. If adjusting should become necessary, it is effected by loosening the screws and bringing the movable guide piece against the slide, according to the friction desired, when the screws are again tightened.

The Duplex Sude Rule, whose special features are described on page 311 , is also provided with a new device (patent pending) for regulating the friction of the slide. The German silver bars which join the two sides of the rule, are provided at the ends with setscrews moving in oblong slots. On releasing these screws, one bar of the rule can be shifted towards or a way from the slide, to obtain the desired friction, when it is clamped in place by tightening the setscrew.

## MANNHEIM SLIDE RULES.

## K \& E ADJUSTABLE

Patented.

5 -INCH RULE.
4031. K \& E Patent Adjustable (Mannheim) Slide rule, 5 -in., engine divided, divisions on white facings, glass Indicator, in sewed Leather Sheath, with Directions each $\$ 450$
This rule is subdivided as closely as the $10-\mathrm{in}$. rule, No. 4041.

## 8-INCH RULE.

## 4035. K \& E Patent Adjustable (Mannheim) Slide Rule. 8-in., engine divided, divisions on white facings with glass Indicator, in sewed Leather Sheath, with Directions . u 450 <br> This rule $1 s$ subdivided as closely as the 10 -inch. rule, No. 4041. <br> $10-1 N C H$ RULES.

4041. K E E Patent Adjustable (Mannheim) Slide
Rule, 10 in., engine divided, divisions
on white facings, glass Indicator, in
Case, with Directions . . . . . . . . . . 450

4041 F . Do., like 4041 , but subdivided as closely as the $20-\mathrm{in}$. rule800

4041 S. Sewed Leather Sheath for rules $4041,4041 \mathrm{~F}$. ." 80
do., do., in place of regular case . . . extra40

16-INCH RULE.
4045. K \& E Patent Adjustable (Mannheim) Slide Rule, $16-\mathrm{in}$., engine divided, divisions on white facings, glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions

## 20-INCH RULE.

4051. K \& E Patent Adjustable Mannheim Slide Rule, 20 -in., engine divided, divisions on white facings, glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions
Rules 4041 F., 4045 and 4051 are divided more closely than the others. They have from 200 to 20 subdivisions between numbers, while the other rules have from 100 to 10 , so that reading is closer by at least one figure and another one can be safely estimated.

4052 D. L. Glass Indicator with two Hairlines (in-
stead of one)

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FOR MAGNIFIERS
    INDICATOR WITH DECIMAL POINTER
    BOOKS ON THE SLIDE RULE
        SEE PAGE }31
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# POLYPHASE SLIDE RULE, 

## Patent Pending.

## MANNHEIM STYLE. K \& E ADJUSTABLE.


4053. Polyphase Slide Rule, K \& E Patent Adjustable, 10 in ., engine divided, divisions on white facings, glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions each \$ 50 FOR LEATHER SHEATH SEE No. 4041 S., PAGE 309.
The Polyphase Slide Rule has in addition to the regular scales of the Mannheim, a scale of cubes on the Vertical edge of the rule and an inverted scale (CI.), on the face of the slide which scales may readily be used in conjuction with the other scales by means of the indicator. This arrangement combines some of the features of the Duplex Rule with the resular Mannheim type.

The inverted scale enables taking three factors at one setting of the slide, and reading reciprocals by means of the inducator. Such expressions as


## FAVORITE SLIDE RULES. MANNHEIM STYLE.



## No. 4054.

4054. Favorite (Mannheim) Slide Rule, 10 in , divided on white facing, with glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions . each $\$ 300$
4055. Favorite (Mannheim) Slide Rule, 10 in., polished boxwood, with metal Indicator, in Case, with Directions . . . . ."

## for sub-numbering see page 308.

The Favorite Slide Rules are of the same pattern as Nos. 4041, but they are not adjustable. They are an improvement over the imported rules, being made of materials seasoned here and therefore less liable to ward or shrink.
FOR MAGNIFIERS, INDICATOR WITH DECIMAL POINTER, BOOKS ON THE SLIDE RULE, SEE P. 313. STUDENT'S SLDDE RULE.

4058. Student's Slide Rule, (Mannheim), 10 in., transparent Xylonite Indicator in metal frame, with Directions . . each \$100
The Student's Slide Rule is intended only for the use of students, to enable them to become familiar with the slide rule without incurring the expense of obtaining the regular rule.

It is similar to our Mannheim Rlide Rule, and the graduations are on white paper facing with a protective coating. With each rule we furnish plain Directions.

# DUPLEX SLIDE RULES 

Patented.
K. \& E. Adjustable, (Patent Pending.)


No. 4071 (front)


No. 4076 (back)
In the "duplex' sude rule the slide is of the same thickness as the rule and has its two faces flush with those of the rule. The rule and slide are fully graduated on both sides, scales A and D being alike on both sides of the rule, whereas scales B and C on the arithmetical slide are graduated on their upper face in the usual way like A and D, but on their under face in reversed order, the initial indexes being on the right hand, and the scales progressing towards the left. The indexes of the scales of one face are in alignment with those of the other face, and an indicator (runner), encircling the whole rule, enables coinciding points on any scales of either face to be at once found.

This improvement simplifies considerably the working out of many complex calculations, for example such operations as
$a \times b \times c=x ; \quad\left(a^{b}=x\right) ; \quad \frac{a}{b \times c \times d}=x ; \quad \sqrt{a^{6}}=x$
may be readily performed. Besides, there is on the Duplex Rule an inverted slide always in position, with the numbers right-side up and the corresponding scales contiguous, instead of the numbers inverted, and scale C next to $A$, and $B$ next to $D$.

To still further increase the value of the Duplex Rule we furnish it also with trigonometrical scales, Sines, Tangents and Scale of equal parts in addition to the arithmetical scales enumerated in the above description. In this form the Scale of Sines and of Tangents are each on one side (face) of the slide, on the median line, and the scale of equal parts is on the vertical edge of the rule on a white facing. The 8 and $T$ scales and the scale of equal parts are read by means of the indicator. The rules having these additional scales are desienated as with "trig. scales" in this list.

The Duplex Slide Rules are engine divided, the divisions on white facings.

## 5.INCH RULES.

4061. Duplex Slide Rule, 5 in., glass Indicator, in sewed leather
4062. T Duplex Slide Rule, 5 in., with trig. scales, glass Indicator, in sewed Leather case with Directions . . . . . " 650

## 8 -INCH RULES.

4065. Duplex Slide Rule, 8 in ., glass Indicator, in sewed leather Case, with Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each
4066. T $\begin{gathered}\text { Duplex Slide Rule, } 8 \text { in., with trig. scales, glass Indicator, } \\ \text { in sewed leather Case, with Directions..... }\end{gathered}$ 650

## 10 -INCH RULES

4071. Duplex slide Rule, 10 in ., glass Indicator, in Case, withDirections
. ea ..... $\$ 500$
4072. T Duplex Slide Rule, 10 in ., with trig. scales, glass Indicator,in Case, with Directions650
16-INCH RULES
4073. Duplex Slide Rule, 16 in ., glass Indicator, in Casc, with Directions ..... 1200
4074. T Duplex Slide Rule, 16 in., with trig. scales, glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions ..... 1500
20-INCH RULES
4075. Duplex Slide Rule, 20 in ,, glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions ..... 1500
4076. T Duplex Slide Rule, 20 in ., with trig. scales, glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions ..... 1800
VERNIER4087 V. Vernier to index line on indicator, for reading the scale ofequal parts (logarithms) on edge of rule, (only for ruleswith trig. scales) reads to four places. . . ....extra,(1) $\quad 100$
LOG. LOG. DUPLEX SLIDE RULE.
Patented.
K \& E Adubtable, Patent Pending.


No. 4092.
4092. Log. Log. Duplex Rule, 10 in., with Directions . . . . . each \& 800

The Log. Log. Duplex Slide Rule has, in addition to the seales of the regular Duplex slide rule, a Log. Log. scale, 3 fold, graduated from 1.01 to 22000 . with which any root or power of any quantity up to $\$ 2000$. may be determined by direct operation at one setting of the slide.

Exponentials generally and the many formulas in electrical and mechanical engineering involving fractionsl powers or roots, hyperbolic logarithms, etc., are readily handled with the help of this scale.

The hyperbolic or natural logarithm of a quantity with its characteristic may be read by means of the indicator without setting the slide, or may be used directly as a factor when required in any formula.

The scales are arranged as follows:
On the front face are the regular A. B. C. D. Bcales, and a scale of sines in the usual order.

On the reverse face there are, in the order named,
Log. Log. scale, 3 fold,
The C. scale,
The scale of tangents,
The C. I. scale (inverted),
The D. scale,
The scale of equal parts,
By the arrangement of the C. and C. I. scales on the slide with the scale of tangents between, the tangent or co-tangent of any angle from $5^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ to $54^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ can be read on the slide, or used as a factor if so required.

MAGNIFIER FOR SLIDE RULES.


The Magnifiers are mounted in a merat trame and are appued so tue ruve vy opunging them on the frame of the glass indicator. The lens is thus always in position for reading and is aiways in focus. The magnification is ample for even the finest eraduations, the field covers the full area of the indicator and the lines do not appear distorted.

## INDICATOR WITH DECIMAL POINTER.



No. 4086.
4086 Glass Indicator with Decimal Pointer . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 100$
do. in place of plain Glass Indicator, add . . . . . 50
No, 4086 is furnished for Mannheim and Favorite Slide Rules only. The Magnifiers, No. 4 u 8 do not fit on these Indicators.

## BOOKS ON THE SLIDE RULE. PUBLISHED BY KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO.

4087 B. "The slide Rule," complete Manual, by Wm. Cox (furnished
with Mannheim Rules) 50
4087 D. Mannheim Manual (B.), and Directions for Duplex Rule. bound together. 75
4087 E. Directions for Duplex and Mannheim Rules, bound together, (furnished with Duplex Rules)50

## $10-1$ NCH RULES

4071. Duplex slide Rule, 10 in., glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions ..... $\$ 500$
4072. T Duplex Slide Rule, 10 in ., with trig. scales, ylass Indicator, in Case, with Directions ..... 650
16-INCH RULES
4073. Duplex Slide Rule, 16 in., glass Indicator, in Casc, with Directions ..... 1200
4074. T Duplex Slide Rule, 16 in , with trig. scales, glass Indicator, in Case, with Directions ..... 1500

## CORRECTION.

For items 4085 -A and B. (opposite) please substitute :
4085-A. Magnifier for Mannheim slide Rules 5 in., 8 in., . . . . each $\$ 200$
4085 B. Magnitiers for Mannheim 10 in ., 16 in, 20 in.,
Polyphase, Favorite, and Duplex 5 in, 8 in., 10 in .
Slide Rules
4085-C. Magnifiers for Puplex 16 in. 20 in., Log.Log., and
Universal 10 in ., 16 in . Slide Rules

K \& E Adjubtable, Patent Pending.


No. 4092.
4092. Log. Log. Duplex Rule, 10 in., with Directions . . . . . each $\$ 800$

The Log. Log. Duplex Slide Rale has, in addition to the scales of the regular Duplex slide rule, a Log. Log. scale, 3 fold, graduated from 1.01 to 28060 , with which any root or power of any quantity up to 22000 , may be determined by direct operation at one setting of the slide.

Exponentials generally and the many formulas in electrical and mechanical engineering involving fractional powers or roots, hyperbolic logarithms, etc., are readily bandled with the help of this scale.

The hyperbolic or natural logarithm of a quantity with its characteristic may be read by means of the indicator without setting the slide, or may be used directly as a factor when required in any formula.

The scales are arranged as follows:
On the front face are the regular A. B, C, D, scales, and a scale of sines in the usual order.

On the reverse face there are, in the order named,
Log. Log. scale, 3 fold,
The C. scale.
The scale of tangents.
The C. I. scale (inverted).
The D. scale,
The scale of equal parts,
By the arrangement of the C. and C. I. scales on the slide with the scale of tangents between, the tangent or co-tangent of any angle from $5^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$ to $84^{\circ} 1 \tau^{\prime}$ can be read on the slide, or used as a factor if so required.

MAGNIFIER FOR SLIDE RULES.


No. 4085 B.
4085 A. Magnitier for $5 \mathrm{in} ., 8 \mathrm{in}$, and $10 \mathrm{in}. \mathrm{Mannheim}$,Favorite or
Duplex Slide Rules, in Case. .........each $\$ 200$
4085 B. Magnifier for 16 in . and 20 in . Mannheim or Duplex Slide
Rules, in Case. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
When ordering please state for which kind of slide rule
the magnifier is wanted.
The Magnifiers are mounted in a metal frame and are applied to the rule by springing them on the frame of the glass indicator. The lens is thus always in position for reading and is aiways in focus. The magnification is ample for even the finest graduations, the field covers the full area of the indicator and the lines do not appear distorted.

## INDICATOR WITH DECIMAL POINTER.



No. 4086.
4086 Glass Indicator with Decimal Pointer . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 100$
do. in place of plain Glass Indicator, add . . . . . 50
No. $408 \%$ is furnished for Mannheim and Favorite Slide Rules only. The Magnifiers, No. 4085 do not fit on these Indicators.

## BOOKS ON THE SLIDE RULE. published by keuffel \& esser co.

4087 B. "The Slide Rule," complete Manual, by Wm. Cox (furnished
with Mannheim Rules)
each $\$$
4087 D. Mannheim Manual (B.), and Directions for Duplex Rule, bound together ..... 75
4087 E. Directions for Duplex and Mannheim Rules, bound together,
(furnished with Duplex Rules) ..... 50

## UNIVERSAL SLIDE RULE.

Patented.


No. 4090 . N
4090. N Universal Slide Rule, 10 in., engine divided, divisions on
white facings, with glass Indicator in Case, with Manual, each $\$ 2000$
$4091 \quad$ Universal Slide Rule, like No. 4090 N, but 16 inches, . .

The Universal Slide Rule is graduated on both sides, like the Duplex, from which it differs in having two connected slides, with an intervening graduated guidepiece. The two slides are joined, forming one piece. The indexes at the ends and centre are all in simultaneous alignment. A glass indicator embraces the whole rule. The four top scales on the front face of the rule are the regular Mannheim A, B, C. D scales, the next two scales on contiguous edges are folded logarithmic, i. e., beginning at the centre and progressing to the right to 3.16 and continued from the leftindex to the centre. The seventh is a scale of sines of angles from $3 s$ minutes to 90 degrees. The natural sines are resd on the adjacent eighth scale, a regular double logarithmic scale.

On the reverse side of the rule are nine scales. Scales B, C, are inverted, like those on the reverse side of the regular Duplex Rule. The other scales in their order are
the folded logarithmic scale.
the folded single logarithmio scale inverted,
the scale of equal parts,
the scale of tansents (angles from $5^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ to $45^{\circ}$ ),
the single logarithmic scale.
The advantages of this rule are obvions. As all the scales on the slide move simultaneously, they are always in the same position relative to one another, and by means of the indicator, which embraces the whole rule, any scales on either side may be operated together. Complex arithmetical and trigonometrical calculations can be solved with fewer settings and consequently with greater rapidity and less liability to error than on the usual slide rules.

As the folded logarithmic scale begins and ends at the centre of the rule, the result of a calculation which lies beyond the rule can at once be read off on the folded scale without resetting the slide.

The Manual furnished with the Universal Slide Rule is No. 4067 D , page 313.

## METAL SLIDE RULES.

4096. K \& E Mannheim Slide Rule, 10 in ., engine divided, all metal, with glass Indicator, in Case, with Manual . . . . each $\$ 1500$
4097. Duplex Slide Rule. 10 in ., engine divided, for arithmetical computations, all metal, with glass Indicator, in Case, with Manual

## K \& E STADLA SLIDE RULES.



No. 4100 .
4100. K E Stadia Slide Rule (designed by Wm. Cox ), engine divided, 10 in ., divisions on white facing, with patent adjustment, in Case, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 450$ 4101. do. do. but 20 in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1250

This form of Stadia Slide Rule is remarkable for its simplicity. By one setting of the slide (always to the left), the horizontal distance and vertical height can be in every case at once obtained when the Stadia rod reading and elevation of the telescope are known. The two equations thus solved are those generally used for inclined stadia measurements, viz.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Horizontal Distance }=\text { Rod reading } \times \text { Cos. }^{2} \alpha . \\
& \text { Vertical Height }=\text { Rod reading } \times \frac{\operatorname{Sin}^{2} \alpha .}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

The very simple directions are printed on the rule.

## WEBB'S STADIA SLIDE RULE.



No, 4105.
4105. Webb's Stadia Slide Rule (cylindrical). . . . . . . . . . each \& 500

The Webb Stadia Slide Rule is so designed that its wap nis an I accuracy is equal to that of a straight slide rule of a length of more than four feet, but it has been compacted in a cylindrical form about 15 inches long, diameter $11 / 6$ inches.

It is therefore of a convenient size to carry and use in the field, thus facilitating the drawing of field maps. The desired quantities are given with a degree of accuracy which is commensurate with the probable accuracy of the observations as read, the "logarithmic unit" being 1216 inches long.

The graduations on the wooden cylinder and the metal sleeve are on paper, protected by a hard transparent coating. The directions, which are very simple, are printed on the rule.

## CRANE'S SEWER SLIDE RULE.

Patented.


No. 4132.
4182. Crane's Sewer Slide Rule, 10 in., paper facing, with Directions each \$200

Crane's Sewer Slide Rule, is based on McMath's formula for amount of storm water and Kutter's formula for canacities, for circular sewers from 6 to 150 in. diam. and eggshaped sewers from 18 to 60 in . horizontal diameter, ratio of radii 3:2

HUDSON'S HORSEPOWER COMPUTING SCALE.

4140. Hudson's Horsepower Computing Scale, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., cardboard, in leather covered Sheath, with Directions . . . . . . each \$ 3100
4141. do. do do do. but boxwood, divided on white facing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 650

This slide rule consists of a body and two contiguous slides.
With it can be found at once: the indicated horsepower of an engine, the size of cylinder required for any desired power, the piston speed due to any stroke, or revolutions per minute, the ratio of compound cylinders and the proportion of initial pressure realized as mean pressure with the steam cut off at different percentages of stroke.

## IVORY AND BOXWOOD SECTORS.



No, 4176.
4175. Boxwood Sector, 12 in., brass joint, hand divided. . each $\$ 100$
4176. Ivory Sector, 12 in ., German silver joint, "

## PLANIMETERS AND INTEGRATORS.

Of all mechanical devices for computation Planimeters and Integrators rank foremost as the most ingenious and useful aid to the modern Civil, Mechanical, Mining or Marine Engineer.

Planimeters are designed for ascertaining by a simple mechanical operation the area of any plane surface represented by a figure drawn to any scale, such as indicator diagrams, profiles, plans, sections, etc. They are classed in Polar Planimeters and Rolling Planimeters.

The Polar Planimeter, invented by Prof. Amsler in 1856, consists of two principal parts, the tracer arm, carrying the tracing point and the carriage with the measuring wheel, and the pole arm, to the end of which is affixed the pole, around which the instrument revolves. The area of any fig're is readily and accurately obtained by tracing the boundary line with the tracing point, whereupon the result is indicated by the graduated measuring wheel. This original design of the Polar Planimeter has in the course of time been greatly improved and perfected, and its accuracy, utility and range have been greatly increased. As all the Polar Planimeters revolve around a fixed point, their scope is limited by the length of the arms of the instrument, which necessitates measuring large figures in sections. The Rolling Planimeter measures by one operation figures of any length and up to a width equal to the length of the tracer arm. It moves in a stranght line on broad and heavy rollers and is especially adapted for measuring the area of profiles, deck-plans of ships, etc.

## INTEGRATORS AND THE INTEGRAPH

uscertain the Area and Moments relative to any axis of any figure, by simply tracing its outline. They are an invaluable aid to Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Bridge Builders, Naval Architects, etc. They greatly facilitate the finding of the displacement, moments of stability and inertia, centre of gravity, etc., of ships, the tensile strength, resistance, safe load, etc., of cables, tracks, beams and girders, contents of embankments, cuttings, etc. On the Integrators the readings are taken from recording discs. The Integraph draws automatically the integral curves giving a graphic representation of the integration, a feature very valuable to saip builders and others who save computing these curves.

Planimeters and Integrators are so simple, that they can be used by anybody after a little practice. They will soon pay for themselves through saving time and labor, and give more accurate results than any other method.

POLAR PLANIMETERS.


No. 2210.
4210. Polar Planmeter, German silver, fixed tracer arm, improved needle pole*; in polished Mahogany case, with Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 1500$

No. 4210 represents the Polar Planimeter in its simplest form. It measures up to 10 square inches in tenths and hundredths of a square inch.


No. 4212.
4212. Polar Planimeter, German silver, fixed tracer-arm, improved needle pole*; with horizontal recording wheel engaging with the measuring wheel and registering its revolutions ; in polished Mahogany Case, with Directions each $\$ 1650$

The horizontal recording wheel registers 10 revolutions of the measuring wheel, so that areas of figures up to 100 square inches can be measured. The areas of small drawings made to scale may be obtained by reduction.

* The improvement of the needle-pole consists in having a counter weight attached to a bar which revolves around the pole, and can be directed to counterbalance the weight of the instrument proper in any position.


No. 4220.
4220. Polar Planimeter (Amsler's pattern), German silver; adjustable tracer-arm about 9 in . with index marks for 4 ratios, and with clamp and slow-motion screw. Improved needle pole; in polished Mahogany Case, with Directions each $\$ 2800$

This instrument embodies several improvements over the regular Amsler Planimeter. The flange of the roller wheel is at the centre of the wheel axis, thus dis tributing the wear. The horizontal dise is so placed that it is always visible and not concealed beneath the tracer-arm like on the older style of instruments. The tracer arm is adjustable, and marks for setting to several scales are indicated on it. The tracing point is adjustable. so that it can be brought into alignment with the axis of the roller-wheel it is also provided with a support, which keeps the point just clear of the paper.


No. 4225.
4225. Polar Planimeter (Amsler's pattern), German silver like 4220, but with special device for rapidly finding the Mean Height of Indicator Diagrams (see next page), tracer arm about $9 \frac{3}{4}$ in., in Mahogany Case, with Directions . . each $\$ 3000$

## DEVICE FOR FINDING THE MEAN HEIGHT OF INDICATOR DIAGRAMS.


(See Nos, 4225 and 4235.)

This device consists of two tine steel points, one attached to the upper side of the sracer arm, and the other to the surface of the carriage in which this arm slides. To obtain the mean height of the diagram, hold the planimeter up-side down and adjusthese points so that the distance between them shall coincide exactly with the length of the diagram, then clamp the arm and proceed in the usual way exactly as if the area of the diagram were sought. Instead of giving, however, the area, the setting of the tracers arm is by this means such that the difference of the readings at the beginning and end of the operation, divided by 0.4 is the mean height of the diagram in inches.

Example: Second reading............................4.7866
First reading..
4.392

Then $4.786-4.882 \div 0.4-1.16$ inches - the mean height.

## SCALES FOR INDICATOR DLAGRAMS.

U. S. Standard. Engine divided.


No. 4226 c .


4228 M.
4226. Flat Boxwood Scales, 4 in., one edge beveled and divided.

|  | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | F. | G. | H. | J. | K. | L. |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| parts to inch: | 10 | 20 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 12 | 24 | 32 | 64 |
| each $\$$ | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

4227. Set of above Scales, in Mahogany Case with numbered slots, set \$ 825
4228. Triangular Boxwood Scale, 3 in., six edges divided.


Indicator Scales with other graduations made to order

## METALLIC PAPER

4229. Metallic Paper for Indicator Cards, sheets $20 \times 25 \mathrm{in}$., . . . quire $\$ 200$ 4229C. " " cut blanks, $3 \frac{1}{4} \times 7 \frac{1}{4}$ in.


No. 4230 ,
4230. Improved Polar Planimeter, German silver, adjustable tracer-arm about $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in., fully graduated, with vernier and clamp and slow-motion screws ; with ball-pole, poleweight and balancing weight; with testing disc and table of settings for Inches and Metric Measure ; in polished Mahogany Case, accommodating the instrument when set to any scale, with Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 3335$

As the tracer-arm is fully graduated, very fine settings can be effected with great accuracy for any scale in U. S. Standard or any foreign measurement, and allowance can be made for the shrinkage of drawings. The tracer-arm is also provided with inder marks for a number of scales for Inches and Metric measurements. The Testing Dise greatly facilitates the rapid finding of these settings, and also serves to prove the accuracy of the instrument and as an aid in adjusting it. By shifting the pole weight. which is smooth underneath, the measuring wheel can be easily set to zero. The different parts of the instrument are adjustable and provided with set screws, so that corrections can be made for instrumental errors.


No. 4235.
4235. Improved Polar Planimeter, German silver, like 4230, but with special device for finding the Mean Height of Indicator Diagrams (as explained on preceding page)
.each \$35 50
The Steel Points of this instrument when not in use, are proteated by German silver caps.


No. 4240 .
4240. Compensating Planimeter, German silver and bronzed brass; adjustable tracer-arm fully graduated (see note on preceding page); improved pole-weight; testing rule and table of settings for inches, in velvet lined Case accommodating the instrument set to any scale, with Directions .
each $\$ 3600$
The mechanical construction of this planimeter is unique. The instrument consists of two separate parts; one part is composed of the tracer-arm (about 9 inches) and the carriage with the measuring and recording wheels, the other part is the pole-arm (about $7 / 2$ inches) having at one end the poleweight and at the other end a steel ball, which forms a ball joint with the wheel carriage. This ball joint can not become loose or shaky, nor is it liable to be injured when adjusting the tracer-arm or during shipment, as each part can be handled and is stored in the case separately (see cut below). This construction gives the tracer-arm an angular motion of 180 degrees in either direction, and the range of this instrument is therefore much greater than of the usual planimeters. By measuring a diagram with the pole on the left and then again with the pole on the right side of the tracer-arm and taking the mean of the readings, all instrumental errors are compensated. The pole is of improved pattern, combining the advantages of the pole-weight and needle-pole. The tracing point has also been improved; its construction can be clearly seen in the cut.


No. 4242.
4242. Compensating Planimeter like 4240 , but with adjustable pole-arm
each $\$ 4650$
The adjustable Pole Arm, about $91 / 2$ inches, bears index marks for the different settings furnished with the instrument, and can be adjusted so that when the instrument is used with the pole inside of a figure, the constant is a round number, 20,000 , for any setting. The instrument is used in the same way with the pole inside as with the pole outside, and by tracing the figure with the pole on the right and on the left of the tracer-arm (about 9 inches) and taking the mean of the readings, large areas can be measured with great accuracy. The extensibility of the polearm and the great range of the tracer-arm permit of measuring very large figures with the pole outside. By reducing the length of the pole and tracer-arms, the instrument can be used on a very small space.


No. 4246.
4246. Pantograph Polar Planimeter, German silver, two adjustable tracer-arms with index marks for different ratios, clamp and slow motion screw to each tracer-arm, with needle-pole; in velvet lined Case, with Directions . . . each, $\$ 6500$

This Planimeter is especially adapted for measuring very large and very small flgures. The long tracer-arm (about 11 in .) has a range covering a circle 38 in , diameter and is used for measuring large figures. It is adjusted to the required scale, and the figure is traced in the usual manner. During the operation the tracing point of the shorter tracer-arm had better be removed.

The smaller tracer-arm (about $7 / 1 \mathrm{in}$.) is used for measuring very small figures, It is set to the proper index mark and the figure is traced by so guiding with the tracing point of the longer arm that the point of the smaller arm follows the outline. This is not at all difficult as the two tracing points travel nearly alike. The setting of the longer tracer-arm is indifferent in this case. The starting point is best taken at the tracer of the longer arm, The construction of the instrument is such, that, when the smaller tracing point is used, a greater travel of the measuring wheel for a given area is effected; consequently the value of the wheel unit is smaller and the result more accurate.


No. 4248.

4249.
4248. Testing Disc, brass, with one engraved circle enclosing an area of exactly 4 square inches, with three pins to prevent slipping - each. \$2 25
4249. Testing Rule, German silver, for radii of 1, 2, 3 and 4 inches, with centre-pin 150


No. 4251.
4251. Precision Polar Disc Planimeter, German silver and brass, with aluminum paper-faced contact disc for the measuring wheel, latest construction, adjustable tracer arm $13 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. fully graduated to $\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters. with micrometer screw to vernier reading to $\frac{1}{\text { yo }}$ millimeter. Heavy pole-weight $5_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}}$ in. diameter, contact disc for measuring wheel $5 \frac{1}{k}$ in. diameter, with testing rule and tablo of settings for inches and metric measure, in leather covered velvet lined Case with Lock and key, with Directions, . each $\$ 8500$

In this instrument the motion of the measuring wheel is independent of the condition of the paper on which the measured figure is drawn, as the measuring wheel revolves by contact with the plane dise Reliable computations can therefore be made on plans after they have been folded or rolled. The recording mechanism is the same as on our other large planimeters.

The instrument consists of two parts, the pole-weight and the planimeter proper, connected by a ball joint at the centre of the pole-weight. The motion of the tracer is imparted to a pivot (under the contact disc) which engages the finely toothed rim of the pole-weight, transmitting rotary motion to the contact dise by a thumb screw in its carriage. The hinged carriage can be folded back to facilitate cleaning the discImproved tracer point with spring, with a support to keep it clear of the drawing, and winged handle.

## ROLLING PLANIMETERS.



No. 4262.
4260. Precision Rolling Planimeter of German silver and brass,
adjustable tracer-arm, fully graduated, 10 inches long,
with 8 -inch telescoping extension piece, with Testing Rule
and Table of Settings for inches and metric measure,
morocco Case accomodating the instrument when set to
any ratio, and with Lock and key; with Directions . . each $\$ 8250$
4262. Precision Rolling Planimeter like 4260, but larger, tracerarm 12 inches long, telescoping extension piece 10 inches •

The Rolling Planimeter moves on two broad rollers, from one of which motion is imparted to the recording mechanism. The measuring wheel revolves by contact with a polished sphere segment. Only the rollers and the tracer are in contact with the drawing. and the results are therefore not affected by irregularity of the paper. The area of a figure of any length, the with of which does not exceed the length of the extended tracerarm, can be measured in one operation.

## AMSLER'S MECHANICAL INTEGRATORS.



No. 4270.
4270. Amsler's Integrator, German silver, with two Recording Mechanisms giving the Area and Moment of any figure; two Tracing Points, two Gauges for adjusting instrument to axis of moments; grooved Steel Rail 29 inches; in hardwood Case, with Directions . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 12500$
4272.* Amsler's Integrator, like No. 4270 , but Brass . . . . . . . . 11000

Grooved Steel Rails of other length furnished to order.
Integrators Nos. 4270 and 4272 give the area and moment of any figure by a simple mechanical operation. They are provided with two tracing points, for large and small figures. The one nearest to the centre of rotation of the instrument effects a greater travel of the measuring wheel; consequently the area value of the wheel unit is smaller and the result more accurate. Large figures can be measured in sections. Area and moment of figures drawn to scale can be easily obtained by means of a formula furnished with each instrument.

The range of the instrument is :
Longitudinal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Transverse . . . . . . . . . . . .
15 in in.

* Integrators marked * are not carried in stock and are imported to order only.


No. 4280.

> 4280. Amsler's Integrator, German silver, with three Measuring Wheels with Recording Discs giving the Area, Moment, and Moment of Inertia of any figure; two Tracing Points ; two Gauges for adjusting instrument to axis of moments; instrument in hardwood Case; grooved Steel Rail, 59 in.. in separate hardwood Case; with Directions. . . . each $\$ 17500$

4282.* Amsler's Integrator, like No. 4280, but Brass<br>" 15000<br>Integrators No. 4280 and 4882 are provided with a third train of recording wheels, which renders the moment of inertia of the figure measured.

Their range is: Longitudinal . . . . . . . . . 50 inches
Transverse .
13
4286.* Amsler's Integrator, like No. 4280, but Extra Large, German silver, three Tracing Points, grooved Steel Rail-78 in. each $\$ 28000$
4288.* Amsler's Integrator, like No. 4286, but Brass . . . . . . . " 23000

Integrators No. 4286 and 4288 are practically the same instruments as No, 4280 and 42 s, , but built on a larger scale, so that they measure proportionately larger figures by one operation.
Their range is : Longitudinal. . . . . . . . . 67 inches
Transverse 26
Grooved Steel Rails of other length furnished to order.

## * Integrators marked * are not carried in stock and are imported to order only.

## CORADI'S MECHANICAL INTEGRAPH.



No 4296.
4296. Coradi's Mechanical Integraph, latest improved construction, German silver and brass. The instrument moves on two broad rollers. The carriages of the tracing and integrating points have a lateral travel of 10.3 in . The tracer arm (base rule) is graduated to $\frac{1}{10}$ inches with vernier reading to $\frac{1}{60}$ inches and micrometer screw. The base can be set from 1.5 to 5.2 inches. Instrument complete, with testing rule, in walnut Case, with Lock and Key, with Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 17500$

Like the Mechanical Integrators, the Integraph has proved in a comparatively very short time to be an aid of no small consideration to Civil and Mechanical Engineers and especially Naval Architects. The instrument enables them to compute the different moments, curves of stability, etc., etc., like with the Integrator, but in one way it is superior to the latter. While it is necessary with the Integrator to compute the several curves point by point and to construct them by means of the computed points, the integraph directly draws the curves on the paper, thus giving a Eraphical representation of the integration. The operator traces the outline of the flgure, i. e., the differential curve, and the pen or pencil point automatically draws the integral curve. The value of the ordinate of this integral curve can be measured off on the paper or read on a finely graduated bar. This value multiplied by the constant furnished with the instrument, gives the area of the figure. By regarding the new curve as the differential curve and tracing it in the same manner in which the first one was traced, the integral curve of the next higher order is drawn, the ordinate of which multiplied by the constant gives the moment of the original diagram. By repeating this operation, the moment of inertia, moments of the 4th, 5th. etc., order can be readily found. By this means practically all problems of stability, otc., may be solved almost entirely by mechanical operations, and much labor and brain work saved.


## IMPROVED <br> <br> SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

 <br> <br> SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS}MADE BY

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO.

Our Surveying Instruments, especially Transits and Levels have many important improvements. We constantly endeavor to perfect them and they now represent a specific type of such instruments and excel in Construction, Material, Workmanship and Precision. Many of their features can be found in our instruments only, as they are protected by a number of patents, with others still pending.

The instruments described and illustrated in this Catalogue are our regular patterns which we carry in stock, but we are prepared to carry out, as far as feasible, any suggestions as to details of construction which the practical experience of our professional friends may lead them to desire. For convenience in ordering special instruments, we describe some of the accessories and attachments which we have made to order from time to time.

The various improvements here described, most of which are specific to our instruments, are applied to all our extra-fine levels and transits. In the other grades some of them are omitted; each series of instruments is described in detail.

## GENERAL FEATURES.

The outer and inner centres of our transits and levels are extra long, to
 give stability and accuracy. They are made of anti-friction metals, to allow of their moving upon each other with the least possible wear and friction, thus enabling the instrument to revolve on its axis both freely and smoothly. The centres of our instruments are also better protected than those of other construction, on account of our original patented arrangement of the lower or leveling part.

The Half-ball Joint on our Transits, (Fig. 1, 1,) instead of being attached, as is usual, to the outer centre, forms part of a false sleeve or collar, the upper part of which is screwed to the outer centre, and shoulders on the leveling arms. Between the lower part of the two, there is a small annular space, so that any shock which the instrument may receive from a fall, or otherwise, would be broken by the sleeve of the ball joint, thus protecting the centres.

The Leveling Arms, (Fig. 1, 4 and Fig. 2) are so constructed, that if any of them should be bent by a shock or strained by the leveling screws,

FIG. 2
 the delicately fitted centres would not be liable to be affected or injured. Leveling arms have the advantage over the solid plate, that they afford more room for manipulating the screws. The arms, Fig. 2 , where they receive the leveling screws, are slotted and can be adjusted by means of set screws, Fig. 2,5 , so that the friction may be made uniform under all conditions of wear and temperature. This construction also affords the advantage that the leveling screws can be firmly locked by tightening the set screws, to protect the instrument against injury from working loose during transportation. The adjustable slots make dust-caps unnecessary as the dust accumulates in the slots from where it can be easily removed. If instruments are ordered with dust-caps, we furnish these without extra charge.

The Clamps for the limb and centre (Fig. 1) clamp absolutely and without injuring the parts. Each one is provided with an improved slowmotion tangent screw, Fig 1, $s$ and Fig. 2, permitting of very delicate motion of the plates. These screws are made of German silver almost as hard as steel. The threads are cut on a special lathe with precision screw, thus securing a very accurate and durable thread. The heads of the clamp screws and their tangent screws are so placed that they are easily accessible but still well protected and out of the way. On our Engineer's Levels they are attached to the bar, so that they revolve with it and are always in the same relative position.

Telescopes. - Particular attention is paid to the optical efficiency of our instruments, each type of telescope being especially designed by strict mathematical calculations, so as to give the best results obtainable. The effective aperture, focal length and magnification of each telescope are carefully chosen in accordance with the purpose of the instrument.

We give to each instrument a magnifying power which will enable the observer to sight easily and comfortably with a degree of accuracy well within that required by the instrument; a greater magnification only decreases the brightness of the image and lessens the field of view of the telescope whilst accentuating the vibration of the atmosphere, and is therefore to be avoided.

The telescope lenses are made of the best optical glass and are subjected, both during manufacture and when finished, to the most rigid tests to insure perfection of material as well as of grinding, polishing and centering. All optical parts are entirely of our manufacture, so that we can vouch for their quality to the fullest extent.

The eyepieces we supply with our telescopes are either of the inverting (astronomical), or of the erecting (terrestrial) type. The terrestrial telescope shows objects in their right position, whilst the astronomical telescope shows the image inverted. Therefore the terrestrial telescope is more convenient to use than the astronomical one; on the other hand, the latter has a larger and more even field. The inverting eyepiece is considerably shorter than the
erecting and thus allows of a greater focal length for the objective, which is a considerable advantage, particularly for stadia work. Being constructed of only two separate lenses or lens combinations, as against four in the erecting eyepiece, it has fewer internal reflections, and thus gives a more brilliant image than the erecting eyepiece.

The mechanical design of our telescopes is such that all light rays falling on the object glass within the angle of view pass unobstructed through the instrument and actually contribute to the image, care being taken that no light is cut off by an unsuitably shaped objective mount, badly placed diaphragms, or other obstruction inside the telescope tube.

We absolutely guarantee our telescopes to have best definition over the entire field. Should any of our telescopes be found lacking in this respect it could only be the result of some accident to the telescope, in which case the telescope should be immediately returned for correction.

Rack to Objective. The objective is focused by a patented contrivance consisting of a rack with compensating spring, which takes up all lost motion, and a pinion with adjustable anti-friction mounting. This insures easy and accurate
 working, without binding (Fig. 3). The slide of the objective, which is guided in accurately ground rings, is extra-long and can be extended very far to permit of focusing on near points. (See also Focus Reducing Lenses, page 398.)

The erecting eyepiece is focused by a screw acting on a bell crank with counter spring, (Fig. 1, 2\%, and Fig. 4.) This is a simple and ingenious improvement, delicate and positive in action, which allows very nice adjusting, without the objectionable features of the ordinary rack and pinion or of the spiral motion. The focusing screw is provided with a lock nut operated by an adjust-

FIG. 4.
 ing pin, to make the adjustment permanent for the same observer. The milled heads for focusing the objective and eyepiece are placed on top of the telescope. Fig. 1, 24 and 27 , to make them conveniently accessible for either hand, but when especially ordered, we can place them on either side of the telescope, or under it.

Stadia Hairs. The relation between the size and distance of an object and the size of its image in a telescope is given by the formula

$$
\frac{Y^{1}}{Y}=\frac{F}{X}, \quad \text { or } \quad X=\frac{F \cdot y}{\mathrm{Y}^{1}}
$$

where $Y$ denotes the linear size of the object, $Y^{1}$ that of its image (the distance of the stadia wires in this case) $F^{\prime}$ the focal length of the objective and $X$ the distance of the object (the rod) from the first principal focal point. This point lies in front of the objective at a distance nearly equal to its focal length. To reduce the measured distance $\bar{X}$ to the true distance from the center of the
instrument, add to $X$ a constant equal to the distance of the first principal focal point from the center of the instrument.


FIG. 5.

The stadia hairs in our transits are adjusted in the proportion $\frac{Y^{1}}{F^{-}}=\frac{1}{100,}$ to intercept one foot at a distance of 100 feet, or one meter at a distance of 100 meters, etc. This proportion reduces the above formula to the simple relation $X=100 Y$, to which must be added the constant ( $O$ ) as explained. For example, assuming the stadia reading to be 1.37 , the focal length (F).63, and the distance from objective to centre of the instrument . 45 then the constant ( $C$ ) would be equal to $.68+.45=1.07$, and the total distance (D) would be $(100 \times 1.87)+1.07=138.07$. The value of this constant which is correct for distances beyond about 100 feet, is stated on the label in the box of each instrament proviled with stadia hairs. For sights not on the horizontal, the horizontal distance must be computed, which can be readily done by means of the stadia slide rule. (See page 315.)

## All our transits, No. 5030 to 5088 , are furnished with stadia hairs. Stadia hairs for other instruments must be specially ordered. For prices see page 399.

Adjustable Stadia Hairs. While we can furnish adjustable Stadia Hairs to order, we advise against their general use, as it is difficult to keep them in adjustment. They are listed on page 399.

Disappearing Stadia Hairs (stadia hairs not in the same focal plane with the cross hairs) are listed on page 899.

The Level Vials (spirit levels) are of special glass made for this purpose. They are ground to a true curve and contain a very light fluid which is very mobile and will not form a sediment. Each vial is carefully tested before it is placed into the instrument. The telescope level vials are longer than those usually employed and all vials are graduated on the glass and are sensitive in keeping with the grade of the instrument. The sensitiveness of each level vial is marked on it in seconds of are per graduation.

It should be borne in mind that the accuracy of the results obtainable, if the instrument be otherwise well made, depends on the sensitiveness of the bubbles, and that the results can not be accurate if the bubbles do not readily respond to the slightest change in adjustment. Coarse and sluggish bubbles are easily brought into apparent adjustment, but the actual results obtained with them are very uncertain. Even when fine and sensitive bubbles seem to be $a$ "little out", the actual results are far better than those obtained with sluggish bubbles which seem to indicate perfoct adjustment.

The Gradienter Screw is an adaptation of the ordinary clamp and tangent screw. The silvered edge of the head is divided generally into 100 parts, and the pitch of the screw and the length of the clamp arm are so predetermined, that one complete revolution of the micrometer head raises or lowers the line of sight of the telescope 1 foot vertically in a horizontal distance of 100 feet. A graduated bar opposite the graduations on the screw head indicates the number of complete revolutions of the Gradienter screw. (See cut of No. 5062, page 356 .)

## TRANSITS.

Our Transits are extremely strong in all their parts and very rigid, owing to their improved construction, and are as light as is compatible with absolute stiffness and rigidity.

The Lower Plate is a substantial ribbed casting, which bears on its upper surface the horizontal limb. The graduations on the horizontal and vertical limbs of our Transits and on the compass ring of our extra-fine Transits are on solid silver. On the horizontal limb the inner circle of numbers is on the solid silver while the outer one is on the casting. Our instruments are numbered as illustrated under fig. IV, page 336 . Unless another method of numbering is ordered, the two circles of figures are slanted in opposite directions.

## GRADUATIONS.

We graduate our Transits, etc., on automatic dividing engines of our own design and construction. The uniformity and accuracy of our graduations has won for our instruments an almost unique position among users of precision instruments, including many branches of the $U$. $S$. and Municipal Governments and scientific institutions of the highest standing.

The Verniers are placed at about 45 degrees with the telescope, without lessening the firmness of the standards, owing to our improved and patented construction. The two opposite verniers each read both right and left. They are protected by a cover glass and provided with a hinged metal shade,(Fig. 8, 10 and ${ }_{11}$,) which protects the vernier glasses and, being lined with a white material, serves as reflector when reading the graduations.

The Compass Circle is beveled towards the centre, graduated to halfdegrees and numbered in quadrants from 0 to 90 . The graduations of the compass in our extra-fine transits are on solid silver on a beveled rim.

The needle is bent upwards at the ends (Fig. 1, 34,) as this permits of closer reading. It has jeweled centre, is wider near the points than at the middle, and is more sensitive than any edge-bar or flat needle can be, as this shape holds its magnetism better. The milled head, for raising and lowering the needle, is small and so placed as to be as much as possible out of the way. The needle bears on its south end a few turns of light silver wire, to compensate the magnetic dip (for the northern hemisphere). This wire can be shifted to correct for changes in the inclination, which varies in different localities. Our instruments are shipped adjusted for the inclination at New York.

Variation Plate.-Much care has been bestowed upon the mechanism for setting off the variation (declination) of the needle. The compass ring is moved by means of a pinion, the shaft of which extends above the top plate and has a small capstan-head, (Fig. 8, 3,) operated by an adjusting pin, which means of adjustment is much more delicate than the old style milled thumbnut and is less liable to be disturbed. For this adjustment we furnish a special non-magnetic adjusting pin of phosphor bronze to avoid the deflecting of the needle which a steel pin would cause The accurate setting-off of the variation is effected by a graduated are on the face of the compass plate in conjunction with a graduation on the vertical rim of the compass box. The compass of all our transits is provided with this improved variation plate.


Fig. 8.

To remove the compass glass: The cover-glass of the compass fits snugly and is set in soft cement, to prevent the entrance of moisture. This cement offers but slight resistance in removing the glass, which can be lifted off by means of a piece of wood temporarily glued or cemented to it for that purpose.

The Standards each consist of one inclined and one nearly vertical twisted leg, (Fig. 1). They are well spread and their feet are placed close to the compass box (Fig. 8, 2), 22. 23, 24,) where the top plate is strongest and offers the most substantial support, insuring the telescope being steady and free from vibration. The advantages of the bent standards, which were originated by ns, are now so universally recognized that we need not comment on this elegant and distinctive feature of our transits. To those who are interested in the subject, we will send, on request, a detailed report on the comparative tests of the two styles of standards.


U-Shaped Standards.-Our transits with U-shaped Standards (Fig. 9,) are of improved patented construction. The standards are directly and rigidly mounted on the flange of the inner centre and are thus, practically, a part of it. The vital importance of this improvement is obvious, as it insures the greatest steadiness of the telescope.

Fig. 9.

The Vertical Limb, which is reinforced by a rib at the back, is divided on its surface, but not up to its edge as is usual (Fig. 1,16). By our construction the silver is laid in and therefore protected by the bronze edge of the limb. The beveled vernier is hinged on adjustable pivots, (Fig. 1, 17). It can be lifted off the graduations to prevent wear while pointing the telescope (Fig. 1, $g_{1}$ ) and will yield in case of distortion of the plane of the limb.

## THREE LEVELING SCREWS

We have improved the construction of the leveling head of instruments with 3 screws, dispensing with the usual cumbersome construction, by substituting an extremely simple and efficient device without loose parts. Our three-screw transits have shifting centre and they, as well as the levels, can be mounted on their tripod as readily as the instruments with four screws. (See cut, page 370.)

## CLOTH FINISH

Besides the instruments which we list with cloth-finish we furnish to order, without extra charge, Transits with cloth-finish standards, and Levels with cloth-finished bar, telescope and spirit level case. When so ordered, we can furnish also the telescopes of our transits with cloth finish. The cloth finish has the advantage that it neither conducts heat nor reflects light.

## ALUMINUM

We make to order Surveying Instruments of Aluminum, employing this metal for all parts for which it is adaptable. Price quoted on application.

## ENGINEER'S RAILROAD TRANSITS

The above description refers principally to our extra-fine transits which are of the highest grade in every respect and of the greatest precision. They have all our patented improvements, and we consider them the best made. Besides these instruments we make another series, described on pages 395, etc. They are also of fine quality and workmanship, and, while they do not have all our latest improvements, they will compare favorably in precision and durability with most other makes of instruments. We state in the separate description of each instrument which improvements it has.

## BUILDERS' TRANSITS

Our Builders' Transits meet the demand for a well-made and durable transit instrument at a very moderate price, but still reliable for its intended purposes. They hold their adjustment well, are simple in manipulation and give good results also when used by others than experts. They are listed on pages 392, 393.

## Numbering of Limbs.



Vertical limb, numbered in quadrants.


Horizontal limb. numbered $0-360$ and in quadrants.


Horizontal limb, numbered 0-3b0.


Horizontal limb, numbered $0-960$ and $360-0$.

The above illustrations show some of the various methods of numbering the graduations of the horizontal and vertical limb of transits. Unless other methods of numbering are specifled in the order, we furnish our transits with the horizontal limb numbered double in opposite directions from 0 to $360^{\circ}$ like cut IV and the vertical limb numbered in quadrants like cut $I$, which is the most generally preferred mode of numbering.


The two rows of numbers of the horizontal limb slant (incline) in opposite directions corresponding to the direction in which the vernier reads for each row of figures, instead of being placed radial like in the following illustrations of verniers.

## GRADUATIONS.

Correct and distinct graduations of the limbs and well-combined verniers are of great importance in all surveying instruments. The following illustrations represent the different styles adopted by us for our Transits and Architect's Levels; they will be found convenient in arrangement and easy to read. They are in detail as follows :

| Style. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reading } \\ & \text { of Limb. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Divisions } \\ & \text { the Limb. } \end{aligned}$ | $\}^{=}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Divisions } \\ & \text { the of ofnier. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feading } \\ & \text { the of Vernier. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kind } \\ \text { Kernier. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. | Degrees | 11 | $=$ | 12 | 5 minutes | Double direct |
| $B$. | 30 minutes | 29 | = | 30 | 1 | .. . |
| C. | 20 | 39 | $=$ | 40 | 30 seconds | " " |
| $D$. | 20 | 59 | = | 60 | 20 " | Folded. |
| $E$. | 30 | 29 | $=$ | 30 | 1 minute | ./ |



Fig. A.
The above figure represents the method of graduating the horizontal circle of our Architect's or Builder's Levels, with the corresponding vernier. This vernier, which is a double-direct vernier, reads from the centre only to either extreme 60 division, that scale being used in which the direction of the numbering corresponds to the direction in which the limb is numbered and read. The limb is divided into degrees and the vernier (from zero to 60) comprises 12 divisions, the least count or reading of the venier is 60 minutes $\div 12=5$ minutes.

The flgure reads $3^{\circ} 00^{\prime}+50^{\prime}=3^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ from right to left.


Style $B$.
Style $B$ represents the usual graduation of the horizontal limb of an Engineer's Transit with its vernier. This is an ordinary double direct vernier, reading from the centre only, to either extreme 30 division; it is in fact two single verniers, that scale being used in which the direction of the numbering corresponds to the direction in which the limb is numbered and read. The $\operatorname{limb}$ is divided into half-degrees, and the vernier (from zero to 30 ) comprises 30 divisions, therefore the least count or reading of the vernier is 30 minutes $+30=$ single minutes .

The figure reads $27^{\circ} 00^{\prime}+25^{\prime}=27^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ from left to right, and $152^{*} 30^{\prime}+$ $05^{\prime}=152^{*} 85^{\prime}$ from right to left.


Style $C$.
Style $C$ represents the graduation and vernier of an Engineer's Transit, having finer divisions than style $B$. This also is a double direct vernier, reading from the centre arrow to either extreme 20 division. The horizontal limb is numbered both ways thus indicating the scale of the vernier to be used. The limb is divided into equal parts of 20 minutes each, and there are 40 divisions in the vernier, consequently the least count or reading of the vernier is 1200 seconds $\div 40=30$ seconds.

The illustration reads $17^{\circ} 40^{\prime}+12^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}=17^{\circ} 52^{\prime} 30^{\prime}$ from left to right, and $162^{\circ} 00^{\prime}+7^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}=162^{\circ} \gamma^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$ from right to left.


Style $D$ represents part of the horizontal limb with the vernier of an Engineer's Transit having still finer divisions than those of style $C$. This vernier is a folded one reading from the centre, indicated by the arrow, to either of the extreme 10 division, and then forward in the same direction from the other 10 division to the centre division 20 , the direction being determined by the figuring and reading of the limb. The limb is divided to 20 minutes, whilst the vernier is composed of 60 equal parts, consequently the least count or reading of the vernier is 1200 seconds $\div 60=20$ seconds.

The figure reads $49^{\circ} 00^{\prime}+14^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}=49^{\circ} 14^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$ from left to right, and $130^{\circ} 40^{\prime}+5^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}=130^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$ from right to left.


Style $E$ represents a portion of the vertical limb or arc of an Engineer's Transit with its vernier. The available space in these being limited, a folded vernier is used like style $D$, reading exactly in the same manner. The limb or arc is graduated to half-degrees, and the vernier is divided into 30 equal parts, so that the least count or reading of the vernier is 30 minutes $\div 30=$ single minutes.

The figure reads $7^{\circ} 30^{\prime}+21^{\prime}=7^{\circ} 51^{\prime}$ from right to left.

We are prepared to furnish to order transits with the circle graduated 100 parts to the quadrant (the so-called decimal division of the circle), also transits with verniers reading to 50 ths, 100 ths or 200 ths degrees.

## LEVELS.

These very important instruments have been improved by us to a similar extent as the transits.

The telescopes of levels, being longer than those of transits, are more powerful. They are provided with our patent rack movement for the objective, and micrometer focusing screw with lock nut for the eyepiece, as described on page 331.

The spirit levels are very sensitive, extra-long, and graduated on the glass (see page 282).


FIG. 10.


FIG. 11.

The Y 's, (fig. 10,) are strong and have an improved patented locking device in place of the pin bolts, (except on levels No. 5118 to 5128). They are provided with improved stop so that the position of the telescope can be adjusted to have the cross-hairs vertical and horizontal. This stop is adjustable by capstan-head screws and made to fold out of the way when reversing or rotating the telescope.

The bar is a ribbed casting of the most rigid construction, wide and deep at the middle and diminishing towards the Y's to afford great rigidity without increase in weight.

The Engincers' Dumpy Level (page 343) is finding favor with many eugineers, as it requires but little adjusting if it is carefully handled.

The Precision Y Levels (pages 349,351 ) represent the latest developments in this class of instraments, especially No. 5027 which is made after the precision level designed and used by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

## ENGINEER'S RAILROAD LEVELS

The above description refers principally to our extra-fine levels which are of the highest grade in every respect and of the utmost precision. They have all our patented improvements, which apply to levels and we consider them the best made. Besides these levels we make another series, described on page 391, etc., also of fine quality and workmanship, which while they do not have ALL our latest improvements, will compare favorably in precision and durability with most other makes of instruments.

## CONVERTIBLE ARCHITECT'S LEVELS

(See pages $3 \& 8,389$, etc..)

Our Convertible Architect's Levels, through their patented arrangement, can
 be used also for sighting objects above or below the horizontal plane and for sighting vertical lines. At the middle of the telescope there is a bearing piece with a threaded socket at each side, into which strong trunions can be screwed, to form a rigid axis at right angles to the telescope. The further ends of the trunions have bearing surfaces which fit into the Y's and can be clamped there, like the collars of the telescope. When they rest in the Y's, the telescope can be moved in altitude, so that vertical lines may be determined, and also horizontal angles between two points not in the same plane. When the instrument is used as a Level. the trunions are removed and placed in the box. Architects and Builders will find this addition a very useful one and well worth the extra cost.

## PACKING OF INSTRUMENTS

Our Levels and Transits are furnished with mahogany boxes, in which they are accurately and securely fitted, to protect them during transportation. The boxes have lock and key. Transit boxes have also safety hooks with patent catch. The boxes contain all accessories and tools, as stated in the description of each instrument.

## SHIPPING OF INSTRUMENTS

We ship our instruments by express withont designating the contents on the cases and our uniform experience is that they arrive in good condition when so shipped, but we do not assume any responsibility after having delivered the instrument to the Express Company. If the instruments are designated as such on the boxes and their value is declared, the Express Companies assume the responsibility for the declared value and for breakage, in consideration of a higher rate. When instruments are shipped by freight and declared as such, the carriers also assume liability for damage in transit. If such declaration is desired, it must be mentioned when ordering.

## EXTRA-FINE

ENGINEER'S DUMPY LEVEL


# EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER'S DUMPY LEVEL 

(See also general description, page 329 etc.)
5002. Engineer's Dumpy Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope 18 in ., with dust cap and sun shade, object-glass $1 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$., with improved rack-movement, erecting eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut, placed on under side of telescope. Fine, sensitive spirit level graduated on the glass, adjustable vertically. The bar is of gunmetal and shaped to combine greatest strength with least weight. Very stout supports to telescope. The leveling screws are of German silver. The barrel of the telescope and its supports, the tube of the spirit level and the bar are cloth-finished.

Instrument complete, with adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., in fine polished mahogany Box and with No. 5178 Split Tripod
5003. Engineer's Dumpy Level, like No. 5002, but with Improved Clamp and Tangent Screw with counter-spring, to centre, attached to bar to revolve with it 10000

5002 A. Engineer's Dumpy Level, like No. 5002, but with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made to order only
5008 A. Engineer's Dumpy Level, like No. 5003, but with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made to order only

## For Architect's Dumpy Level see page 385.

For Engineer's Y Levels see page 345.

EXTRA-FINE
ENGINEER'S Y LEVEL.

(Four Leveling Screws)



## EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S Y LEVELS.

## (Four Leveling Screws)

(See also general descriptiou, page 329 \&c.)
5005. Engineer's Y Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope 15 in, with dust cap and sun shade, object-glass $15 / 16 \mathrm{in}$., with improved rack-movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut. Fine sensitive spirit level graduated on the glass, adjustable vertically and horizontally. The bar is of gun-metal and shaped to combine greatest strength with least weight. The telescope rests in $\mathbf{Y}$ 's, one of which is adjustable for altitude and position; they are provided with improved adjustable hinged stop for so placing the telescope, that the cross-hairs are vertical and horizontal. It is locked in the Y's by a patented arrangement dispensing with the pin bolts. The leveling screws and the clamp and improved tangent screws with counter-spring are of German silver. The tangent screw is attached to the bar and revolves with it, so that it is always equally accessible.

Instrument complete, with adjusting pins, water-proof cover, etc., in fine polished mahogany Box and with No. 5177 Split Tripod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 10000$
5010. Engineer's Y Level, like No. $500 \bar{s}$, but telescope 18 in., objectglass $\frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{8}$ in., with No. 5178 Split Tripod

13006
5012. Engineer's Y Level, like No. 5010, but telescope 20 in., objectglass $1 \frac{1}{8}$ in., with No. 5178 Split Tripod
5013. Engineer's Y Level, like No. 5010, but telescope 22 in., objectglass $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in., with No. 5178 Split Tripod
The above levels with steel centre, made to order only, extra 1000
The above levels with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made
to order only .............................. 1000

For above instruments with three leveling screws see page 347.
For Precision Y Levels see pages 349, 351.
For Engineer's Dumpy Levels see page 343.
For Engineer's Railroad Levels see page 391.
For Architect's Levels see page 385.
We have the best facilities for repairing Surveying Instruments of any make.

EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S Y LEVEL.

(Three Leveling Screws)


## EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S Y LEVELS.

# (Three Leveling Screws.) <br> MADE TO ORDER ONLY. 

(See also general description, page $3: 9$ \&e.)
5005 T. Engineer's Y Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope 15 in. , object-glass $1 \frac{1}{26}$ in., like No. 5005 , but with three leveling screws.

Instrument complete, with No. 5177 Split Tripod $\ldots \$ 11500$
5010 T. Engineer's Y Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope $18 \mathrm{in} .$, object-glass $1 \frac{3}{B}$ in., like No. 5010 , but with three leveling screws.

Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod
5012 T. Engineer's Y Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope 20 in ., object-glass $1 \frac{5}{8}$ in., like No. 5012, but with three leveling screws.

Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod . . . 15000
5018 T. Engineer's Y Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope 22 in., object-glass $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in., like No. 5013 , but with three leveling screws.

Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod .. 15500
The above levels with steel centre
extra
1000

The above levels with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made to order only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra1000

For above instruments with four leveling screws see page 345.
For Precision Y Levels see pages 349, 351.
For Engineer's Dumpy Levels see page 343.
For Engineer's Railroad Levels see page 391.
For Architect's Levels see page 385.
We have the best facilities for repairing Surveying Instruments of any make.


## K \& E PRECISION "Y" LEVEL


#### Abstract

5025. K \& E Precision Y Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope 18 in., with dust cap and sunshade, object glass $1 \frac{3}{8}$ in with im. proved rack movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut. Very sensitive long striding spirit level graduated on the glass, adjustable vertically and horizontally, with hinged mirror mounted in aluminum. The bar is of gun metal and shaped to combine greatest stiffness with least weight. Within it is another bar, rigidly attached to the centre to which it is so pivoted that it moves in a vertical plane, controlled by a graduated micrometer screw and a strong counter-spring. The telescope rests in $\mathbf{Y}$ 's, one of which is adjustable for altitude. The Y's are provided with improved adjustable stop for so placing the telescope that the cross hairs are vertical and horizontal. The telescope is locked in the Y's by a patented arrangement dispens. ing with the pin bolts. The leveling screws are of German silver. The clamp and improved tangent screw, with counter-spring are of German silver; they are attached to the bar and revolve with it so that they are always equally accessible. Three leveling screws.


Instrument complete, with adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., in fine polished mahogany Box and with extra-strong Split Tripod $\$ 17500$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The above Level with steel centre, (made to order only) . . . extra } 1000 \\
& \text { The above Level with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made to order } \\
& \text { only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }
\end{aligned}
$$

The K \& E Precision Y Level, (s leveling screws) is of highest grade workmanship It has extra-fine lenses, a very sensitive spirit level and extra-long and strong centre. It is so constructed that the level of the telescope is constantly under immediate control of the observer The bar carrying the $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime}$ s is pivoted on another bar rigidly attached to the centre and placed within it, so that it moves in a vertical plane, which motion is controlled by a micrometer screw with strong counter spring. The head of this screw is graduated and reads opposite an index which registers the revolutions of the screw. Two full revolutions will move the crosshair to the extent of 1 foot on a rod at a distance of about 100 feet. By means of this micrometer screw, delicate re-adjustment of the level can be made for each sighting and the difference in level can be read off like with a gradienter. A mirror, mounted above the level, enables the observer to watch the bubble from his position at the eyepiece. Where the station is frequently changed or whers the ground is not flrm, the Precision Level will save much time and will give closer results than a plain Y level, because the level of the telescope can be corrected for esch sighting

For Precision Level see page 351.


PRECISION LEVEL.
(Made after the U. S. C. \& G. Survey Level.)


# PRECISION LEVEL 

(Made after the U. S. C. \& G. Survey Level)

5027. Precision Level, achromatic astronomical (inverting) telescope 16 in ., object-glass $1 \frac{1}{6} \mathrm{in}$., with improved rack movement. The extra-sensitive, long spirit level with chambered vial graduated on the glass, is placed in a recess in the telescope barrel. The telescope is mounted in a tube-shaped support, at one end of which two pivot screws provide a horizontal axis around which the telescope can be moved in altitude and the line of collimation put into the horizon by means of a micrometer screw at the other end of the tubular support. The head of this screw is graduated. A level-reading device is mounted at the side of the telescope at binocular distance from it. It is a tube, the eye-end of which reaches back about even with the eyepiece of the telescope when focused for an average distance; it carries two sliding prisms which are approximated or separated by the milled thumb screw at the side of the tube, to adjust them accurately to the length of the bubble, which varies with temperature changes. The level reading is reflected by a mirror placed over the tubular telescope support, and is observed by the eye at the eye-end of the level-reading device while the other eye observes the sighted object through the telescope. A circular spirit level (for approximately leveling the tripod-head) is placed at the right-hand side of the telescope support, and is visible from the eye-end of the telescope by means of a reflector attached to it. A lever handle raises the telescope off the micrometer screw and presses it gently against a spring sunk into the upper part of the tubular support, to prevent jarring the telescope while the instrument is carried about. The clamp and improved tangent screw with counterspring are of German silver and attached to the bar and revolve with it, so that they are always equally accessible. Three leveling screws. The tubular telescope support, and the projecting parts of the telescope tube are cloth finished.

Instrument complete, with adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., in fine polished mahogany Box, and with extra-strong Split Tripod
\& 30000
For K \& E Precision Y Level see page 349.

## EXTRA-FINE

ENGINEER'S TRANSIT


No. 5030.

## EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S TRANSITS.

PLAIN.

The transits here described, to which the general description page 399 etc. refers, are the styles which we keep in stock. When other styles are wanted we make them to order.
(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384.)
5030. Engineer's Transit (for repeating angles) with achromatic terrestrial telescope $10_{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{in}$, with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counter-spring, objectglass $1_{1 / 8}^{18}$ in., with dust cap and sun shade, improved rack-movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusi ig arrangement with lock nut; fixed stadia hairs. Compass ring graduated on solid silver, variation plate. Improved needle about $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., horizontal limb 6 in ., graduated on solid silver to half-degrees and numbered like fig. IV, page 336; two verniers at about $45^{\circ}$ with telescope, reading to one minute, with hinged reflectors lined white. Two fine graduated spirit levels to horizontal limb. Four Leveling Screws. All leveling and tangent screws of German silver, improved tangent screws with counter-spring. Extralong anti-friction centres. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, magnifying glass, adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., packed in fine polished mahogany Box and with No. 5178 Split Tripod.
5032. Engineer's Transit, like No. 5030, but telescope $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., object-glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., needle about 5 in ., horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, ete
The above instruments with three leveling screws, (made to order only) . . . . . . . . . . . . extra
Above instruments with astronomical (inverting) telescope (No. 5030 object glass $1_{10}^{\frac{8}{8}} \mathrm{in}$., No. 5032 object glass $1 \frac{3}{8}$ in.) made to order only . . . . . . . . . . extra

For Engineer's Railroad Transits see page 395.
For Attachments and Parts see page 398.
We have the best facilities for repairing Surveying Instruments of any make.

## EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER's TRANSITS

## WITH SPIRIT LEVEL TO TELESCOPE.


(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384.)
5040. Engineer's Transit, as described under No. 5030, (page 353), telescope $10 \frac{\pi}{4}$ in., object glass $\frac{18}{16}$ in., but with fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, needle about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., horizontal limb 6 in. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc. \$ 20500
5042. Engineer's Transit, like No. 5040, but telescope $11 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~h}}$ in, object glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., needle about 5 in ., horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc. Above instruments with three leveling screws (made to order only) Above instruments with astronomical (inverting) telescope made to order only

EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER'S TRANSITS $-\sqrt{8}$

## WITH VERTICAL ARC.


(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384.)
5050. Engineer's Transit, as described under No. 5030, (pageß 353) telescope $10^{\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{in}$., object glass $1 \frac{3}{16} \mathrm{in}$., but with fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, vertical arc 5 in . diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, reading to one minute, needle about $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., horizontal limb 6 in . Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc.
5052. Engineer's Transit, like No, 5050 , but telescope $11 \frac{1}{3}$ in., object glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., vertical arc $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, reading to one minute, needle about 5 in ., horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod etc. 22500 The above instruments with three leveling screws, (made to order only), extra 1500 Above instruments with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made to order only

EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER'S TRANSIT.


No 5062. with Gradienter.
(for price of Gradienter see page 399.)

## EXTRA FINE

## ENGINEER'S TRANSITS

## WITH VERTICAL LINB,

(For Synopsis of Transits see page 334.)
5060. Engineer's Transit, as described under No, 5030 (page 358,) telescope $10 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$., object glass $1_{\frac{3}{14}} \mathrm{in}$., but with fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, vertical limb 5 in . diameter, graduated on solid silver to halfdegrees, reading to one minute, needle about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., horizontal limb 6 in. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, ete. . . . . . . . .... $\$ 28500$
5062. Engineer's Transit, like No. 5060, but telescope $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., object glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., vertical limb $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, needle about 5 in., horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod 24000

The above instruments with three leveling screws (made to order only) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra

Above instruments with astronomical (inverting) telescope, (made to order only) . . . . . . . . . . . extra

For Engineer's Railroad Transits see page 395.
For Attachments and Parts see page 398

We have the best facilities for repairing Surveying Instruments of any make.

EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S TRANSIT.

(WISCONSIN TRANSIT.)


## EXTRA-FINE

# ENGINEER'S TRANSIT. (WISCONSIN TRANSIT.) 

(Designed by Professor Leonard S. Smith, Madison, Wis.)

(For Synopsis of Transits see page 3st.)
5069. Wisconsin Transit (for repeating angles) achromatic astronomical telescope 11 in ., with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counter-spring. Object glass $1 \frac{1}{\frac{3}{g}} \mathrm{in}$. with dust cap and improved rack-movement, improved sun shade. Eyepiece with prism with colored glass. Fixed stadia hairs. Fine spirit level to telescope graduated on the glass. Vertical Limb 5 in . diameter graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, reading to one minute by two opposite verniers. Guard to vertical limb and fine spirit level graduated on the glass. Compass ring graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, variation plate. Improved needle about $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Horizontal Limb 5 in . graduated on solid silver to degrees, numbered like fig. IV, page 336 . Two verniers at about $30^{\circ}$ with telescope reading to one minute, with ground glass reflectors. Two fine spirit levels to horizontal limb, graduated on the glass. Three leveling screws. All leveling and tangent screws of German silver, improved tangent screws with counter-spring. Extra-long anti-friction centres. Shifting centre. The telescope, the tube of its spirit level, the guard to the vertical limb and the standards are cloth finished.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, magnifying glass, adjusting pins, waterproof cover etc., packed in fine polished mabogany Box, and with Split Tripod.

Above instrument with fine reversible spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, in place of regular spirit level . . .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra

EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER'S MOUNTAIN AND MINING TRANSITS.


No, 5076, with Solar Attachment No. 5090 .
(For Solar Attaclbment sce page 362).

## EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER'S MOUNTAIN AND MINING TRANSITS

(See also general description, page 329, and Synopsis of Transits page 384.)
5072. Engineer's Mountain and Mining Transit (for repeating angles) achromatic terrestrial telescope 9 in . with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counter spring. Object glass $1 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$., dust cap and sun shade with improved rack-movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut; fixed stadia hairs. Fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass. Compass ring graduated on solid silver, variation plate. Improved needle about 4 in ., horizontal limb $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, numbered like fig. IV, page 386 , two verniers at about $45^{\circ}$ with telescope, reading to one minute, with hinged reflectors lined white. Two fine graduated spirit levels to horizontal limb. Four Leveling Screws All leveling and tangent screws of German silver, im proved tangent screws with counter spring. Extralong anti-friction centres. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, magnifying glass, adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., packed in fine polished mahogany Box, and with No.

5177 Split Tripod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
5074. Engineer's Mountain and Mining Transit, like No. 5072, but with vertical arc $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, reading to 1 minute. Instrument complete, with No. 5177 Split Tripod, etc.
5076. Engineer's Mountain and Mining Transit, like No. 5072, but with vertical limb $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, reading to 1 minute. Instrument complete, with No. 5177 Split Tripod, etc.
\$ 19000

22000
(For Solar Attachment see next page.)
The above instruments with three leveling screws, (made to order only) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra 1500

The above instruments, with astronomical (inverting) telescope, object glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., made to order only . extra

For Guard to Vertical Limb see page 382.
" Engineer's Light Mountain Transit see page 365.
4 Expedition Transit see page 369.
" Engineer's Locating Transit see page 397.
" Attachments and Parts see page 398.

## SOLAR ATTACHMENT.



No. 5090.
(Bee also cut of transit, page 360.)
5090. Solar Attachment, Bronze and Aluminum, achromatic astronomical (inverting) telescope $5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$,, object glass $\frac{3}{4}$ in., with prism and colored glass, cloth-finished standard, (price includes mounting, if ordered with transit) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each
Iransits No. 5076. 6077 and 5165 are provided with screws for attaching this Solar. Seealso page 383.
The astronomical meridian, the latitude and time may be obtained with this Solar Attachment with great accuracy by a simple operation explained in the following. It serves also as vertical sighting telescope, making a valuable addition for mine work, etc. (see page 383.)

It consists of a small telescope with prism to eyepiece, mounted in a Yshaped standard which revolvesupon a vertical axis attached on top of the telescope of the transit. This small telescope, called the solar telescope, is capable of rotation in altitude and azimuth, slow motion being imparted to it in either direction by means of tangent screws. The vertical axis, called the polar axis, can be inclined to correspond with the axis of the earth's rotation by inclining the transit telescope to which it is attached, the vertical limb giving the inclination. A spirit level which surmounts the solar telescope is provided with two pointers, so placed that when the shadow of one of them falls upon the other, the sun will be in the field of view.

## DIRECTIONS FOR DETERMINING THE MERIDIAN.

1. Incline the transit telescope until the angle of declination, corrected for refraction, is indicated by the vertical limb or arc, depressing the telescope if the sun's declination is north, and elevating it if it is south. See Fig. 1.


Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.
2. Bring the solar telescope into the vertical plane of the transit telescope, (without disturbing the position of the latter) and also to a horizontal position by means of its level. The two telescopes will now enclose an angle equal to the amount of the declination. See Fig. 2.
3. Without disturbing the relative positions of the two telescopes, elevate the transit telegcope (and with it the solar) until the amount of the co-latitude is indicater by the vernier of the vertical limb. See Fig. 3.


Fig. 3.
4 Revolve the two telescopes together upon their vertical axis until the image of the sun is brought into the field of the solar telescope: when the sun is accurately bisected the transit telescope will be in the meridian and the compass needle will indicate the amount of its declination at the place of observation It will of course considerably facilitate this last operation if, before commencing to revolve the two telescopes, the transit one is approximately pointed toward the south by means of the transit compass needle.

## DIRECTIONS FOR ASCERTAINING THE LATITUDE.

Direct the transit telescope towards the south, incline it to an amount equal to the sun's meridian declination uncorrected for refraction, depressing the telescope if the declination is north and elevating it if it is south. Now bring the solar telescope into the vertical plane of the transit telescope and to a perfectly horizontal position by means of its level, then clamp it. A few minutes before noon (the moment of the sun's culmination) bring the sun's image between the two horizontal wires of the solar telescope by moving oniy the transit telescope in altitude and azimuth. By means of the tangent screws of the transit, keep the sun, as it continues to rise and travel southwards, in this position relatively to the cross hairs of the solar telescope. When it has ceased to rise, take the reading of the vertical arc of the transit, deduct from it the refraction due to this altireade, and the remainder is the co-latitude, which deducted from go gives the latitude. The position of the two telescopes is identical with that shown in Fig. 3.

## OBSERVATION FOR TIME.

Having brought the two telescopes into their final positions for determining the meridian, that is the transit one in the meridian and the solar telescope bisecting the sun, revolve them both upon their horizontalaxis, without disturbing the vertical axis, until they are both perfectly level. The angle formed by their respective lines of sight, which can be determined by sighting with the two telescopes upon any clearly defined distant object, and taking the difference of the respective readings of the transit horizontal limb, is the hour angle. This is then reduced to time before or after apparent noon: 1 degree of arc $=4$ minutes of time and 1 minute of arc -4 seconds of time. The time obtained by such an observation is reliable to a few seconds.

## SOLAR EPHEMERIS.

We publish annually a Solar Ephemeris, vest pocket size, containing those data from the Nautical Almanac which are used in solar observations. This book we furnish free of charge to users of our instruments.

EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S LIGHT MOUNTAIN

TRANSIT.


No. 5077.
with Gradienter, (for price of Gradienter see page 399.)

## EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S LIGHT MOUNTAIN

## TRANSIT.

(See also general description, page 329 and Synopsis of Transits page 384.)
5077. Light Mountain Transit (for repeating angles) with achromatic terrestrial telescope 8 in ., with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counter-spring. Object glass $1 \frac{1}{8}$ in., dustcap and sunshade with improved rack movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut; fixed stadia hairs. Fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass. Compass ring graduated on solid silver; variation plate. Improved needle about $3 \frac{1}{4}$ in.; horizontal limb $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. graduated on solid silver to half degrees, two verniers at about $45^{\circ}$ with telescope, reading to one minute, with hinged reflectors lined white. Two fine graduated spirit lovels to horizontal limb. Vertical Limb, 4 in. diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, reading to one minute. Four Leveling Screws. All leveling and tangent screws of German silver, improved tangent screws with counter-spring. Extra-long anti-friction centres. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, adjusting pins, waterproof covér, ete., packed in fine polished mahogany Box and with Split Tripod,

The above instrument but with three leveling screws (made to order only)

The above instrument with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made to order only,

For Guard to Vertical Limb see page 382.
.4 Engineer's Mountain and Mining Transit see page 365.
.. Expedition Transit see page 369.
.4 Engineer's Locating Transit see page 397.
.) Attachments and Parts see page 398.

EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S SOLAR TRANSIT.



## EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER'S SOLAR TRANSIT.

This instrument is used by the U. S. Land Office. It has the advantage that the solar telescope is independent of that of the transit and therefore does not require re-adjusting for each observation.
(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384.)
5078. Engineer's Solar Transit (for repeating angles) with achromatic terrestrial telescope 9 in ., with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counterspring. Object glass $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in., dust cap and sun shade with improved rack-movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut; fixed stadia hairs. Fine spirit level to telescope graduated on the glass. Compass ring graduated on solid silver; variation plate. Improved needle abont 4 in ., horizontal limb $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. graduated on solid silver to half degrees, numbered like Fig. IV, page 336, two verniers at about $25^{\circ}$ with telescope, reading to one minute, with hinged reflectors lined white. Two fine graduated spirit levels to horizontal limb. All leveling and tangent screws of German silver. Im. proved tangent screws with counter-spring. Extra-long anti-friction centres. Shifting centre.
The vertical are graduated on solid silver to halfdegrees reading to 1 minute, is attached to the standards and the vernier arm is clamped to the axle by means of a milled-head thumb screw. Declination arc 4 in . radius, graduated to halfdegrees, reading by vernier to 1 minute, Solar telescope 8 in., with cross hairs. Latitude arc 3 in . radius, graduated on solid silver, reading to 1 min . Hour circle reading to 10 min . of time. Striding level for adjusting latitude arc.
Instrument complete, with plumb bob, adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., packed in fine polished mahogany Box and with No. $517 \%$ Split Tripod. .
The above instrument with astronomical (inverting) telescope, object glass $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in., made to order only ..extra

See notice about pocket Solar Ephemeris, page 363.
For Solar Attachment for Transits see page 362.

## EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S EXPEDITION TRANSIT.



Cut shows transit with prism with colored glass to eyepiece
(For price of Prism see page 399.)


Sole-leather Sling Cases for transit 5079 and for its tripod, both with shoulder strap.
(See L K on opposite page).

For sole-leather carrying cases for other transits see page 398.

## EXTRA-FINE

## ENGINEER'S EXPEDITION TRANSIT.

(For Synopsis of Transita see page 384.)

5079. Expedition Transit (for repeating angles), similar to Light Mountain Transit No. 5077 (page 365) but much smaller. Achromatic astronomical (inverting) telescope $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern, object-glass $\frac{7}{4} \mathrm{in}$. with dust cap and sun shade, with improved rack-movement, eyepiece with spiral focusing arrangement, fixed Stadia Hairs. Fine spirit tēvel to telescope, graduated on the glass. Compass ring graduated on on solid silver, variation plate. Improved needle about $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$., horizontal limb 4 in., graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, two verniers at about $45^{\circ}$ with telescope, reading to one minute, with hinged reflectors lined white. Two fine graduated spirit levels to horizontal limb. Vertical limb 3 in . diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, hinged vernier reading to one minute.
Four Leveling Screws. All leveling and tangent screws of German silver. Improved tangent screws with counterspring. Shifting centre.
Instrument complete, with plumb bob, adjusting pins, waterproof cover etc., in fine polished mahogany Box, and with Patent Extension Tripod, similar to No. 5182, page 402, but lighter . . $\$ 22000$
L. Sole-leather sling case with shoulder straps, for transit . . 800
K. do. skeleton sling case with shoulder strap, for tripod, 300

The Expedition Transit is of the same grade and quality as our finest Engineer's transits and of corresponding accuracy; the centres are 3 in . long. It is about 8 in. high, the outer diameter of the horizontal limb is $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. and its mahogany box measures about $10 \times 71 / 2 \times 51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. outside. The complete transit weighs about $41 / 2$ pounds. The tripod can be extended to 59 inches and weighs about $31 / 2$ pounds. With the sole-leather sling cases for transit and tripod this makes the most portable accurate instrument for the many occasions where the combination of these features is of value.

No. 5079 can be furnished, without extra charge, with telescope with erecting (terrestrial) eyepiece instead of the inverting one. This, however, necessitates higher standards as the terrestrial telescope is about 8 in . long.

For Aluminum Guard to Vertical Limb see page 382.
For Mining and Light Mountain Transits and for Locating Transit see pages $361,365,375,397$.


IMPROVED THEODOLITE.


No. 5080.

# IMPROVED THEODOLITE. 

(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384)
5080. Improved Theodolite, (for repeating angles) achromatic astronomical (inverting) telescope $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ( 14 in , when with terrestrial eyepiece), object glass $1 \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. with improved focusing arrangement and two sun shades, (one of them to serve also as counterweight when using terrestrial eyepiece). Two eyepieces, one astronomical (inverting) and one terrestrial (erecting). Fixed Stadia hairs. Fine graduated reversible spirit level to telescope, protected by metal mantle,vertical limb $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. graduated on solid silver to 20 minutes, with two verniers reading to 20 seconds, mounted microscope with reflector to each vernier, vertical limb with cloth-finished metal guard. Improved clamp and tangent screw to telescope and separate clamp and tangent screw to verniers of vertical limb, all with counter-spring. Cloth-finished U-shaped standards mounted direct on the flange of the inner centre (patented). Graduated striding level to telescope axis. Horizontal limb 7 in . graduated on solid silver to 10 minutes, reading to 10 seconds by two verniers provided with mounted microscopes. Two fine graduated spirit levels to horizontal limb. Improved Clamp and tangent screw with counter-spring to horizontal limb and vernier plate. All leveling and tangent screws of German silver. Improved tangent screws with counter-spring. Extra-long anti-friction centres. The three leveling arms are slotted and have set screws to take up wear. Improved shitting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, adjusting pins, etc., packed in two polished mahogany Boxes and with fine Split Tripod

## K \& E IMPR0VED TACHYMETER.



No. 5082 .

## K \& E IMPR0VED TACHYMETER.

For Precision Work, Triangulation, etc.

(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384.)
This instrument is of improved design and has all our latest improvements. It should be used where greater accuracy is required than the usual types of transits afford.
5082. Improved Tachymeter (for repeating angles) with achromatic terrestrial telescope $11 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counter-spring, object glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. with dust cap and sun shade, improved rackmovement, eye-piece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut,fixed stadia hairs, fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in. graduated on solid silver to 20 minutes, and numbered like Fig. IV, page 336 ; two opposite verniers at about 30 degrees with telescope, reading to 20 seconds, two mounted microscopes with reflectors, for reading horizontal limb, cloth-finished U-shaped standards mounted direct on the flange of the inner centre (patented). Two fine graduated spirit levels to horizontal limb. Four leveling screws. All tangent and leveling screws of German silver, improved tangent screws with counterspring; extra-long anti-friction centres. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete with plumbbob, waterproof cover, adjusting pins, etc., packed in fine polished mahogany Box and with No. 5178 Split Tripod . . .
5084. Improved Tachymeter, like No. 5082, but with vertical arc $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, vernier reading to one minute. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod etc. . . . . . . . . . . .
5085. Improved Tachymeter like No. 5082, but with full vertical limb $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, vernier reading to one minute. Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc.
The above instruments with fine Striding Level to telescope axis, with accurately ground sensitive spirit level graduated on the glass, made to order only . . . . extra
The above instruments with 3 leveling screws, made to order only,
The above instruments with astronomical (inverting) telescope object glass $1 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$., made to order only . . . . . . extra
$K \& E$ IMPROVED
MOUNTAIN AND MINING TACHYMETER.


No. 5082 M .

# K \& E IMPROVED MOUNTAIN AND MINING TACHYMETER. 

For Precision Work, Triangulation, etc.
(For Synopsis of Transita see page, 384.)
This instrument is of improved design and has all our latest improvements. It should be used where greater accuracy is required than the usual types of transits afford.

5082 M . Improved Tachymeter (for repeating angles) with achromatic terrestrial telescope 8 in ., with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counter-spring, object glass $1 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$., with dust cap and sun shade, improved rackmovement, eye-piece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with locknut, fixed stadia hairs, fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, horizontal limb $4 \frac{3}{4}$ in., graduated on solid silver to 30 minutes, and numbered like Fig. IV. page 336; two opposite verniers at about 30 degrees with telescope, reading to 30 seconds, two mounted microscopes with reflectors for reading horizontal limb, cloth finished $\mathbf{U}$-shaped standards mounted direct on the flange of the inner centre (patented). Two fine graduated spirit levels to horizontal limb. Four leveling screws. All tangent and leveling screws of German silver, improved tangent screws with counter-spring ; extra-long anti-friction centres. Shilting centre.

Instrument complete with plumbbob, waterproof cover, adjusting pins, etc., packed in fine polished mahogany Box and with No. 5177 Split Tripod \$235 00
5084 M Improved Tachymeter, like No. 5082 M . but with vertical arc 4 in . diameter, graduated on solid silver to halfdegrees, vernier reading to 1 minute. Instrument complete with No. 5177 Split Tripod, etc . . . . . . . 25000

5085 M . Improved Tachymeter like No. 5082 M . but with full vertical limb 4 in . diameter, graduated on solid silver to halfdegrees, vernier reading to 1 minute. Instrument complete with No. 5177 Split Tripod, etc
The above instrumenta with 3 leveling screws, made to order only, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra
The above instruments with astronomical (inverting) telescope, made to order only, . . . . . . . . . . . extra

EXTRA-FINE

ENGINEER's CITY TRANSIT

W1TH

RIGHT-ANGLE TELESCOPE.


No, 5086 .

# EXTRA-FINE ENGINEER'S CITY TRANSIT WITH 

RIGHT-ANGLE TELESCOPE.

(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384.)
5086. Engineer's City Transit (for repeating angles) with achromatic astronomical (inverting) telescope $11 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern, with counter-spring, object glass $1_{1 \frac{5}{6}}$ in., with dust cap and sun-shade, improved rack movement ; fixed stadia hairs. Fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass.

Lower Telescope 9 in . achromatic astronomical (inverting), reversible on its axis, object glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., with dust cap and sun-shade, improved rack movement, fixed stadia hairs.

Horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in., graduated on solid silver to 20 minutes, numbered like fig, IV., page 336 ; two verniers at about $25^{\circ}$ with telescope reading to 20 seconds.

Two fine spirit levels to horizontal limb. Four Leveling Screws; all leveling and tangent screws of German silver. Improved tangent screws with counter-spring. Extra-long anti-friction centres. Shifting centre. The cloth-covered U-shaped standards are very wide and firm, and are mounted direct on the flange of the inner centre (patented).

Instrument complete, with plumb-bob, magnifying glass, adjusting pins, water proof cover, etc. packed in fine polished mahogany Box and with No. 5178 Split Tripod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each

$\mathrm{K} \& \mathrm{E}$
.TRIANGULATION INSTRUMENT.


## K \& E TRIANGULation instrument

5087. Precision Theodolite for Triangulation, achromatic astronomical telescope 13 in . (when with terrestrial eyepiece 16 in ., object glass $1 \frac{8}{8} \mathrm{in}$. with improved rack movement, dust cap and sun shade, two eyepieces, one terrestrial (erecting) and one astronomical (inverting). Strong telescope axis with steel trunnions in wide bearings with patent locking device. Clamp with improved tangent screw with counter-spring. Graduated, very sensitive, striding spirit level, encased to protect it from variations of temperature, with hinged metal reflector (mirror), The telescope is mounted on a strong column, the axis resting in a ribbed $\mathbf{U}$-shaped support, with fine spirit level graduated on the glass. Horizontal limb $7 \frac{1}{2}$ in. graduated on solid silver to 5 minutes, reading to 5 seconds by two opposite filar micrometers with microscopes rigidly mounted and so adjusted that one full turn of the screw covers one division of the horizontal limb. Within the graduated silver circle of the horizontal limb there is another graduation for approximate setting, graduated to one degree with vernier reading to 5 minutes, placed at about $30^{\circ}$ with the telescope. The vertical centre on which the upper part of the instrument revolves is of steel. Improved tangent screws with counter-spring for horizontal limb and for centre, 3 large steel leveling screws in slotted arms with set screws to take up wear. A stout metal ring connects the three leveling arms and adds to their rigidity. The upper part of the instrument is cloth-finished.

Instrument complete, with improved sun shade with reflector, weighted sun shade (to balance terres trial eyepiece)plumb bob, adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., packed in two fine polished mahogany Boxes and with very strong Split Tripod. . . .

## MUNICIPAL

TRIANGULATION THEODOLITE.


No. 5088.

## MUNICIPAL TRIANGULATION THEODOLITE.

(For Synopsis of Transits see page S84.)

5088 Municipal Triangulation Theodolite (for repeating angles) achromatic astronomical (inverting) telescope $\geq 11 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern with counter-spring. The Theodolite axis has large trunions resting in wide bearings, held by our patent locking device. Object glass $1 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. with dust cap and sun shade, with improved rack-movement. Fixed stadia hairs. Fine spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass. Horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in. graduated on solid silver to 20 minutes, numbered like Fig. IV, page 336. Two opposite verniers at about $80^{\circ}$ with telescope reading to 20 seconds; mounted microscopes with reflectors, for reading horizontal limb. Two fine spirit levels for horizontal limb, graduated on the glass. Three leveling screws. The leveling arms are slotted, and have set screws to take up wear. Shifting centre. The telescope and its axis, the tube of the spirit level and the standards are cloth-finished. All tangent and leveling screws of German silver. Improved tangent screws with counter-spring. Extralong anti-friction centres. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, waterproof cover, adjusting pins, etc., etc., packed in fine polished mahogany Box and with very firm split tripod. $\$ 27500$

# SOME ATTACHMENTS AND MODIFICATIONS 

FURNISHED TO ORDER.
(See also pages 398, 399.)


Guard to Vertical Limb (alum-
inum) . . . . . . . . \$5 00


No. 5167-42
Vertical Limb and Vernier graduated on the periphery, with Guard, in place of regular Vertical Limb, extra \$ 1500


Vertical Limb with two opposite Verniers and Guard, in place of regular Vertical Limb . . extra $\$ 2000$


Vertical Limb, with fully encasing Metal Covering, with glass covered Vernier and ground glass reflector, in place of regular Vertical Limb, extra \$ 1800

(as solar attachment)


No. 5167-44

Solar Attachment No. 5090 (see page 362) interchangeable : on top of telescope for use as Solar Attachment, on end of telescope axis, with detachable counter-weight, for vertical sighting . . . . . extra \& 7000

This attachment, made under Berger's patent, admits of quick changing of the Solar from one position to the other and has the advantage over other devices that it affords at the same time an excellent Solar and a side telescope for vertical sighting. -


No. 5167-45.
Instruments with Angular Eyepiece with prism ......extra \$ 2000 (These transits must be built to order, because the angular eyepiece can not be attached to a finished instrument.


No. 5167-63.
Striding Compass, 4 in needle, graduated to half-degrees, for transits with U-shaped standards, each $\$ 1500$

## SYNOPSIS OF TRANSITS．

| Page | No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tele- } \\ & \text { scope, } \\ & \text { inch. } \end{aligned}$ | Object glass， inch． | Eye－ piece． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Comp. } \\ & \text { needle, } \\ & \text { inch. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Horiz. } \\ & \text { limb, } \\ & \text { linch } \end{aligned}$ | Read－ ing | Vert． arc， inch． | Vert． limb， inch． | Weight about． pound |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 358 | 5030 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | 11 梼 | erect＇g． | 42 | 6 | 1 min ． | ，． | ．． | $12 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 353 | 5032 | $11 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | ＂ | 5 | 61 | 1 ＂ | ． | ， | 183 |
| 354 | 5040 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | $1{ }_{18}{ }^{3}$ | ＂ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 1 ＂ | －． | ． | 13 |
| 354 | 5042 | 11할 | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | ＂ | 5 | 6. | 1 ＂ | ． | ． | 14 |
| 355 | 5050 | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | $1{ }_{18}^{3}$ | ＂ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 1 ＂ | 5 | ．． | 13） |
| 355 | 5052 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | ＂ | 5 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | ． | 144 |
| 357 | 5060 | $10 \frac{3}{}$ | $1 \frac{3}{16}$ | ＂ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 1 ＂ | － | 5 | 184 |
| 357 | 5062 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | ＂ | 5 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ | ． | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 144 |
| 359 | 5069 | 11 | 13 | invert＇g． | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 1 ＂ | －． | 5 | $11 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| 361 | 5072 | 9 | 118 | erect＇g． | 4 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ | ． | ． | 10 |
| 361 | 5074 | 9 | $1 \frac{1}{8}$ | ＂ | 4 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | － | 104 |
| 361 | 5076 | 9 | $1 \frac{1}{6}$ | ＂ | 4 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ | ． | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 |
| 365 | 5077 | 8 | 11／$\frac{1}{6}$ | ＊ | 34 | $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | 1 ＂ | －． | 4 | 8 |
| 367 | 5078 | 9 | 11／8 | ＂ | 4 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ | special |  | 13 |
| 369 | 5079 | $6 \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{7}{8}$ | invert＇g． | 23 | 4 |  |  | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 371 | 5080 | 112＊＊ | 18 | both | $\cdots$ | 7 | 20 sec ． | － | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 214 |
| 373 | 5082 |  | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | erect＇g． | －． | 64 | 20 ＂ | － |  | 15 |
| 373 | 5084 | 112 | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | ＂ | －． | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 20 ＂ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $15 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 373 | 5085 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | ＂ | － | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 20 ＂ | － | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 154 |
| 375 | 5082－M | M 8 | $1 \frac{1}{8}$ | ＂ | －． | $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | 30 ＂ |  | ．． | $9 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 375 | 5084－M | M 8 | 11／8 | ＂ | ． | $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | 30 － | 4 |  | 91 |
| 375 | 5085－M | M 8 | 11／8 | ＂ | ． | 43 | 30 ． | －． | 4 | $9{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |
| 377 | 5086 | $11 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1{ }_{16}^{5}$ | invert＇g． | ． | $6 \frac{1}{3}$ | 20 ＂ | ． | ． | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 381 | 5088 | 11者 | 1景 | ＂ | ． | $6 \frac{1}{8}$ | 20 ＂ | ． |  | 16 |
| 392 | 5124 | 8 | 1 | erect＇g． | ． | 5 | 1 min ． | － |  | 7 |
| 392 | 5126 | 8 | 1 | ＂ | ． | 5 | 1 ＂ | ． | $3 \frac{1}{3}$ | $7 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 393 | 5127 | 8 | 1 | ＂ | 8 | 5 | 1 ＂ |  |  | $7 \frac{1}{8}$ |
| 393 | 5129 | 8 | 1 | ＂ | 3 | 5 | 1 ＂ |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 395 | 5130 | 11\％ | 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ | ＂ | 5 | $6 \frac{1}{8}$ | 1 ＂ |  |  | 183 |
| 395 | 5140 | $11 \frac{1}{1}$ | 11／8 | ＂ | 5 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ | ． |  | 14 |
| 395 | 5150 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{6}$ | ＂ | 5 | 61 | 1 － | 5 |  | $14 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 395 | 5160 | 111 | 11 1 | ＂ | 5 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 ＂ |  | 5 | 144 |
| 397 | 5165 | 9 | 1 | ＂ | $3 \frac{3}{4}$ | 51 | 1 ＂ | ． | 4 | 104 |

＊Telescope of No． 5080 with erecting eyepiece is 14 in ．
All the above transits have spirit level to telescope，except Nos．5050， 5082 and 5130，and all have 4 leveling screws，except Nos．5069，5080，5088， which have 3 ．

The Triangulation Theodolite No． 5087 （page 379）is omitted in this Synopsis．




THE FOUNDRY,-FACTORIES, HOBOKEN, N. J.


SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS. - FACTORIES, HOBOKEN, N. J.

## ARCHITECT'S DUMPY LEVEL.



No. 5107.
5107. Architect's Dumpy Level. An excellent instrument for work which does not require great accuracy,such as ditching, draining, road-leveling, etc.

Achromatic terrestial telescope, 11 in ., objectglass $1 \frac{1}{8}$ in. with rack-movement, spirit level graduated on the glass. The eyepiece is adjustable, to focus the cross-hairs.

Instrument complete, with metal trivet, plumb bob, etc., in strong Box and with No. 5176 hardwood Tripod. . .

For Extra-fine Engineer's Dumpy Levels see page 343.

For Architect's Leveling Rods see page 463.

We have the best facilities for repairing Surveying Instruments of any make promptly and satisfactorily.

## ARCHITECT"S Y LEVEL.



No. 5110.

5110. Architect's or Builder's Y Level, achromatic terrestrial te escope 11 in . with dust shade and cross-hairs, spirit level graduated on the glass, object-glass $1 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$. with rack-movement, eyepiece adjustable to focus the cross-hairs. The Y's have our patent locking arrangement dispensing with the pin bolts. Horizontal circle 3 in . graluated to degrees, with vernier reading to 5 minutes. A most serviceable and compact instrument.

Level complete, with metal trivet, plumb bob and adjusting pins, in polished mahogany Box and with No. 5176 hardwood Tripod. . . . . . . . .
5111. Architect's or Builder's Y Level, like No. 5110 , but with improved Tangent Screw with counter-spring . . .

For Architect's Convertible Levels see pages 388, 389.
For Builder's Transits see page 392.
For Architect's Leveling Rods see page 463.

## ARCHITECT'S Y LEVEL <br> WITH COMPASS.



No. 5113 .
5112. Architect's or Builder's Y' Level, achromatic terrestrial telescope 11 in . with dust shade and cross-hairs, spirit level graduaterl on the glass, object-glass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. with rack-movement, eyepiece adjustable to focus the cross hairs. The $\mathbf{Y}$ 's have our patent locking arrangement, dispensing with the pin bolts. Compass divided on raised ring to degrees, improved needle about 3 in . horizontal circle $3_{4}^{3} \mathrm{in}$. divided to degrees with vernier reading to 5 minutes. A most serviceable and compact instrument.

Level complete, with metal trivet, plumb bob and adjusting pins, in polished mahogany Box and with No. 5176 hardwood Tripod . . . . . .
5113. Architect's or Builder's Y Level with Compass, like No. 5112, but with improved Tangent Screw with connter-spring (see cat) . . . . . . . . . . . .

For Architect's Convertible Levels see pages 388, 389.
For Builder's Transits see page 392.
For Architect's Leveling Rods see page 463.

## ARCHITECT'S CONVERTIBLE Y LEVEL.



No. 5115. (Sighting a horizontal line; telescope in Y's, trunnions detached.)
(See also cut on opposite page.)
5114. Convertible Architect's Level, like No. 5110 , but with extra removable axis to adapt telescope to sighting vertical lines, as described on page 341 . Instrument complete, with metal trivet, plumb bob, etc., in polished mahogany $B \circ z$, and with No. 5176 hardwood Tripod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8.5500
5115. Convertible Architect's Level, like No. 5114, but with improved Tangent Screw with counter-spring (see cut) . . . . . . . . . 6000

For Builder's Transits see page 392.
For Architect's Leveling Rods see page 463.

## ARCHITECTS' CONVERTIBLE

 Y LEVEL WITH COMPASS.

No. 5117. (Sighting a Vertical Line; trunnions in Y's.) (See also cut on opposite page.)
5116. Convertible Architect's Level with Compass, like No. 5112, page 387, but with extra removable axis, as described on page 341. Instrument complete, with metal trivet, plumb bob, etc., in polished mahogany Box and with No. 5176 hardwood Tripod. $\$ 7000$
5117. Convertible Architect's Level with Compass, like No. 5116, but with improved Tangent Screw with counter-spring (see cut) . . 7500

For Builder's Transits see page 392.
For Architect's Leveling Rods see page 463.

## ENGINEER'S

RAILROAD Y LEVEL.


## ENGINEER'S

## RAILROAD Y LEVELS.

5118. Engineer's Railroad Y Level, achromatic terrestrial tele. scope 15 in . with dust cap and sun shade, objectglass $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$., improved rack-movement, eyepiece adjustable for focusing cross-hairs. Graduated spirit level to telescope with vertical and horizontal adjustment. The bar is made of gunmetal and shaped to combine strength with lightness. The telescope is provided with stop to insure true horizontal and vertical position of the cross-hairs and rests in two strong $Y$ 's, one of which is adjustable for altitude. Four leveling screws. The clamp and improved Tangent screw with counter-spring are attached to the bar and revolve with it, to be always equally accessible.

Instrument complete, with adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc.,packed in polished mahogany Box and with No. 5177 Split Tripod . . . . $\$ 9000$
5120. Engineer's Railroad Y Level, like No. 5118, but telescope 18 in., object glass $1 \frac{3}{8}$ in. Complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc.

10000
5122. Engineer's Railroad Y Level, like No. 5120, but telescope 20 in. Complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11000
5123. Engineer's Railroad Y Level, like No. 5120, but telescope 22 in. Complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12000

For Engineer's Dumpy Levels see page 343.
For Engineer's $Y$ Levels see page 345.
For Architect's $Y$ Levels see page 386 .

## BUILDER'S TRANSITS.


(For Synopsis of Transits see page 344.)
5124. Builder's Transit (for repeating angles), achromatic terrestrial telescope, 8 in ., with dust cap and sun-shade, object glass 1 in . with rack-movement, eyepiece adjustable for focusing cross-hairs, long spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass. Clamp and improved Tangent screw to telescope. Cloth-finished standards, Horizontal limb 5 in., graduated to half-degrees, reading by vernier to one minute, vernier placed at about $25^{\circ}$ with telescope. Two spirit levels to horizontal limb. All tangent screws with counter-spring, four leveling screws, shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, reading glass, adjusting pins, waterproof cover,etc., in polished mahogany Box and with No. 5175-1 Tripod
$\$ 8500$
5126. Builder's Transit as described under No. 5124 , but with
vertical limb $3 \downarrow$ in. diameter, graduated to degrees reading
to five minutes. Instrument complete, with No. $5175 \cdot 1$

Vertical limb reading to one minute . . . . . . . . . . . . extra 500
Patent Extension Tripod like No. 5181, in place of regular tripod

# BUILDER'S TRANSITS with Compass. 



No. 5129.
(For Synopsis of Transits see page 384.)
5127. Builder's Transit (for repeating angles), achromatic terrestrial telescope 8 in . with dust-cap and sun-shade, object glass 1 in . with rack-movement, eyepiece adjustable for focusing cross-hairs. Long spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass. Clamp and improved Tangent screw to telescope. Cloth-finished standards. Compass with raised ring, silvered, graduated to degrees, with variation plate, needle about 3 in. Horizontal limb 5 in., graduated to half-degrees reading to one minute, vernier placed at about $25^{\circ}$ with telescope. Two spirit levels to horizontal limb. All tangent screws with counter-spring. Four leveling screws. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, reading glass, adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., in polished mahogany Box and with No. 5175-1 Tripod
$\$ 10000$
5129, Builder's Transit as described under No. 5127, but with vertical limb $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, graduated to degrees, reading to five minutes. Instrument complete with No. 5175-1 Tripod, etc.
Vertical limb reading to one minute in . . . . extra $^{\text {a }}$
Patent Extension Tripod No. 5181 in place of regular Tripod


## ENGINEER'S

## RAILROAD TRANSIT.



No. 5160.

## ENGINEER'S

## RAILROAD TRANSITS.

(For Synopsis of Transits see page zst.)
5130. Engineer's Railroad Transit (for repeating angles), achromatic terrestrial telescope $11 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with dust cap and sun shade, object-glass $1 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{in}$. with improved rack-movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut. Clamp and Tangent Screw of improved pattern with counterspring. Compass with silvered raised ring, graduated to half-degrees, with variation plate set by capstan-head pinion. Needle about 5 in. Horizontal limb $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. graduated on solid silver to half degrees, reading to one minute by two opposite verniers placed at about $30^{\circ}$ with telescope, numbered like Fig. IV, page 336. Two spirit levels to horizontal limb, graduated on the glass. Improved tangent screws with counter-spring. Long centres. Four leveling screws: leveling arms adjustable for wear. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, reading glass, adjusting pins, water-proof cover, etc.. packed in polished mahogany Box and with No. 5178 Split Tripod.
5140. Engineer's Railroad Transit, as described under No. 5130 , but with spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass.

Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc.

16000
5150. Engineer's Railroad Transit, as described under No. 5140, but with vertical arc 5 in . diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, vernier reading to one minute.

Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, ete
5160. Engineer's Railroad Transit, as described under No. 5140, but with vertical limb 5 in . diameter, graduated on solid silver to half-degrees with vernier reading to one minute.

Instrument complete, with No. 5178 Split Tripod, etc.

## ENGINEER'S

## LOCATING TRANSIT.



No. 5165

## ENGINEER'S

## LOCATING TRANSIT.

(For Synopsis of Transits see page 354.)
5165. Engineer's Locating (also Mountain or Mining) Transit, (for repeating angles), achromatic terrestrial telescope 9 in . with dust cap and sun shade, object glass 1 in . with improved rack-movement, eyepiece with patent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut, Clamp and Tangent Screw of improved pattern with counter-spring. Spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, vertical limb 4 in . diam. graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, vernier reading to one minute. Compass with silvered raised ring graduated to half-degrees with variation plate set by capstan-head pinion. Needle about $3 \frac{3}{3}$ in. Horizontal limb $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. graduated on solid silver to half-degrees reading to one minute by two opposite verniers placed at about $30^{\circ}$ with telescope. Two spirit levels to horizontal limb, graduated on the glass. Improved tangent screws with counterspring. Long centres. Four leveling screws; leveling arms adjustable for wear. Shifting centre.

Instrument complete, with plumb bob, reading glass, adjusting pins, waterproof cover, etc., packed in polished mahogany Box, and with No, 5177 Split Tripod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 17000$

For extra-fine Mountain and Mining Transits see page 361.
For Engineer's Light Mountain Transit see pages 365, 375. For Expedition Transit see page 369.

# ATTACHMENTS AND PARTS <br> FOR TRANSITS, LEVELS AND COMPASSES. 

FOCUS REDUCING LENSES.


The range of adjustment for focus of the telescopes of our transits and levels permits sighting objects as near as y to 10 times the focal length of the object glass. To sight still nearer objects we furnish correction lenses which are slipped over the object glass like a metal cap and shorten the focus of the object glass, so that the telescope can be focused on a near object. Lens No. 5166 permits of sighting an object at a distance of about 4 feet, No. $5166-2$ (the set of two lenses) at about $5 / / 2$ feet distance.

In ordering these lenses give exact size of mount of object glass like for a cap for the telescope, state whether the telescope is erecting or inverting, and its length.


No. 5167-1.
5167. 1 Improved Sunshade with Reflector for illuminating cross $\begin{array}{r}\text { and stadia hairs } \ldots \ldots \text { each } \$ 400\end{array}$

The retiecting mirror is rigidly mounted on a short tube, placed within the tube forming the sunshade, and held in position by a stop. To use the sunshade without the reflector, the mirror with its separate tube is taken out and the sunshade turned to bring the opening in its side away from the sun.

$$
\text { 5167-2 Sunshade, plain . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ } 75
$$

$$
5167-3 \text { Object-glass. } \therefore \therefore \ldots \text { each } \$ 600 \text { to } 1000
$$

$$
\text { 5167. } 4 \text { Neutral glass, dark, to eyepiece .......... each } 200
$$

$$
\text { 5167-5 do do. light, " " (ray filter)........ " } 200
$$

$$
\text { 5167-6 Cap for object-glass . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 50
$$

$$
5167-7 \text { do. } 4 \text { eyepiece }
$$

$$
\text { 5167-8 Clamp screw for horizontal limb, centre or telescope . . . . } 75
$$

5167-9 Tangent screw for " " " " "

$$
\text { 5167-10 Leveling screws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 150
$$

$$
5167-11 \text { Compass needle and Centre Pin } \because \because . .250 \text { to } 500
$$

$$
5167-12 \text { Cover glass for compass, with ground edge . . . . . . } 50 \text { to } 100
$$

$$
\text { 5167-14 Steel adjusting Pins ................................ } 05
$$

5167-15 Phosphor-bronze adjusting Pins (non-magnetic, for varia-
5167-16 Combination Screwdriver and Centre key . . . . .. is 25
5167-17 Tripod head with Bolts for instruments with 4 leveling

$$
\text { 5167-18 do. do. do. do. for architect's screws ". } 5000
$$

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
5167-18 & \text { do. do. } \\
5167-19 & \text { Legs for tripod No. } 5175
\end{array} \text {. . do. for architect's levels .. } \quad 300
$$

5167.20 do. " " No. 5176 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
5167.21 do. " $\quad$. No. $5177 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$5167-22$ do. " " No. 5178 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 225
$5167-23$ do. " ." No. 5180 .................. .. 350
$5167-24$ do u $^{*}$. . No. 5181 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
5167-25 Waterproof Cover for transit or level ....... $\quad 75$
$5167-2$ Leather Case with shoulder strap for transit or level $\$ 1200$ to 1500
$5167-27$ " " " " " for architect's level
or surveyor's compass 500 " 1000
5167.28 Fine Oil for surveying instruments . ....... . . per bottle 25

5167-29 Pocket Oil cans . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each 25
When ordering Attachments and Parts please give the serial number of the instrument.

For Tripods see pages 401, 402.
We have the best facilities for repairing Surveying Instruments of any make promptly and satisfactorily.

The following approximate prices represent the increase in cost of an instrument when it is made to order with the attachments or modifications here listed. Applying these extras to a finished instrument if they can be applied at all, may involve more work and consequent additional expense.
5167-40 Guard to vertical limb (see page 382) ..... 8500
5167-41 Vertical Limb with 2 opposite Verniers and Guard, in place of regular vertical limb (see page 382) ..... 2000
5167-42 Vertical Limb and Vernier graduated on the periphery, with Guard, in place of regular vertical limb (see page 382). ..... 1500
5167-43 Vertical Limb with fully-encasing Metal Covering, with glass covered Vernier and ground glass Reflector, in place of regular vertical limb (see page 382) . . . ..... 1800
5167-44 Solar Attachment (No. 5090. page 362) interchangeable to either top or end of axis of telescope, with detach- able counter weight (see page 388) ..... 7000
5167-45 Transit with Angular Eyepiece instead of regular (see page 383 ). ..... 2000
5167-46 Prism, with Colored Glass, to eyepiece of transit ..... 600
5167-47 Plain Cross-hairs and Diaphragm ..... 200
5167-48 Replacing plain Cross-hairs on diaphragm . ..... 175
5167-49 Fixed Stadia and Cross hairs and Diaphragm ..... 300
5167-50 Replacing Stadia and Cross-hairs on diaphragm ..... 275
5167-51 Patent Adjustable Stadia hairs ..... 500
5167-53 Disappearing Stadia hairs and Diaphragm ..... 500
If not ordered with the instrument. there is an additional charge of $\$ 3.00$ for placing cross or stadia hairs into the telescope.
5167-55 Improved Tangent screw with Gradienter ..... 1000
$5167-57$ do. do. do. " $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {d place of plain }}$ tangent screw . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra ..... 500
5167-60 Fulding Sights to telescope . ..... 800
5167-61 Folding Sights to standards (at right angle to telescope) ..... 1000
5167-62 Mounted Microscopes to verniers ..... 800
5167-63 Striding Compass for transits with U-shaped standards (see page 383 ), 4 in. needle. ..... 1500


[^5]For Tripods see next page.
We have the best facilities for repairing Surveying instruments of any make promptly and satisfactorily.

## FINE SPIRIT LEVELS.

VERY SENSITIVE, GRADUATED ON THE GLASS.


Chambered Spirit Levels (for regulating the size of the bubble) and Reversible Spirit Levels quoted on application.

5168. Aladdin Reading Lens,(Patented) with electric lamp, silvered reflector, fine reading glass and 5 -cell battery, in sewed leather Case, with shoulder strap
each $\$ 1200$ 5168 B. Renewal Battery of 5 dry cells, in pasteboard box, for No, 5168, ready to slip into case . . . . .. . .. . .
The Alaldin Reading Lens, will be welcomed by every engineer or surveyor who Forks in dark or badly lighted places, lilie mines, funnels, forests, or at night, (polar arnations, etc.).


It combines a small powerful electric lamp with a reflector and a reading glass, all so constructed that the fine readings of verniers of surveying instruments, graduations of tapes, etc. can be very conveniently and accurately observedin dark places. On removing the lens the lamp Its light is at the same time free from the descopes. igniting gases, which makes it extra valuable in coal mines, etc.

The Aladdin Reading Lens consists of a small incandescent lamp mounted on a light handle, $4 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. over all. An adjustable bright metal reflector partly surrounds the lamp and carries a detachable fine magnifying lens. On
the handle is a spring switch which permits of establishing electrical contact for short periods by the pressare of a finger or for longer periods by a clamping ring.
The battery (s dry cells) is contained in a sewed leather case $7 \times 31 / 2 \times 2 \mathrm{in}$, with shoulder strap. Renewal batteriesare furnished in pasteboard box, ready to slip into the leather case. The complete outfit weighs about 2 pounds.

## TRIPODS

FOR:
LEVELS AND TRANSITS.


No. 5175.
5178.
5175. Hardwood Tripod for levels and transits . . . . . . . . each \$ 1000

5175-1. Hardwood Tripod similar to No. 5175, for Builder's
Transits . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
5176. Hardwood Tripod, similar to No. 5175, for Architect's
Levels, etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
5177. Split Tripod of hardwood, for light levels and transits, latest construction, very strong, extremely light and rigid.

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { 5178. Split Tripod of hardwood, for levels and transits, like }  \tag{1000}\\
& \text { No. } 5177 \text {, but heavier . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 1000
\end{align*}
$$

Any of the above tripods with spurs (see cut) for pressing the points into the ground. ..... 100

## K \& E PATENT EXTENSION TRIPODS.



This Patent Extension Tripod combines rigidity with lightness; its manipulation is easy and its construction such that the sliding leg can neither wear loose nor bind, but will always move smoothly. The special clamps used render it as steady, even when the legs are fully extended, as any solld-leg tripod. The head is very firm, wing nuts being used instead of tenon joints. It is adjustable to any beight between 90 and $\overline{67}$ inches and weighs about 10 pounds.

5181. Patent Extension Tripod, like No. 5180, but lighter, for Builder's Transits. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1200
if with instrument in place of regular tripod, extra $\quad$. $\quad 600$

5184. Split Tripod with one extension leg and two split legs, if $\quad 1200$
if with instrument in place of regular tripod, extra $\quad 4 \quad 200$
Any of the above tripods with spurs (see cut page 401) for press- ".
points into the ground $\ldots$ extra per tripod 100
Tripods No, 5184 have two split legs like No, 5178 , and one patent extension leg like No. 5180. They offer nearly all the advantages of an extension tripod in using them on uneven ground, but they can not be put up as compactly for carrying.

For other Tripods see preceding page.
For repair parts for tripods see page 398.

## TRAVERSE TABLES.

5201. Traverse Table, like No. 5214, but with Patent Extension Tripod similar to No. 5182, page 402.


Tripod head of No. 5200.


No. 5200.
5202
5200. Traverse Table, simple construction, best quality, pinewood drawing board, $15 \times 15 \mathrm{in}$., with improved metal swiveling attachment for tripod. Fine trough compass set flush with board, needle about 8 in.. jeweled centre, with stop. Graduated * brass alidade (No. 5202) $10 \frac{1}{4}$ in., folding sights (alidade in sewed leather sheath). Tripod like No. 5176 , stout swiveling discs, detachable clamp screw . . . . . ....................... 82500
5202. Alidade for traverse table, brass. $10 \frac{1}{4}$ in., graduated,*
folding sights, in sewed leather Sheath

5208. Alidade for traverse table, brass, $12 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., graduated* beveled edge in line of sight folding fore and back, sights 3 in . high, in sewed leather Sheath
each \& 1500
*Unless another graduation 18 ordered, we graduate these alidades 40 parts to the inch.

No. 5219.


Copertaht, 1834, bz
Eeutfet \& Esour Ca."
5204. Compass for Plane Table(trough compass), with milled head screws to fasten to board, improved needle about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., graduations on raised limb to half-degrees, covering 10 degrees each way $\$ 700$


## PLANE－TABLES．

5205．Plane－Table，alidade with achromatic terrestrial telescope $11 \frac{1}{2}$ in．，with clamp and improved tangent screw with counter spring，object glass， $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$ ．，with improved rack movement，dust cap and sunshade ；eyepiece with pat－ ent micrometer focusing arrangement with lock nut， fixed stadia hairs．Fine spirit level to telescope graduated on the glass．Double vertical arc（up to $30^{\circ}$ each way） 4 in．diam．，graduated to half－degrees，vernier reading to

## x 25 one minute．The vernier is hinged on pivots，so that it

二小等 can be swung clear of the arc，to prevent wear while point－
$\rightarrow \infty=$ ing the telescope．Vertical are and vernier are grad－ nated on their periphery．Bronzed brass alidade blade 20 $\times 3$ in．，beveled fiducial edge．Brass compass，bronzed base， $5 \times 5 \mathrm{in}$ ．，two fine spirit levels graduated on the glass， compass graduated on raised ring to one degree，improved needle about 3 in ．，with stop．Drawing Board $18 \times 24 \mathrm{in}$ ．， of most substantial construction．Three－screw leveling arrangement of much improved pattern，which combines ligntness，strength and ease of manipulation．The part supporting the board revolves in a metal socket and is provided with clamp and improved tangent screw with counter spring．The split hardwood tripod is very sub－ stantial and rigid．

Instrument complete with plumbing arm，plumb bob， spring clips for holding paper，in two strong boxes（board in separnte box）firm hardwood Split Tripod etc．，．．．．．$\$ 17500$
5205－J．Plane－Table No．5205，but with leveling arrangement No． 5210，（after Johnson，see page 409）in place of above level－ ing arrangement
5209．Rollers for mounting continuous paper on Plane－Table（see cut page 408）extra


## PLANE-TABLES.

5206. Plane-Table, alidade with achromatic astronomical (invert. ing) telescope 14 in ., with clamp and improved tangent screw with counter spring, object glass $1_{16}^{8} \mathrm{in}$., with dust cap and sun shade, improved rack movement. Fixed Stadia Hairs. Fine Spirit Level to telescope, graduated on the glass. Double vertical are (up to $30^{\circ}$ each way), 5 in . diam., graduated on solid silver to half-degrees, vernier reading to one minute. The vernier is hinged on pivots so that it can be swung clear of the arc to prevent wear while pointing the telescope. Vertical arc and vernier are graduated on their periphery. Mounted microscope to vernier. Blade of alidade $20 \times 2 \frac{3}{4}$ in., bronzed brass, with two fine spirit levels graduated on the glass ; folding parallel blade $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. wide, with knobs and set screws, beveled fiducial edge, under side of alidade and parallel blade lined with white xylonite. Brass compass, bronzed, base $5 \times 5$ in., with two fine spirit levels, graduated on the glass. Compass graduated on raised ring to one degree, improved needle about 3 in ., with stop. Drawing Board $\mathbf{2 2} \times \mathbf{2 8} \mathrm{in}$. of most substantial construction, sector-shaped swinging drawer with lock and key pivoted under the board. Two rollers for mounting continuous paper on the board, with ratchet. (The rollers can be detached from the board). The three-screw leveling arrangement is of improved pattern, which combines lightness, strength and ease of manipulation. The part supporting the board revolves in a metal socket, and is provided with clamp and tangent screw of improved pattern, with counter spring. The very substantial hardwood tripod has two split legs and one extension leg.
Instrument complete, with plumb bob, plumbing arm, 4 spring elips for holding paper, in two neat strong boxes, board in separate box, with strong hardwood Split Tripod, etc., . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 30000$

5206 J . Plane-Table No. 5206 , but with leveling arrangement No. 5210 (after Johnson, see page 409) in place of above leveling arrangement

## PLANE-TABLES. <br> U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Pattern.



Leveling Arrangement of No. 5208,
No. 5208 with No. 5209 ,
5208. Plane-Table, as made by us for the U. S. Coast \& Geodetic Survey, alidade with achromatic astronomical (inverting) telescope $10 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with clamp and improved tangent screw with counter spring, object glass 1 in., with improved rack movement, dust cap and sun shade, fixed stadia hairs.

The telescope 18 mounted in a sleeve and is adjustable to bring the cross hairs vertical and horizontal. Fine striding spirit level to telescope, graduated on the glass, vertical arc (up to $30^{\circ}$ each way), 4 in. diameter, graduated on solid silver to halfdegrees, vernier reading to one minute. Bronzed brass alidade blade $12 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}, 2$ fine spirit levels graduated on the glass. Compass covering $20^{\circ}$, graduated to half-degrees, improved needle about $5 \frac{1}{\frac{2}{2}}$ in., with stop. German Silver Diagonal Scale $10 \frac{1}{3} \times 2$ in., one side graduated 1:10,000, other side $1: 20,000$. Drawing Board $16 \times 20 \mathrm{in}$., of most substantial construction. The three-screw leveling arrangement with tangent screw is of excellent design. Strong hardwood Split Tripod.

Instrument complete with plumbing arm, plumb bob, spring clips for holding paper, in two strong boxes, (board in separate box), firm hardwood Split Tripod.
5208 J. Plane-Table No. 5208, but with Leveling Arrangement No. 5210 (after Johnson, see page 409)in place of above leveling arrangement 16500
5209. Rollers for mounting continuous paper on plane-table (see cut) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra

## PLANE-TABLE LEVELING ARRANGEMENT

## (after Johnson)



No. 5210 .
(The cut shows one leg of the tripod removed to afford a better view of the construction).
5210. Leveling arrangement (after Johnson) very simple and efticient, consists of two sphere-segments movable within one another and two wing nuts, one to keep the segments in apposition, the other to clamp them. With stout split hardwood Tripod

This leveling arrangement is furnished with PlaneTables, Nos, $5205 \mathrm{~J}, 5206 \mathrm{~J}$ and 5208 J .

## CAVALRY SKETCHING CASE.


5212. Cavalry Sketching Case, as made by us for the U. S. Army. Board $6 \frac{3}{4} \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ in, rollers for paper, with set screws, swiveling Handle Strap.
The compass is set flush, numbered at every $5^{\circ}$ up to $180^{\circ}$, compass cover with acores. stop to needle. Brass Scale Arm and Scale connected by sliding block with clamp screw.

Scale 7 in., gradnated 3 inches to the mile and inches in 10ths. Clinometer Scale graduated to one degree. Scales of Vertical Intervals on upper cross piece, 2,3,4,6 inches to the mile. Two wooden tubes, with retaining springs, for 4 pencils, on back of board.

## SEXTANTS AND OCTANTS.



The above illustration shows a very delicate instrument designed and built by us, for testing sextants for eccentricity and errors of graduation, which enables us to determine the correctness of sextants and octants. We made a duplicate of this instrument for the U. S. Navy, to which we furnish sextants and octants.


No. 5220.
5220. Stand for Sextants, bronzed brass, 15 in . high, 3 leveling screws. The stand can be unscrewed at the tripod, to store it in its hardwood Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each


No. 5223 B .

> 5223. Sextant for Land Surveying, gun metal, measuring angles up to 130 degrees. Radius 6 in ., graduations on solid silver to 20 minutes, vernier reading to 30 seconds, clamp and tangent screw to vernier. Mounted reading lens. Plain sighting tube.

Instrument complete, with adjusting key and screwdriver, in polished mahogany Case with Lock . . . . each $\$ 4250$

5228 B. Sextant for Land Surveying, like No. 5298 , with plain sighting tube and star telescope.

Instrument complete, as above.

We have special apparatus, (see page 410) for testing sextants of any make for eccentricity and errors of graduation. As large manufacturers, we have the best facilities for repairing sextants.


No. 5224 C .
5924. Sextant, Mariner's, gun metal, measuring angles up to 180 degrees. Radius 6 in., graduations on solid silver to 20 minutes, vernier reading to 30 seconds, clamp and tangent screw to vernier. Mounted reading lens. 1 plain sighting tube, 1 inverting telescope (power about 6 diam.), 2 neutral glasses for telescope, 7 neutral glasses to sextant.

Instrument complete, with adjusting key and screwdriver, in polished mahogany Case with Lock . . . . each $\$ 6500$

5224 B. Sextant, Mariner's, like No. 5224, but with adjustable telescope holder. Instrument complete, as above . . . . 7000

## -

5324 C. Sextant, Mariner's, gun metal, measuring angles up to 130 degrees. Radius 6 in., graduations on solid silver to 20 minutes, vernier reading to 30 seconds, clamp and tangent screw to vernier. Mounted reading lens. 1 plain sighting tube, 1 inverting telescope (power about 6 diam.), 1 star telescope; 2 neutral glasses for telescope, 7 neutral glasses to sextant.

Instrument complete, with adjusting key and screwdriver, in polished mahogany Case with Lock . . . . . 7500

[^6]No. 5225

5225. Sextant, high grade, gun metal, as made by us for the U. S. Navy; measuring angles up to 130 degrees. Radius $7 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Graduations on solid silver to 10 minutes, vernier reading to 10 seconds; magnifying glass, clamp and tangent screw to vernier. 1 sighting tube, 1 star telescope, 1 inverting telescope with two eyepieces magnifying powers 6 and 12 diam.; 7 neutral glasses to sextant, 2 neutral glasses for telescopes, 1 each spare index and horizon mirror.

Instrument complete, with adjusting key and two screw drivers, in fine polished mahogany Case with Lock . . . . . . . . . each \$ 12000
5227. Surveying Sextant, of gun metal, as made by us for the U. S. Navy, measuring angles up to 145 degrees. Radius 6 in . Graduations on solid silver to 20 minutes, vernier reading to 30 seconds; magnifying glass, clamp and tangent screw to vernier. 1 sighting tube, 1 star telescope, one inverting telescope magnifying power 6 diam., 7 neutral glasses to sextant, 2 neutral glasses for telescope 1 each spare index and horizon mirror.
Instrument complete, with adjusting key and two screw drivers, in polished mahogany Case with Lock . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 9000

We have special apparatus, (see page 410) for testing sextants of any make for eccentricity and errors of graduation. As large manufacturers, we have the best facilities for repairing sextants.

## O CTANT.

5229. Octant, of gun metal, as made by us for the U. S. Navy, measuring angles up to 100 degrees. Graduations on solid silver to 20 minutes, vernier reading to 30 seconds; clamp and tangent screw to vernier, magnifying glass. 1 sighting tube, 1 star telescope, 2 neutral glasses for telescope, 1 each spare index and horizon mirror.

Instrument complete, with adjusting key and two screw drivers, in fine polished mahogany Case with Lock ......... each \$ 8000

POCKET SENTANT.

5240. Pocket or Box Sextant, graduated on silver to 30 minutes, vernier reading to 1 minute, good telescope, 2 neutral glasses, mounted reading lens and micrometer tangent screw. Metal box 3 in . diameter $\times 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. high, a very reliable instrument, in leather Sling Case .. each \$ 4000
K \& E ARTIFICIAL HORIZONS



No. 5251.
5250. Mercurial Horizon, as made by us for the U. S. Navy. Bronzed brass roof $8 \frac{3}{9} \times 7 \frac{1}{1}$ in. $\times 4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. high, fine plane glasses $2 \frac{3}{4} \times 4 \frac{1}{8}$ in., iron mercury bottle with threaded stopper and funnel top. Iron mercury trough with thread for funnel, and lip. Polished mahogany Case, with carrying strap. Complete, with mercury
each $\$ 3500$
5251. Reflecting Horizon, black glass plane accurately ground and polished, diam. $3 \frac{3}{8}$ in., mounted in bronzed brass frame, with three leveling screws, fine graduated adjustable spirit level in bronzed metal mounting. polished mahogany Case

## HELIOGRAPHS


5255. Heliograph, as made by us for the U. S. Signal Service: outfit complete for one station, with Directions

The Heliograph cousists of 9 mirrors, $5 \times 5$ in. (only one of which is shown in the cut), a mirror bar 12 in long, a sighting rod with movable dise, a screen $5^{1} 2 \times \mathrm{T}^{1} / \mathrm{in}$. and 2 hardwood tripods standing about 40 in . high, all of the best material anit construction, in leather Case with carrying strap.

## Descriptive Circular sent on Application.



| 5270. Universal Sun-dial and Compass for both North and South |
| :--- |
| Latitudes, best make, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., in morocco Case . . . each 81480 |
| 5275. © Sun-dial and Compass, watch pattern, German silver, 2 in. . |

## MINING COMPASS

AND CLINOMETER.


No. 5280.

> 5280. Mining Compass and Clinometer, Compass graduated to halfdegrees, suspended in a frame with hooks, by a universal joint (gimbal), needle about 3 in ., with stop. Clinometer 7 in . diameter, graduated to half-degrees, with hooks and plumb bob, screws for cord, brass stop, in chamois lined leather Sling Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 5000$
> 5280B. Station bucks


Mining Compass and Clinometer in use.

## MINING LAMP AND PLUMMET.


5285. One Plummet, about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in., in mahogany Box with strap, each $\$ 1000$ 5286. Two do. in one mahogany Box with strap . . . . . pair 1800

This is a large brass Plummet 2 in diameter. $61 / \mathrm{in}$ in long; with steel point, weight about 20 oz ., mounted in universal joint (gimbal) with chains for suspending. The upper part is hollow, for oil, and provided with a burner, forming a lamp. The sight is taken to centre of flame.
5288. Standard for suspending Plummet, on plain tripod like

No. 5176 5289 do. do. do. on extension tripod like No. 5182. 4 2100
each \$1500

5290. Miner's Compass or Dipping Needle, $3 \frac{3}{3}$ in., with Norwegian needle about 3 in ., with stop; glass and brass covers on both sides, . . . . . . . . . . .
5293. Miner's Compass or Dipping Needle, $3 \frac{3}{4}$ in., needle about 3 in., with stop, glass and brass covers on both sides,

## SURVEYING COMPASSES.

In Surveying Compasses the East and West lettering is reversed from its position on the map. This is because the needle is the fixed point while the compass-box is revolved in directing the sights to the object observed. For instance, in sighting a point situated N W. the needle will point N. E., but it will correctly read N. W. in accordance with the line actually sighted, because the East quadrant is marked West.


No. 5306 , but with Out-keeper, No. 5312.

5306. Large Surveying Compass, like No. 5300 , but with variation plate reading to minutes ......... each \& 3000
5308. do. do. like No. 5302, but with variation plate, " 3500
5310. do. do. " " 5304, " " " " 4000

The Surveying Compasses No. 5800 to 5310 represent the latest construction of these instruments, which we have improved in very many features.

The compass box is sunk flush with the plate instead of projecting above it. The graduations, to half-degrees, are on a raised ring and the needle is of our improved pattern, as described on page 333. One of the detachable sights is graduated and provided with a sliding cross-piece for measuring vertical angles.

The variation of the needle is set off by a capstan-head pinion. The vernier of the varistion arc reasd to minutes With these compasses we furnish adjusting ping of phosphor bronze, which do not disturb the needle.
5312. Out-keeper (tally register) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . extra 150

The Out-keeper is shown in above cut, but is not included in the price of the Compasses.

For Tripods for above see page 421.


No. 5321 .
5320. Surveying Compass, with folding sights, graduated on raised ring to degrees, variation plate, two spirit levels, Ball joint and Socket for Jacob staff mountings, needle about $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., in polished mahogany Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \& 1600
5321. do. do. like No. 5320, but needle about 4 in., in polished mahogany Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1800
5322. do. do. like No. 5820, but needle about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in., in polished mahogany Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2000

Compasses No. 5320 to 5322 are of the most practical construction and very carefully and substantially made. The variation of the needle is set off by means of a pinion with capstan-head, whichadmits of very precise adjustment. With these compasses we furnish adjusting pins of phosphor bronze. which do not disturb the needle.

| Sewed leather Sling Case in place of mahogany case. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| for Compasses | 2 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. |
| extra each | $\$ 200$ | 200 | 225 | 250 | 300 | 325 |

For Jacob Staffs and Tripods see page 421.


No. 5330 .
5330. Surveying Compass and Clinometer, bronzed, graduated to degrees, with folding sights ending in hooks, fiducial edge for clinometer, with Ball joint and Socket for Jacob staff monnting,
needle about 2 in., in mahogany Case, each $\$ 1250$
5331. do. do. 4 " 21 ", "


[^7]

Please insert at page 421 , Catalogue of 1909,


No. 5856 Tripod, hardwood, with brass staffhead top, for Compasses 5320 to 5338 each \$ 500

Please note that trinods No, 5355 (wwih threaded sockel for ball joints) fit only compasses No. 3300 to 5310 .



## KET TRANSIT

(Patented.)

This instrument takes the place of a Sighting Compass, and Clinometer. It weighs about 8 oz .
i0668 Brunton Patent Pocket
Transit. each \$25 00 5368 S. Sling Case for No. 5368 * 200

5330. Surveying Compass and Clinometer, bronzed, gr degrees, with folding sights ending in hool edge for clinometer, with Ball joint a for Jacob staff mounting,
needle about 2 in ., in mahi
5331. do. do. " " $2 \frac{1}{2}$ " ${ }^{\text {. }}$,

5332. Surveying Compass, graduated on raised ring with folding sights, 2 spirit levels, Ba : Socket for Jacob staff mounting.


5335. Surveying Compass, like No 5382, but without spirit

5337. do do. " " $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " " " " ${ }^{53}$ " ${ }^{\circ} 1100$
5338. do. do. " " 4 " " ." ." ${ }^{2}$. 1150

For Leather Cases in place of mahogany, see page 419.

## JACOB STAFF AND TRIPODS


5850. Jacob Staff, 54 in., hardwood, iron shoe
each
$\$ 100$
5351. Tripod, hardwood, with Jacob staff head, light, for com-
passes No. 5320 to 5838
5355. do. hardwood, with brass top with threaded socket for ball joint of Compasses No. 5300 to 5338 . . .
5358. do polished mahogany, round, cane pattern, ball joint with socket, metal screw cap for top, for No. 5330,5831 , and instruments $5870,5375,5400$, etc., .
For Patent Extension Tripod see No. 5182 page 402.

## BRUNTON POCKET TRANSIT


(Patented.)
This instrument takes the place of a Sighting Compass, and Clinometer. It weighs about 8 oz

5868 Brunton Patent Pocket
Transit . . each $\$ 2500$ 5368 S. Sling Case for No. 5368 a

# K \& E HAND TRANSIT. 


5370. K \& E Hand Transit, Prismatic Compass, Clinometer and Altimeter, aluminum case. Compass dial $2_{1}^{3}$ in. diameter graduated to half-degrees, jeweled centre, automatic stop, spring check. Hinged sight-vane with vertical wire and sliding reversible folding mirror. Clinometer and Altimeter formed by accurately balanced, sensitive, weighted disc, $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, with stop and spring check, giving angles of elevation or depression in halfdegrees, and slopes in feet per 100 ft . horizontal or centimeters per meter. Fiducial edge for clinometer. Socket for mounting on staff. With Directions . . . . each $\$ 2500$
53708. Sewed leather Sling Case for No, 5370 . . . . . . . . . . 300

To take the horizontal bearing of an object much above or below the plane of the observer the sight vane is provided with a folding adjustable mirror which can be placed with its face up or down, for sighting points much above or below the observer. It slides on the sight vane with sufficient friction to remain stationary where placed.

The prism and the sight vane fold down, to store the instrument in its sewed leather case.

As the K \& E Hand Transit reads angles in the horizontal and in the vertical plane and gives magnetic bearings it is a useful instrument for rapid approximate work (preliminary surveying) or for filling in the details of larger surveys made with a transit.

It is also used like a hand compass for rapid work (like in military surveying). By placing the instrument on a Tripod or Jacob staff its accuracy is increased. For very close work, the mean of repeated observations is taken.

## K \& E POCKET TRANSIT.


5373. K \& E Pocket Transit, combined sight compass and sight clinometer arranged on opposite sides of case. Aluminum case $2_{4}^{*}$ in. Compass graduated on raised ring to single degrees, needle of improved shape with jeweled centre, automatic stop to needle, variation plate set by capstan-head pinion. Folding sights. Clinometer formed by a sensitive weighted disc with automatic stop, graduated for $45^{\circ}$ in both directions to single degrees and for slopes in feet per 100 ft . horizontal or centimeters per meter. The scale readings and the sighted object, are seen simultaneously (see cut). Fiducial edge (foot) for using instrument as contact clinometer. Adjusting pins of phosphor bronze (which will not disturb the needle) for setting the variation plate. Instrument in sewed leather Sling Case each

This is the most practical instrument for quickly determining vertical and horizontal angles and compass bearings. Vertical angles and slopes are read on the scale of a sensitive accurate pendulum disc. The results obtained are amply accurate for preliminary work, and as close as accurate graduations, careful centering and a perfect magnetic needle can make them in an instrument of this size.

The instrument is very substantially constructed, and will stand the rough usage incidental to the purposes for which it is intended.

## STADIA HAND TRANSIT.


5875. Stadia Hand Transit, achromatic terrestrial telescope 10 in , object glass 1 in., with cross hairs, and stadia hairs adjusted to read $1: 100$, folding sights Clinometer and Altimeter formed by accurately balanced sensitive weighted dise with automatic stop, gives vertical angles to single degrees and slopes in feet per 100 feet horizontal or centimeters per meter. Compass $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in., graduated on sllvered raised ring to single degrees, variation plate set by capstan-head pinion, improved needle with jeweled centre, 2 spirit levels. Ball joint and socket. Adjusting pins of phosphor bronze (which will not disturb the needle) for setting variation plate. In velret lined sewed leather Case with shoulder strap. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each 83600 5875 L . Leveling Attachment with slow-motion serew similar to

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { N1. } 5714 \text { (page 436.) ............ each } \tag{850}
\end{equation*}
$$

The Stadia Hand Transit gives more accurate results than any similar portable instrument, and gives them in less time. In measuring vertical angles, thesighted object and the two scale readings (slopes and degrees) appear together in the field of view see cut). Compass bearings can besighted by the telescope on level ground or by the folding sights on sloping ground.

The Stadia Hand Transit is thoroughly well maile and will meet the requirements of ongineers and others who are engaged on preliminary work or on the subdivision of larger surveys made with a regular transit.

The instrument is threaded to be mounted with the compass box horizontal for using the compass or vertical for using the clinometer, as shown in cut.

The Leveling attachment adds considerably to the accuracy of the Stadia Hand Transit, especially when sighting at long range.

## PRISMATIC COMPASSES.

Prismatic Compasses permit of observing the magnetic azimuth of objects not in the plane of the observer and are more accurate than others (except the regular Surves or's Compasses) because through the prism the vertical hair of the sight-vane appears directly continuous with one of the divisions. The object, by means of the hair of the sight-vane is vertically projected to the plane of observation, so that angles are observed in one plane, like they are laid down on a map. Their accuracy can be increased by repeating the observations and taking their mean, or by backsighting.

as Clinometer.
-.Copgright, 1ter, by Keaffel \& Esser.

No. 5400 as Compass
5400. Prismatic Compass, Clinometer and Altimeter, bronzed case. Compass dial 23 in. diameter, graduated to half-degrees, jeweled centre, automatic stop and spring check. Hinged sight vane with vertical wire. Gravity Clinometer and Altimeter formed by accurately balanced, sensitive, weighted disc $2 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, with stop and spring check, giving angles of elevation or depression in half-degrees and slopes in inches per yard. The inclination is read under the hair line on the cover glass. The compass is read by the lens-front prism which is adjustable for focus. Fiducial edge for clinometer. Socket for mounting on staff. With Directions . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 2300$

5400M. Prismatic Compass, Clinometer and Altimeter, like No. 5400, but clinometer giving slopes in centimeters per meter . each $\$ 2300$
5405. Prismatic Compass, Clinometer and Altimeter, like No. 5400. The openings in the cover are much larger than in No. 5400, and the (lower) compass card is white to make the divisions better legible in dim light. With Directions.
each $\$ 2300$

3408. Prismatic Compass, Clinometer and Altimeter, bronzed hunting case. Compass dial $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, graduated to degrees, jeweled centre, automatic stop, spring check. In the hinged cover is a circular glass with sighting line. Clinometer and Altimeter formed by accurately balanced weighted dise $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ia. diameter, graduated to degrees and for slopes in inches per yard. In leather Sling Case . . . . . each \$ 8000
5408B. Ball joint and socket for No. 5408


No. 5410.
5410. Hutchinson's Prismatic Compass, 2 in, bronzed, of improved pattern, nearly enclosed top, floating card dial graduated to half-degrees, jeweled centre, automatic stop and spring check, sight vane with vertical wire, in Case, with Directions
. each $\$ 1100$
5411. do. do. do. 3 in., in leather Sling Case. . 1600

5420. Prismatic Compass, 3 in., floating aluminum ring, graduated to half-degrees, jeweled centre, automatic stop and spring check, hinged sight vane with vertical wire and sliding mirror, which can be reversed to face upwards or downwards when sighting objects much above or below the horizontal plane, dark glasses for observing the sun's magnetic azimuth. Best quality instrument in leather Sling Case, with Directions . . . . . . . . each 5422.
do.
do. with polished mahogany Tripod, cane pattern, with Ball joint and Socket, No. 5358, (page 421)

3750

5428. Prismatic Compass, 3 in., floating metal dial graduated to
degrees, with stop, sightvane with vertical wire, plain
Socket for Jacob staff, in mahogany Case, with Directions . . . each \$ 1285 5429 . do. do. $3_{4}^{3}$ in., floating metal dial graduated to half-degrees, neutral glasses for observing the sun, sight vane with vertical wire and attached hinged mirror, Ball joint and Socket for Jacob staff, in mahogany Case, with Directions

Leather Sling Case in place of mahogany case. . ... extra ..

## SIGHT-COMPASSES.



No. 5441.


5450
5440. Bronzed Pocket Compass, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with cover, folding sights, edge-bar needle with stop, each \$ 525
5441
do. do.
do.
do.
3 in.
625
5450. Pocket Compass, watch pattern, with folding sights, stop to needle, graduations on raised ring $1 \frac{2}{23} \quad 2 \frac{2}{3}$. each \$ $400 \quad 460 \quad 510$


No. 5455.
5455. Compass with Mirror in lid, floating card dial about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., jeweled centre, automatic stop, graduated to 2 degrees, numbered to 360 . A second (inner) row of reversed figures, in quadrants, for reading in the mirror in the lid. One folding peep sight. The hair-line on the cover glass of the compass is continued across an unsilvered strip of the mirror, where it forms the sighting vane. Socket for staff head. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each 82200

## COMPASSES WITH CLINOMETER.


as Sight Compass.
No. 5460

5460. Bronzed Sight Compass and Clinometer, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, graduated to degrees, bar-needle with stop. The sights are connected by a bar acrose the top, which when turned down serves as fiducial edge for the clinometer. The clinometer is graduated to give slopes in inches per yard and in degrees. This is a very practical instrument for taking angles, bearings, slopes, altitudes, etc Its lightness and small size add to its usefulness. In polished mahogany Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 725$
5461. do. do. do. do. 3 in. diameter $4 \quad 875$
5462. do. do. do. do. 4 is 4 "t 1050

5470. Pocket Compass and Clinometer, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., nickelplated, barneedle $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. with jeweled cap and stop, graduated on raised ring to 2 degrees, shifting clinometer foot
each

## 5472. Harvard Geological Compass and Clinometer . . . . . . . <br> 400

5472S. Leather Case for No. 5472

This Geological Compass was devised by the Harvard Geological Department and has given excellent satisfaction. It is of brass, bronzed; measures a inches in diameter by ${ }^{2}$ inch thick, and has a solid base. The dial is silvered and is divided to degrees, numbered in quadrants. The needle is of approved pattern, with jeweled centre and stop. The pendulum clinometer is very sensitive and can be read closely. The instrument weighs about 31/2 ounces.

This Compass is devised by a Geologist for Geologists, and is better adapted for its particular purpose than any other compass.

MAGNETIC POCKET COMPASSES.

5490. Fine Watch-pattern Compass, nickelplated hunting case, edge-bar needle, with stop, metal dial, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., each $\$ 295$


6502. Night Pocket Compass, bronzed case $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in., hinged cover, needle with very large luminous lettered points, jeweled centre, stop to needle, luminous compass ring graduated to 5 degrees, luminous index arrow to sight vane, compass ring revolves by milled-edge bezel, fixed index to line of sight, circular glass with sight vane (hair line) in the cover, peep sight in pendant . . . . . . . . each \$ 1100
A very useful compass for military men, tourists, etc. The gradnations, needle and intex arrow are plainly visible by night.

## BOAT COMPASSES.



No. 5495.

K \& E Dry Compasses, flat card dial, jeweled centre, brass bowl hung in gimbals, in slide-lid box.
5495. Boat Compass, dial 2 in ., box $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{in}$. .........each $\$ 350$
5496. " " .. 3 . ${ }^{2} \times 4 \frac{7}{4}$. ........ " 400


5499. ." ". ". 6 .. " $8 \frac{1}{1} \times 8 \frac{1}{1}$. ......... 650


No. 5510


5522
5510. Mariner's Pocket Compass, 2 in., bronzed brass, watch pattern, floating pearl dial, with stop, with luminous North and South points, compass suspended in nickelplated gimbals in telescoping frame.
each \$850


Compasses, No, s520 to 5529 have flat card dial, jeweled centre, cover glass with quadrant lines, brass bowl hung in gimbsls brass base, all metal nickelplated, with screw holes for attaching compass to horizontal or vertical surface. A neat, well made compass for use on small boats.

For Liquid Compasses, Binnacles, Peloruses, \&c. see our Catalogue of Nautical Instruments.


| 5556. | do. | brass, watch pattern, metal dial, stop to needl each \& $\begin{gathered}1 \frac{13}{4} \\ 55\end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{1 \frac{3}{3}} \mathbf{6 5} \mathrm{in}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5575. | do. | brass, pull-off cover, paper dial $\begin{array}{llll}\text { each } \$ & 1 \frac{1}{4} & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 25 & 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{5}{8} \text { in } \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5585. | do. | brass, pull-off cover, metal dial, stop to needle, $\text { each } 8 \frac{13}{8} 85$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} . \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ |



No. 5591.

5598.

5599.
5591. Pocket Compass, heavy brass waterproof case, pull-off cover, metal dial, graduated on raised ring to 2 degrees, edse-bar needle with jeweled centre and stop,

| 2 | 23 in. |
| :---: | :---: |
| each $\leqslant 185$ | 200 |

5593 do bronzed brass, pull-off cover, enameled card dial graduated to 2 degrees, edge-bar needle with jeweled centre and stop 2
$2 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in}$.
each $\$ 125$
150
5594. do. bronzed brass, pull-off cover, metal dial, graduated to 2 degrees, edge-bar needle with jeweled centre and stop

$2 \frac{3}{8}$ in.
each \$150
175
5599. do. square mahogany case with hinged cover, metal dial graduated to 2 degrees, edge-bar needle with jeweled centre, automatic stop. 3 in . . . . each $\$ 250$ 最

## SPECIAL POCKET COMPASSES.



No. 5602.
5602. Military Compass, $3 \times 8 \mathrm{in}$,, needle 2 in . with jeweled centre automatic stop, graduated on raised metal ring to degrees numbered $0-360$. Polished mahogany box with sighting line on lid
5602 X . Military Compass, like No. 5602 , but graduations num-
$5602 \frac{1}{2}$. Military Compass, like No 5602 , but $3 \frac{3}{4} \times 3 \frac{3}{4}$ in., needle
each $\$ 350$ $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., graduations numbered $0-360$.... . $5602 \frac{1}{2}$ X. Military Compass, like No. $5602 \frac{1}{2}$, but graduations numbered in quadrants


No. 5608.
5603. Forester's Compass, 3 in ., nickelplated, graduated on raised ring to 2 degrees, fine bar-needle about $2 \frac{\pi}{3}$ in.,
jeweled centre, stop to needle (from pendant) . . each \$ 450

FARM LEVELS.


No. 5690.
5690. Farm Level, Sighting Tube 10 in., pinhole eyepiece, plain glass front, with spirit level and cross-hairs, 4 in. horizontal circle graduated to degrees. Instrument complete, in wooden Box with lock-hooks and metal handle. Plumbbob, 6-foot flexible Leveling Rod and hardwood Tripod, with Directions, \$ 1600
5692. do. do. like No. 5690, but with Telescope. 10 in., with good lenses, object glass 1 in.. shows objects erect. Complete with Plumbbob, 6 foot flexible Leveling Rod and hardwood Tripod, with Directions

The Farm Level is designed for laying out farm lands, draining, ditchins, road-making and similar uses which do not require the accuracy of an Engineer's Level nor involve the determining of magnetic bearings It has a graduated circle for reading horizontal angles with which a reasonably accurate line can be run. Full description and plain directions, free from technical terms, written expressly for those who are not surverors, are furmshed with each level.

5701.
5702.

Nos. 5700-5701 have magnifying lens for the bubble at the eye-end of the tube telescope.


Diagram, showing bubble in field of view


5703. K \& E Patent Hand Level, square tube, bronzed, 5 in.,in Case, each $\$ 450$ 5704. do. do. ". " nickelplated, " " 450

In Nos. 5703 and 5504 the reflector is a narrow prismoid, crossing the middle of the field of view, so that the field appears on both sides of the reflected bubble, as shown in above diagram. As the lower surface of the tube is flat and parallel with the bubble, these hand levels can be used also as contact level.

The Hand Level is a great help in chaining accurately and quickly.

## STADIA HAND LEVEL (Telescopic).


5706. Stadia Hand Level; telescope 10 in , stadia hairs, object-glass 1 in., with Ball joint and Socket, in Leather Sling Case, each $\$ 1800$ 5707. Leveling Attachment for No. 5706, similar to No, 5714 (described on page 436)
The Stadia Hand Level has an achromatio erecting 10 -inch telescope with 1-inch objective. The objective is drawn out for focusing and the eyepiece is adjustable for defining the stadia hairs, which read $1: 100$. This instrument will be found very useful for preliminary surveys, cross-sectioning, railroad construction work, exploration of streams for water power, etc. When set on a staff or tripod, a fairly accurate line of levels can be run. It is easily carried, as it weighs scant $11 \leq$ pounds. In connection with a flexible leveling rod it constitutes a good outtit for preliminary work, on account of its light weight and ease of manipulation.

For Stadia Hand Transit, see page 424. For Flexible Leveling Rods see page 463 .


5711. Abney Reflecting Level or Pocket Altimeter, 5 in., arc graduated like in No 5710, bar-needle Compass 13 in., Ball joint and Socket for Jacob Staff, in mahogany Case ...........each- $\$ 1800$ Sewed leather Sling Case, in place of mahogany case, . .extra 190

MINER'S ABNEY LEVEL.

5712. K \& E Abney Level, for Mining, 6 in ., arc graduated to degrees for $90^{\circ}$, vernier reading to 10 minutes; gradients from $1: 1$ to $1: 10$ in both directions. Base of tube is finished so that the instrument can be used also as contact level. Compass 2 in., silvered dial graduated to degrees, needle about $1 \frac{1}{8}$ in., jeweled centre, and stop. Two screw threads, so that level can be mounted on the socket either with the arc vertical or with the compass horizontal. Instrument complete with Ball joint and Socket, in stout velvet lined sewed Leather Sling Case

## LEVELING ATTACHMENT.

5714. Leveling Attachment (for Abney Levels, etc.) bronzed brass, in leather Case; it adds to the accuracy of the instrument . . . . . . . each \$ 300


RECONNOISSANCE LEVEL.


No. 5715
5715. Reconnoissance Level, 5 in. This is an Abney level with $1 \frac{3}{8}-\mathrm{in}$. compass, similar to No. 5711, in combination with PentaPrism Range Finder No. 5745. (see page 439). As it is a Universal Instrument giving bearing, grade and distance, it is very useful for reconnoissance and preliminary surveying. It is recommended also for use by military officers. Instrument with Ball joint and Socket for Jacob staff, in sewed velvet-lined Leather Sling Case, with Directions for the range finder
, each 83400

## K \& E POCKET OMNIMETERS.



No. 5718

5718 K \& E Pocket Omnimeter, in sewed leather Case . . . . . each $\$ 1500$ 5719 ". " like No. 5718, but with folding

Sights, in sewed leather Case
1800
The K \& E Pocket Omnimeter combines compass, clinometer, hand level, plumb, alidade, and contact level; it will indicate magnetic bearings, azimuth angles, altitudes, levels and slopes. The Omnimeter No. 5719 with folding sights indicates also azimuth angles of objects not in the horizontal plane. The rectangular frame of aluminum alloy, $53 / 4256 \times 1 / 2$ in., weighs about 5 ounces and serves also as fiducial edge. Compass 2 in. diameter, graduated to 2 degrees, numbered in quadrants at every 10 degrees, needle with jeweled centre and stop. Gravity Clinometer 2 in. diameter, graduated to 2 degrees and to slopes in feet per 100 feet horizontal or centimeters per meter. The prism of the hand level is attached to one of the long sides and its spirit level is on the opposite side of the frame. The spirit level is as sensitive as is admissible in a hand level.

## POCKET ALT-AZIMUTH.


5720. Pocket Alt-Azimuth, in morocco Case, . each \$ 5000

The compass has jeweled centre, with stop and spring check. The weighted clinometer disc is accurately halanced and very sensitive, with stop and spring check. Compass and clinometer are both graduated to degrees and graduated and numbered also on their periphery. They are there read through the eye-piece of the telescope, which is adjustable and provided with cross-hairs. The telescope is focused by extending its tube and has an extra cap with colored glass to modify excessive light. The instrument has a flducial edge for using it as clinometer. It measures $614 \times 21 / 2 \times 11 / 8$ inches, and weighs about 18 ounces. It is so well made and practical that it is reliable for all observations within the scope of its size.

## MILITARY CLINOMETER.



No. 5721 .
5721. Military Clinometer as made by us for the U. S. Army, bronzed case 23 in. diam., sensitive weighted disc clinometer graduated $45^{\circ}$ in both directions to single degrees, numbered at every 5 degrees, with antomatic stop.

The scale reading and the sighted object are seen simultaneously (see cut).

The instrument has a fiducial edge (foot) for using it as contact clinometer and a wire loop for attaching a carrying strap. In sewed leather Case with belt loop, . . . . . . each

## PENTA-PRISM RANGE FINDER.



## 5745. Penta-Prism Range Finder, mounted in metal, in Leather

 Case, with Directionseacl $\$ 1000$

No. 5745 is a pentagonal prism, (like No. 5765 , page 441) but the ocular side has two faces, of different angle. one of which is alternately exposed by shifting the sliding shutter . Distances up to over two miles can be determined from the point of observation with sufficient accuracy for many of the requirements of the surveyor or military officer. The mode of using it is extremely simple and very easily acquired with but little practice. Complete directionsare furnished with the instrument To obtain the distance sought, the base line, as determined by the prism, is measured and multiplied (mentally) by so (s) . The angles of the prism are ground so accurately that no tables are required. Right angles are determined with this prism with great accuracy in the usual way

## Tape for Measuring the Base Line.

No. 7482 Y. Best Metallic Tape, length 20 yards, graduated to read 1000 yards by single yards
each \$ 400
This is a $K \& \mathbf{E}$ Metallic Tape, $3 / 8$ in. wide, stout bent leather case, large centre, folding handle, all mountings nickelplated, line interwoven with metal, end re-enforced with leather. The line is 20 yards long and graduated on a scale of $1: 50$ to read direct up to 1000 yards by single yards.

The tape in its case measures about $3-5 / 8 \times 5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. and weighs about 9 oz . It compactnessand light weight make it convenient for carrying in the pocket.

## ANGLE


5749. Adjustable Folding Angle Mirror, arc graduated to degrees with Micrometer screw reading to minutes, folding ebony Handle, in velvet lined morocco Case, with Directions
. each $\$ 1500$ The adyantage of this Angle Mirror is that the angle of the mirrors is not fixed, but adjustable. It is determined by an arc graduated from zero to 100 degrees. figured in accordance with the angle of the sighted point, being consequently double the angle of the mirrors. With this instrument offsets may be laid down at any angle up to 100 degrees from a civen base, and distances to inaccessible points may be determined by a measured base and angle, when distance $=$ base $\times$ tangent of angle. This computation for distance can also be worked out in a very simple manner by means of the slide rale.

This Angle Mirror will be found very useful, not only for the Surveyor and Civil Engineer, but also for the Military Officer, Traveler, etc.

5762. Rectangular Prism, for angles of 90 degrees, $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{5}{4} \mathrm{in}$.

This neat and simple instrument consists of two prisms of $221 / 2 \times 45 \times 1121 / 2^{\circ}$, placed one ahove the other in brass mounting, to the handle of which a plumbline can be attached.

The longer sides of the prisms are placed in one plane, facing the observer, and the reflecting surfaces cross each other at E. When one prism is used alone, an angle of $45^{\circ}$ can be set off. By using both prisms, the observer will see the object $\mathrm{P}_{9}$ in the upper prism to the right and object $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ in the lower prism to the left. When the position is shifted, so that the two objects are seen one vertically above the other, the observer is in the apex of the right angle, between the two objects.

This instrument is very useful in cross-sectioning and dividing up land, also for laying out building-ground.


No. 5765 .
5765. Pentagonal Prism, for angles of 90 degrees, with detachable Handle, in morocco Case . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 850$
Of the five faces of the prism two are polished and open. The longer two of the other faces are polished and silvered and covered by the casing. The fifth (short) face has no optical function. By this novel optical construction the reflected immovable image is much more distinct and much better illuminated than in triangular prisms. while its size is about twice that produced by the latter. These pentagonal prisms are therefore far superior to triangular prisms of similar size and give more accurate results, with easier manipulation.

## STAFF HEADS.


5770. Cross Staff Head, octagonal, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in., Socket for Jacob staff, in Case. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 275$ 5772.
do. do. 3 in., with magnetic Compass, graduated on raised ring to 2 degrees, needle about $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in., in Case

$$
\text { " } 475
$$

5775. 

do. do. revolving, with rack-movement, German silver rim graduated to degrees, with vernier reading to 2 minutes, Compass graduated to 2 degrees, needle about $2 \frac{1}{8}$ in. with jeweled centre and stop, in Case .. ". 1150

For Jacob Staff and Tripods see page 422.

## SURVEYOR'S CROSSES

(STAFF HEADS.)


No. 5780.
5778. Surveyor's Cross, bronzed brass, 8 in., strong ribbed arms, folding fore and back-sights, circular spirit level $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in., Socket for Jacob Staff, in wooden Box with hooks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 700$ 5779. Surveyor's Cross, like No. 5778 , but with Ball joint and Socket . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 900 5780. Surveyor's Cross, like No. 5779 , but sosket with silvered
ring graduated to 5 degrees . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1100

The Surveyor's Cross is an improvement over the staff head, as its greater size makes it more accurate. For some kinds of work it is preferable to more elaborate instruments on account of ease of manipulation.

It is used chiefly by Builders, Landscape Gardeners, Farmers, etc.

## CLINOMETERS.


5800. Boxwoud Clinometer, 12 in., folding to 6 in., brass mountings, with 2 spirit levels,compass and inclination scale, in leather Pocket Case.
each $\$ 920$ 5801. do. do. do. with folding sights, in leather Pocket Case $4 \quad 1240$

The inclination scale on these clinometers gives the value of any angle, as follows : The angle ascertained from the divided arc upon the instrument, refers to that degree in the column marked angle, and opposite in another column will be found the rise or fall in any given measured distance. For instance, the degree shown on the dive or arc is 18, opposite this number, on the scale, is 3, thus indicating one part fall or rise


No. 5805.
5805. Clinometer or, Slope Level, bronzed, square frame 4 in., with silvered arc graduated to degrees, vernier reading to 5 minutes, fine adjustable spirit level graduated on the glass, in Case . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 10^{\circ}$


No. 5808.
5808. Combined Level and Clinometer, bronzed, base 9 in., silvered arc $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, graduated to degrees, verniel reading to 5 minutes, fine adjustable spirit level grad uated on the glass, arm with clamp-screw, in mahogany Case00

This is a very practical level for Civil Engineers, Architects, Machinists, Builders and others. It can be applied direct in mounting machinery, construction material etc. or it can be used on a straightedge to determine the slope of ground, embankments or excavations, in laying rails and for other similar purposes.

## LEVELS.

No. 5809A.
5809B.
5809 A. Fine Adjustable Level, iron base $18 \times 4 \times 1$ in. very sensitive spirit level 9 in., weight about 13 lb.,. . . . $12 \times 3 \times 1$ in . ...... . . 5809 B. do. do. $12 \times 3 \times 1$ in., very sensitive spirit level 6 in., weight about 5 lb., grooved base " 1600 5809 C . do. do. $12 \times 3 \times 1$ in., very sensitive spirit level 6 in ., weight about 6 lb .,flat base. . . .
". 1200

The levels No. 5809 are of the finest workmanship and of the greatest precision and very sensitive. The spirit levels are graduated on the glass and are adjustable. Rach level is provided with a cross level for accurate adjustment. No 6809 B has a grooved ( $V$-shapel base for use on round surfaces, such as shafting. We recommend these levels for the most particular and delicate work. The Levels are in fine HAROWOOD CASE.
"Copyright, 1804, by Keuffel \& Eeser Co,"

5810. Fine adjustable Level, iron base 8 in ., sensitive spirit level graduated on the glass, base with side braces to make it more rigid, level vial $3 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ in., . . in Case, each $\$ 650$



> "Copyright, 1894, by Keaffel \& Eveer Co."

5815. Adjustable Level, brass, spirit level graduated on the glass, base 6 in., spirit level tube 4 in ., in Case . . each $\$ 200$ 5816 . do. do. 8 " " ${ }^{2}$ " 6 " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 4 $\quad 300$



# ANEROID BAROMETERS 

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDE AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

"Copyright, 1sp4, by Keufel 4 Eser Co."


No. 5855 .

5871.
5850. Watch pattern, gilt case $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, silvered dial, revolving altitude scale 8000 feet, in morocco Case, each $\$ 1290$
5855. Watch pattern, gilt case $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, silvered dial, revolving scale 3000 feet, compensated for temper-
ature, in morocco Case

2000
Like No. 5855, but altitude scale 6000 feet1880$\begin{array}{ccccc}5856 \text {. Like No. } 5855 \text {, but altitude scale } & 6000 & \text { fee } \\ 5957 . & \text { ". } & \text { " } & 5855, ~ " ~ & \text { " } \\ 50500 & \text { " }\end{array}$2000

5858. 
5859. Pocket pattern, gilt case $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, silvered dial, revolving altitude scale 8000 feet, compensated for temperature, detachable bar-needle compass on reverse side, in morocco Case . . . . . . . . . . . "2950 3060
5860. Like No. 5860, but altitude scale 18000 feet
" 3060
5861. Watch pattern, nickel hunting case 2 in . diameter, silvered dial, revolving altitude scale 3000 feet, compensated for temperature

$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}5872 . & \text { " } & \text { " } & 5870, & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text { " } & 12000 & \text { " } & \ldots & . & . \\ 5873 . & \text { " } & \text { " } & 5870, & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text { " } & 18000 & \text { " } & . . . & . . & \text { " } \\ 25 & 25\end{array}$


No. 5890
5880. Pocket pattern, brass case $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, silvered dial, revolving altitude scale 3000 feet, compensated for temperature, in morocco Case
each $\$ 2100$
5881. Like No. 5880, but altitude scale 6000 feet . . . . . . . 2100
5882. " " 5880, " " ". 12000 " ..... ". 2100
5889. " " 5880, " " " 18000 " ...... ." 2200
5890. Pocket pattern, bronzed case $2_{4}^{3} \mathrm{in}$. diameter, silvered dial, revolving altitude scale 3000 feet, operated by rack and pinion, revolving pointer (index) operated separately by milled ring, compensated for temperature, in sewed leather Sling Case . . . . . . . . . 3330
5891. Like No. 5890, but altitude scale 6000 feet . . . . . . . . 3220
5892. " " 5890 , " " " 12000 " ...... . . 3330
5893. " " 5890, " " " 18000 " . . . . . . 3465

As the altitude scale and the pointer of Nos. 5890 to 5893 have separate actions, these inatruments can also be used as with fixed altitude scale.
5895. Mining Barometer, like No. 5890, but reading 2000 feet below and 6000 feet above sea level each $\$ 3465$

5900. English Government pattern, brass case 5 in , diameter, silvered dial, graduations on raised ring, fixed altitude scale 6000 feet, revolving pointer, compensated for temperature, curved thermometer, in morocco Case,
each $\$ 3220$
5902. Like No. 5900 , but altitude scale 12000 feet . . . . . . 4 3545
5904. 5900 , " "
5910. Surveying Barometer bronzed case 3 in. diameter, silvered dial, graduations on raised ring, fixed altitude scale 14800 feet, vernier scale operated by rack and pinion, reading to 5 feet, compensated for temperature, adjustable reading lens, in leather Sling Case
5915. Surveying Barometer, bronzed case 5 in.diameter,silvered dial, graduations on raised ring, fixed altitude scale 5000 feet, vernier scale operated by rack and pinion reading to 1 foot, compensated for temperature, adjustable reading lens, in leather Sling Case ... a 5800
5916. Like No. 5915 , but altitude scale 14900 feet . . . . . . 7500
5920. Mining Barometer, bronzed case 5 in. diameter, silvered dial, graduations on raised ring, fixed altitude scale 2000 feet below and 4000 feet above sea level, vernier scale operated by rack and pinion reading to 1 foot, compensated for temperature, adjustable reading lens, in leather Sling Case

-     - The instruments Nos. 5910 to 5920 are constructed specially for ascertaining slight variations in gradients, levels etc. Their extreme sensitiveness is of great value in mining and surveying work generally, A valuable improvement in these instruments is an arrangement of the scale of altitude permitting the reading by vernier, formerly impracticable owing to the usual altitude scale being a gradually diminishing one, to which a vernier could not be applied. In the above instruments the action has been adjusted to give accurate readings upon a uniform scale of altitudes, the barometrical scale of inches having been made progressive so as to afford the correct relative readings with the scale of altitudes.

These instruments are also constructed for measuring greater altitudes, i.e., up to $\$ 0,000$ foet, but with these higher scales the measurements cannot be made quite so minute as with the more open scales.

Manual: The Aneroid Barometer, Its Construction and Use, 16 mo., boards \$ 50

## POCKET THERMOMETERS.


5930. Pocket Thermometers, mercurial, 5 in., Fahrenheit, opal glass scale reading to 2 degrees, nickelplated brass Case .............................
5931. Pocket Thermometers, mercurial, 4 in., Fahrenheit, opal glass scale reading to 2 degrees, nickelplated brass Case with ring pendant .
5932. Pocket Thermometers, mercurial, 4 in, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, oxidized brass scale, mounted in polished Mahogany Pocket Case, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ in., hinged cover . . .

## BAROGRAPHS, THERMOGRAPHS, HYGROGRAPHS.

These Self-recording instruments are for many purposes preferable to reading instruments They have been perfected, so that they now are reliable and correct.

The sensitive member of these instruments expands or contracts under varying conditions of pressure, temperature, or humidity of the atmosphere and imparts its motion to a multiplying lever. To one end of this a pen is attached which autonatically records on a graduated chart which travela by clockwork

POCKET BAROGRAPHS.


No. 5935 ,
5995. Pocket Barograph, compensated for temperature, reading to 4000 feet, in morocco covered metal Case, bottle of Ink and 50 graduated Charts, with Directions
each \$ 6000
5936. Like No. 5985, but reading to 7800 feet . . . . . . . . " 5500
5987. " " " " " 15000 " ........ . . 5500

These self-recording aneroid barometers are of great advantage in many cases where the bulk and weight of the usual barographs forbid their use.

The Pocket Barograph measures $49 \times 31 \times 13 /$ in. and weighs about one pound. The metal, morocco covered case has a glass inserted in the cover over the chart, for taking readings without opening the case.

The chart is вo ruled that it represents the time by half-hours, for 24 hours and the pressure in feet of altitude. The pen makes contact every two minutes

Notwithstanding its small size the Pocket Barograph is a reliable instrument. It also indicates atmospheric changes, like other aneroids.


No. 5941.
5940. Barograph, small size; registering one week; from 28 in. to 30.5 in . atmospheric pressure by twentieths inches. Series of 5 vacuum boxes; cylinder 25 in . diameter by 23 in . high. In polished mahogany Case with bandle, hinged cover with glass.paneled front. With Charts for one year, and bottle of Ink
5941. do. do. but large size; series of 8 vacuum boxes, cylinder $3 \frac{4}{8} \mathrm{in}$. diameter by $3 \frac{5}{8}$ in. high . . . . ...... .5500
$5941 \mathrm{H}_{\text {_ Gimbal Hook for suspending Barograph from ceiling on }}$ shipboard


No, 5942.
5942 Thermograph, registering one week; from 0 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit by 2 degrees; cylinder $2 \frac{8}{8} \mathrm{in}$. diameter by 23 in. high. In weatherproof metal case with handle and glass-paneled front. With Charts for one year and bottle of Ink.

The curved tube outside of the case contains alcohol and is hermetically sealed. The alcohol expands and contracts under changes of temperature, thereby changing the curve of the tube, thus imparting motion to the recording lever.

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO. NEW YORK.



No. 5943.
5943. Hygrograph, registering one week; from 0 to 100 per cent. of moisture by single per cent. Cylinder $3 \frac{8}{8}$ in, diameter by 3 g i in . high. The sensitive hairs are protected by a wire cage. Instrument in weatherproof metal case with glass-paneled front and handle. With Charts for one year and bottle of Ink .
The sensitive member of this instrument expands and contracts under variations of hum recording mechanism.

## ANEMOMETERS.

Anemometers (Air Meters) are used for measuring the velocity of air currents in mines, sewers, public buildings, hospitals, tunnels, etc. They serve manifold and important sanitary and scientific purposes.

The fans (or vanes) must always face the current. The long hand registers feet on the large dial, while on the small dials hundreds, thousands, ten-thousands, etc., are successively registered. All our anemometers are provided with disconnector, which is thrown in or out of gear by a lever. In the Patent Self-Timing Anemometers (see page 452 ) the duration of registering is controlled automatically by clock work. The registered feet of velocity multiplied by the area of the air-passage in square fect give the volume of air in cubic feet.

These Anemometers are intended for Velocities up to 2,000 feet per minute.

5960. Improved Portable Air Meter, with disconnector, vane $2 h$ in. diam., registering to 1000 feet, in polished mahog. any Cas each
\$ 1950
5952.
do. do.
do. registering to $10,000,000$ feet, .

5953. Biram Anemometer, 3 in. diam., reading to 1000 feet, with disconnector, in polished Mahogany Case . each \& 1850
5957. do. 4 in, diam., reading to 1000 feet, do. " 1900
5958. do. 4 " $\quad$. $4 \quad$ " 100,000 " do. $\quad 2100$

5965. do. 6 . $\quad$. 4 " $10,000,000$ w do. $\quad$ " 3000

5468. Watch-pattern Anemometer, 2 in., registering to 1000 feet; nickel plated hunting case, with disconnector. The two covers, when open form a base for the instrument. In velvet lined morocco Case . . . . . . . . each

## SELF-TIMING ANEMOMETERS.

(Patented.)


No. 5958 T.
5953T. Biram Anemometer, Self-timing, 3 in. diam., reading to 1000 feet, with disconnector, in polished
mahogany Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 8350
5957 T. do. 4 in. diam., reading to 1000 feet, do. " 3400
5958 T. do. 4 " " " ${ }^{2} 100,000$ " do. ${ }^{2}$. 3600
5963 T. do. 6 " " " " 1000 " do. .. 3600

5965 T. do. 6 .. " ". " 10,000,000 " do. ." 4500
The self-timing anemometers are set to register by clock work, during a stated number of minutes up to six minutes (by half-minutes). After being placed in position they are started by means of a cord attached to the lever and they stop automatically when the set time has expired. They therefore register for a definite period of time, while in the old style of instruments the registering begins when the air current strikes the vanes and continnes until the disconnecting lever is shifted by hand.

## TESTING.

We have the best possible appliances for testing anemometers and furnish with each anemometer a table giving a number of comparisons. A much more complete table of this kind, covering the range of the instrument will be furnished to order. The price of such testing is according to the conditions of the test.

As we manufacture anemometers, we have the best facilities for repairing them, whether of our make or other


No. 5971.
5971. Registering Rain Gauge, zero-setting, metal case $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.
$\times 10 \frac{1}{2}$ in. high, records up to 12 inches of rainfall by 100 ths
inches. The copper receiver is of improved design . . . each $\$ 2600$

5980. Rain Gauge, Howard's model, simple construction, with graduate reading to $1 \frac{10}{5}$ in.
each \$ 500
5982.
5984.
do. Symon's model, with prongs to prevent tipping, with graduate reading to $\frac{1}{15}$ in.,. ...... . do.

Glaisher's model, a very reliable instrument, with graduate reading to $\frac{1}{100}$ in.,

850
Extra Graduates
each $\frac{\text { No. } 5980 \mathrm{G.}}{8.75}$
$\frac{5982 \mathrm{G} .}{.75}$ $\frac{5984 \mathrm{G} .}{100}$

## K \& E CURRENT METERS.

The use of the Current Meter is becoming of increasing importance for technical and scientific purposes. The construction of these instruments, as offered by us, presents a considerable progress and many improvements.

Current Meters are constructed either with graduated registering wheels or with electrical recording mechanism or with both these means of reading. They are mounted on a rod or are anchored (floating meters).

While meters with electrical recording device(Hasslacher's construction) can be used underall conditions, those with graduated recording wheels(Woltmann's construction) are adapted chiefly to shallow waters and medium and low velocities.

Of the various improvements we would mention the ball-bearings of the propeller axis. The balls are of a very hard nickel alloy and rust-proof. The ball-bearing in conjunction with the agate bearing of the pivot insures a hitherto unattained ease of motion. The wings of the propellers are on the plane of a true screwthread at a definite angle to the axis. The constant is therefore in a definite relation to the pitch, except at the very lowest velocities.

Current Meters should, whenever possible, be used attached to a rod, and should be used floating only when extreme depth or velocity make this mode of use necessary.

## A. CURRENT METERS WITH REGISTERING WHEELS.


6010. Current Meter, pocket size; two graduated wheels registering to 1000 revolutions. The registering wheels can be thrown into and held in gear by a string attached to a lever, or they can be released and stopped by means of a cam operated by two strings and attached to the frame. The instrument fits on a pole of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter. It can be taken apart and stored compactly in a morocco Case $9 \times 4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . .2 . . . . . .$. each $\$ 4550$
6012. Current Meter, medium size; propeller axis in ball and agate bearings encased in torpedo-shaped mantle; two graduated wheels registering to 1000 revolutions; improved arrangement for engaging and disengaging registering wheels ; detachable metal rudder $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 9$ in.; fits on a pole of 1 in . diameter. Two adjusting rings with clamp screw. Instrument in polished hardwood Case.

6014. Current Meter, large size; propeller axis in ball and agate bearings; two graduated wheels registering to 1000 revolutions; recording mechanism and axis enclosed in a metal case with glass panel ; continuous engaging and disengaging mechanism to recording wheels (one pull on the lever engages, the next pull disengages the gearing and so on alternately). Metal rudder $4_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 12$ in.; instrument fits on a pole of 1 in . diameter. Pulley for top of pole, with clamping device for raising and lowering instrument, sights for determining the direction of the instrument. Instrument in polished hardwood Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each
B. CURRENT METERS WITH ELECTRICAL RECORDING APPARATUS.


No. 6018 .
6018. Electric Current Meter, pocket size, propeller $21 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. diam.. propeller axis in agate bearings. Electrical contact for every 50 revolutions, metal rudder about $3 \times 7$ in. Instrument fits on a pole of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter. In polished hardwood Case. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 8750

For Accessories see page 457.


No. 6020.
6020. Electrical Current Meter, small size; propeller axis in ball and agate bearings in torpedo-shaped metal case. Contact for every 25 revolutions. Metal rudder $3 \frac{3}{4} \times 9 \mathrm{in}$. Instrument fits on a pole of 1 in . diameter; two adjusting rings with clamp screws. In polished hardwood Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . . . . . . . each 86500

6022. Electrical Current Meter, medium size; propeller axis in ball and agate bearings, contact for single and for every 20 revolutions; propeller axis and contacts in torpedoshaped metal case. Metal rudder $4 \frac{3}{3} \times 12 \mathrm{in}$. Instrument fits on a pole of 1 in . diameter. Pulley for top of pole for raising and lowering the instrument; clamping sleeve with set screw, with sights. The torpedo-shaped body of this instrument carrying the propeller axis and contacts, can be unscrewed and attached to a large metal rudder, thus forming a Floating Current Meter (see No. 6023.) Instrument in polished hardwood Case ... each \$ 13650

## C. FLOAT FOR CURRENT



No. 6023 .

6023. Brass Float with Rudder, with Hooks for suspending and anchoring, for Meter No. 6022, in hardwood Case . . each $\$ 4000$

## 1). Current Meter with Graduated Recording Wheels and Electrical Recording Apparatus.


6024. New Universal Current Meter; propeller axis in ball and agate bearings; two graduated gear wheels registering to 1000 revolutions, with a continuous engaging and disengaging mechanism (see No. 6014). Contacts for single and for every 25 revolutions; all gear wheels, propeller axis and contacts are in metal case with glass panel. Metal rudder $4 \frac{1}{4} \times 12 \mathrm{in}$. Instrument fits on a pole of 1 in . diameter, with pulley and clamping arrangement, with sights. In polished hardwood Case . . each \$ 17000

## ACCESSORIES FOR CURRENT METERS.

6028 A. Iron Tubing, galvanized, not graduated . . . . . . . per foot 820
6028 B. Brass Tubing, seamless 50
6028 C. Steel Tubing, ..... 35
6028 D . Graduating any of above Tubing in feet and 10 ths $\mathrm{ft} .$. . ..... 50
6028 E. Guide-bar, attached to Tubing for Nos. 6014, 6022, 6024 ..... 150
6028 F. Screw-joint (on tubing) ..... 2 50
6028 G. Steel point ..... 00
6028 H. Base-plate ..... 75

These tubings are made to order only and can be furnished in any length up to 12 feet, plain or graduated. For convenience of carrying we alko make them in sections with screw joints. The tubing for Current Meters No 6014, 6022 and fices can be provided with a guide-bar to prevent the instrument from revolving on the tube when raising and lowering it by means of the cable. The prices for tubings and their attachments are given separately to facilitate selection.


6028 L. Electric Register, 2 dials registering up to 10000 revolutions in polished mahogany Case $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \frac{1}{4} \times 3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$, with switch, each $\$ 5500$
6028 N. Electric Bell75
6028 O. Dry Cells ..... 25
6028 P. Electric Register, Bell and 4 Dry Cells in hardwood Case " ..... 6200
6028 R. Electric Bell and 2 Dry Cells, in hardwood Case ..... 350
6028 S . Insulated Copper Wire, per foot ..... 086028 T. Lead weight, about 75 lbs ., with chain for anchoring No.6028, each 1000

# BOYDEN'S HOOK GAUGE 



No. 6050.
6050. Boyden's Hook Gauge, mahogany, boxwood facing, brass mountings . .................... each $\$ 2000$
Boyden's Hook Gange for ascertaining the depth of water runniug over a dam, weir, etc., consists of a scale 2 ft . long, graduated to 100 ths ft . and sliding in the groove of 'a frame, which carries also the vernier reading 1000ths ft. To the lower end of this sliding scale is attached a brass hook with a fine point, while the top end is provided with a micrometer screw.

SELF-REGISTERING TIDE GAUGE.
(C. \& G. SURVEY MODEL.)


No. 6061.
B061. Self-registering Tide Gauge, as made by us for the U. S Coast \& Geodetic Survey, brass cylinder $13 \frac{1}{4}$ in., 2 rollers for record paper, adjustable metal scale, 4 interchangeable brass pulleys, float with counterweight, 2 independent clocks, instrument complete in strong hardwood Box.
$\$ 25000$
This is a very correct and reliable instrument. The registering pencil derives its motion from one of the clocks and records the tide as well as the time, the latter by an interruption in its mark at every hour. The travel of the periphery of the cylinder is 1 inch per hour. The 4 palleys of different diameter (in the ratio 1:2:8:4) can be interchangeably attached to the end of the shaft carrying the pencil, so that the travel of the mechanism can be adapted to the extent of travel of the float.
6061 T. Record Paper for Self-Registering Tide Gauge (blank), per roll of 20 yards.

# GRADUATIONS AND NUMBERING <br> of <br> KEUFFEL \& ESSER C0'S. LEVELING RODS. 


6250.
reads to reent
100ths feet 1 centimet

6251.

6252-3.
reads to
100ths feet


6258.

6270
$6264 . \quad 6271$.
by vernier by vernier to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m}$. to 1000 th feet.

$6254-5$ 6260-1. 6262-3. 6267-8. 6269. by vernier $6267 \frac{1}{2}$. to pooth feet 6268 by vernier to 1000 the feet.
-"Copyrizht, 2804, by Keanfol
4 Esser Co"


6280.

by vernier by vernier
1000ths
feet.

6274.
by vernier to 1000ths feet.


6276$6277 \frac{1}{2}$. read to


KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO'S. LEVELING RODS.


SUPERIOR QUALITY.

## THE ONLY MEDAL

awarded for


## LEVELING RODS <br> was to

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER

 AT THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RAILWAY APPLLANCES, CHICAGO, 1883.


The Frisco Rods are very light and compact and can therefore be conveniently carried in railroad or trolley cars, in a buggy, etc., where rods of the usual pattern would be inconvenient to carry. Portability and light weight, compactness and short length when closed, make them desirable also for use in mines, in the woods or underbrush, or on obstructed ground.
6254. Philadelphia Rod, with Target, Vernier and Clamp, 7 feet
sliding out to 13 feet . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 1500
6255. do. but with Patent Rolling Angle Target. . 41600
6256. do. like No. 6254, but feet div. 10ths and 100ths, 41500
6257. do. " $4 \quad 6255$, " " 410 ths $\quad$ " 100 ths, " 1600
6258. do. 4 " 6254 , but metric, 2.2 meters slid- 10.41500
6260. Light Philadelphia Rod, with Target, Vernier and Clamp,
$6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, sliding out to 12 feet
1800
6261. do. but with Patent Rolling Angle Target . . . 41400
6262. do. like No. 6260, but feet div. 10ths and 100ths " 1300
6263. do. " " 6261, " w of 10ths 4100 ths " 1400
6264. do. " " 6260 , but metric, 2 meters sliding
6267. Mining Rod, with Target, Vernier and Clamp, 8 feet, sliding out to 5 feet, Target with slit. . . .

| $6267-\frac{1}{2}$ | do. | like No. 6267 , but feet div. 10ths and 100 ths | "s | 1200 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6268. | do. | like No. 6267, but 5 feet, sliding out to 9 feet | " | 1275 |
| $6268-\frac{1}{2}$ | do. | like No. 6268 , but feet div. 10ths and 100 ths | 4. | 1275 |

6268- $\frac{1}{2}$. do. like No. 6268, but feet div. 10ths and 100ths \& 1275
For illustrations of graduations see page 459.
For other Rods see next page.
For extra Targets, Patent Rolling Angle Targets and Rod Level, see pages 464, 465


For other Leveling rods see preceding pages.

6269. Mining Rod, Shropshire's patent, target with slit, vernier and clamp, 3.5 feet, sliding out to read 6 feet; graduations above first section are on self-winding metal band . . . . . each \$18 00
The graduations are continued from the lower section to the full height of the rod on a metal band supported on a self-winding spring reel at the upper end of the rod.

When the upper section is extended, the graduated metal band is drawn off its reel. thereby presenting consecutive eraduations and numbers at any extension, such as a rod of the usual construction presents only when extended to its full length. This rod is graduated to 100 ths feet and reads by vernier on the target to 1000 ths feet.
6270. New York Rod, Hardwood of light color, engine divided, with Target, Vernier and Clamp, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet
sliding out to 12 feet . . ....... each $\$ 1400$
6271. do. like No. 6270, but with Patent Rolling Angle Target . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
6272. do. like No. 6270, but metric, 2 meters sliding out to 8.7 meters
6274. Boston Rod, Mahogany, engine divided on boxwood, with Target, 2 Verniers, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet sliding out to 11 feet
6276. Telemeter Rod, self-reading, folding, with strong bronze hinge, 12 feet, folding to 6 feet, 2 fold. .
"
1200

 with Target, Vernier and Clamp, engine divided to inches and $\frac{1}{8}$ in., $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, sliding out to 10 feet . . . . . . . . . . . .
" $\quad 600$
6281. do. like 6280, but divided 10ths and 100ths feet ". 600
6284. Florida Rod, (in one piece), 10 feet, . . . . . . . . . . 800
6285.
do. " " " 12 ". .... . . .
6288. Cross Section Rod, 10 feet, graduated both sides in 10 ths
and 100 ths feet, pinewood, two spirit lev-
6288. Cross Section Rod, 10 feet, graduated both sides in 10 ths
and 100 ths feet, pinewood, two spirit levels, opening for the hand

1000 OR POCKET LEVELING RODS.


## RANGING POLES. <br> Metal

6290. Iron Tubular Ranging Poles, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, painted red and white alternately every foot, $6 \quad 8 \quad 8 \quad 10$ feet each $\$ 275 \quad 300 \quad 350$
6291. Steel Ranging Poles (solid), $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} \text { in. diameter, painted red }}$ and white alternately every foot, $6 \quad 8$ feet each \$ $275 \quad 300$

## Wood

6292. Ranging Poles of best seasoned wood, round, tapered, painted red and white alternately every foot,
feet
each $\$ 200 \quad 225 \quad 250$

6292S, Ranging Poles, Sectional, of best seasoned wood, round, in two sections, painted red and white alternately every foot. $8 \quad 10$ feet each \$ $\$ 00 \quad 350$
6293. Ranging Poles of best seasoned wood octagonal, tapered, painted red and white alternately every foot,

$$
\text { each } \$ 2 \begin{array}{cccc}
6 & 8 & 10 \\
& \text { feet } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Metric

6295. Ranging Poles, metric, of best seasoned wood, octagonal, tapered, painted red and white alternately every half-meter, $22 \frac{1}{2} \quad 3$ meters each \& $250 \quad 300 \quad 375$

## SEPARATE TARGETS

## For K. \& E. Co's. Leveling Rods.

6298. Target for heavy Philadelphia Rods . . . each $\$ 550$

6298 A . Target for light Philadelphia Rods . . . . 4 500
6298 B . Target for New York Rods . . . . . . . . . 500
In ordering extra Targets, please give exact cross section of the rod for which they are intended, and state how rod is graduated, or give its catalogue number.


6298C. Rolling Angle Target, Thompson's Patent, with K. \& E.
Co's. Patent Rollers for Philadelphia Rods . . . . . each \$ 600
6298D. do. do. for New York Rods . . . . . . . . .. 600

## In ordering these targets, please state for which rod they are wanted and give cross section.

This Leveling Fod Target is devised to insure the rod being held perpendicular to
the observer's line of sight, by giving him full control of its position and an efficient check upon a careless roiman.

The horizontal dividing line of the target is carried over two surfaces placedat right angles to each other, thus showing a continuous and unbroken line only when the rodis held vertical.

Besides presenting a greater bearing surface to the rod, this target is steadier than the ordinary form, and when combined with K. \& E. Co's. Patent Rollers, is the easiest to set, and the most convenient to shift. The rollers, with which the binding springs are provided, bear against the rod and enable the target to be moved up or down easily and without jerking, while they do not wear the rod but avoid scraping from the contact of the springs. Rods 6255, 6257, 6261, 6263 and 6271 in preceding list have these Patent Rolling Angle Targets.


## ROD LEVEL.

6299. Rod Level, brass, circular spirit level<br>1 in. diam. each $\$ 300$

This Rod Level is used for determining whether the rod is held perpendicular. The long angle plate insures proper contact when holding it to the rod, but it may be attached to the rod by means of a round-head screw for which there is a keyhole slot in the plate.

## STANDARD MEASURES.


These measures are made corresponding to the U. S. Standard Measures in the Bureau of Standards at Washington.
6360. U. S. St'd. Measure, of seasoned pinewood, faced with hardwood, brass bound ends; 5 feet 3 in ., divided in feet, the first foot in 10ths and 100ths, the last foot in inches in eighths, the last inch in 64ths in Case,
each 8700
6861. do. do. of seasoned pinewood, faced with hardwood, brass bound ends, 10 feet 3 in., divided in feet, the first foot in 10ths and 100ths, the last foot in inches and eighths, the last inch in 64ths, in Case .
6862. do. do. of iron, $\frac{a}{6}+\frac{10}{}$. 5 feet 3 in., divided like No. 6361, but the last $\frac{1}{10}$ foot in 1000ths of a foot, in Case 1500
6363. do. do. of iron, 10 feet 8 in., divided like No. 6362, in Case ................. 6364. do. do. $\quad$ meters, in Case brass, 1 meter, divided to milli6365. do. do, of brass, 1 yard, divided in feet, one end-inch in 64ths, the other end-inch in 100ths, in Case

## PLUMB BOBS.


8480. Fine Brass Plumb Bob, with steel point and screw cap,
about 6 ounces . . . . . . . . each $\$ 150$

which the line is wound and held by friction at any point of its length

250
6488. Plain Iron Plumb Bob, about 7 ounces . . . . . . . . . . 75
6489. Plain Brass do. steel point, screw cap, about 8 ounces " 100
6490. do. do. " " ${ }^{2}$ "

## SHEATHS FOR PLUMB BOBS.

6491 A. Sewed Leather Sheath, with belt loop for Plumb Bobs,
6 to $8 \mathrm{oz} . . . . . . . . . . .$. each $\$ 35$


PLUMB BOB CORD.
6496. Plumb Bob Cord, best linen, thin, medium or thick . . per yard \$ 02 6497. do. best braided silk

## STAKE TACKS. SPADS.



No. 6494.

6494. Stake Tacks, galvanized, tin box of 50 . . . . . . . . . . . . \& 10
6495. " " "

These tacks have an indentation in the surface of the head. to guide the point of the plumb bob in exactly indicating location.
6498. Surveying Spads, Montgomery's, steel, for suspending plumb bob from timbers in mines, tin box of 50 . . .

TREE CALIPERS.

4305. Tree Caliper, fine quality, hardwood, 18 inch, 1 clamp nut, each \& 315
4307. " " ${ }^{4}$.

These calipers are of light-colored hardwood, best workmanship, finely finished, beam graduated to 10 ths inches and plainly numbered. The arms are detachable for convenience in transportation. The stationary arm is held by brass clamp nuts with lock nut. The eye of the sliding arm is brass-lined all around.

TREE TAPE (Forester's tape).

7262. D. P. Conncll K \& E Steel Tree Tape, $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 50 ft ., one side 10 ths and 100 ths feet, other side in the proportion of circumference to diameter to feet, 10ths and 100ths, stout bent leather case, patent centre, long swiveling flush folding handle opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of case. Nickel plated mountings. Jointed anchor peg for fastening to tree. Graduations begin at end of line each

## INCREMENT BORER.



No. 4345.
4345. Increment Borer, tubular metal handle 7 in . nickelplated, each \$ 6 tH

The 3 in. hollow auger with square shank is of steel and with the steel plug-extractor is stored in the hollow handle, which is closed by screw caps. The Increment Borer (called "Zuwachsbohrer " by German foresters) serves to extract a plug of wood from the standing tree to determine its rate of growth.

## STEM ANALYSIS RULES.



No. 4348.
4347. Stem Analysis Rules, 12 in., brass, nickelplated, engine divided, one edge to 10ths inches, the other to 20ths inches
4348. Stem Analysis Rules, 12 in., like No. 4847 but with center-
ing pin on the 10ths inches edge
350

## TIMBER SCRIBES.



No. 4350 . 4352.
4350. Timber Scribe, wooden handle, small. ( 5 in. ) . . . . . . each $\$ 100$
4352. " " " $"$ large, ( 62 . 1 ) ...... " 125

HYPSOMETERS.


No. 4400.


No. 4402. 4404.
4400. Hypsometer (after Klaussner). brass, graduated surfaces
silvered, in wooden box $8 \times 23 \times 2 \frac{3}{8}$ inches . . . . each $\$ 2600$

This Hypsometer offers the advantage over most others that the total beight of the tree or other object can be read direct from one scale and that it does not require the adding of the readings above and below the observer's level. The weighted altitadescale is much steadier in the wind than a plumbbob.

It is particularly adapted in cases where necessity of haste or the roughness of country make the use of a tripod impracticable, although the results obtained are more accurate when using a tripod than without one.

This Hypsometer consists of a base rule ( 6 in . long), a hinged sighting rule and an altitude-scale held vertical by a weight. The base rule is graduated up to 60 equal parts, each part divided to halves, forming the distance scale. It carries a slide with index line, to which the weighted altitude-scale is attached. The altitude-scale is graduated to 50 equal parts, each part divided to halves. The graduations may be read as yards, meters, feet or in any other unit, depending on the unit adopted in measuring the base line (from observer to object). The slide of the altitude-scale is set on the distance scale to correspond to the measured base line. The sighting rule is hinged to the near end of the base rule, and like the base rule, has a hair-line sight at its further end. At the joint of these two rules is a revolvable peep-sight, which can be directed to either of the two hairlines by turning a milled disk. After sighting the base of the object along the base rule, the sighting rule is raised by means of a high pitch thumbscrew, until its hairline cuts the top of the object. The instrument has a jointed ferrule with clamp screw which is threaded to fit the regular photographer's tripod screw.
4402. Gimlet Support, for attaching hypsometer to a tree or post, hard wood cross piece (handle)
4404. Brass Ferrule, to fit gimlet support or staffhead . . . . . . . 100

For Jacob staff and Tripods see page 421.


No. 4411.
4410. Hypsometer $3 \frac{1}{4} \times 7 \mathrm{in}$, (after Faustmann), brass, graduated surface silvered, hinged mirror mounted in aluminum, folding sights, folding swiveling handle. In cloth covered pouch $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{8} \mathrm{in}$, with cover flap. With Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 1950$ 4410 S. Sole Leather Pouch for No. $4410, \ldots . .$. extra ". ... 200

This Hypsometer is provided with two scales : the scale of heights on the lower edge of the instrument and the scale of distances on the two edges of the groove in which the slide moves. The slide carries the plumbbob thread and has two reading lines marked I and II, corresponding to the two scales of distances also marked I and II. It is held in place by a spring. The plumbbob is stored in a small tabe at the back of the frame. The peep-hole and hairline sights and mirror ( $5 \% \times 1 / 4$ in) are binged to fold down. 4411. Brass Ferrule, to fit Gimlet Support, (No. 4402, p. 469).
or staffhead

For Jacob staff and Tripods see page 421 .

4412. Hypsometer (after Faustmann), like No. 4410, but of polished hardwood, graduations on white facing with protective coating, hinged mirror mounted in aluminum, folding sights. In cloth covered pouch $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. with cover flap. With Directions, each

## CLINOMETERS

FOR MEASURING HEIGHTS.


No. 4440 .

4442.
4440. Clinometer, mahogany frame with hinged cover, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in., silvered metal dial with cover glass. Graduated to percentage of angle to $100 \%$ each way (by $2 \%$ ), numbered at each $10 \%$, with a second row of reversed numbers for reading in the mirror in the lid while sighting. The pendulum is held by a spring, except when released by pressing a button on the reverse side of the frame, so that its observed position can be fixer and read on the scale after the sighting. The upper edge has a peep sight and sighting pin. . . ......... each \& 800
4442. Clinometer, mahogany frame $3 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in., silvered metal dial with cover glass. Graduated to percentage of angle to $100 \%$ each way (by $2 \%$ ), numbered at each $10 \%$. The top or bottom of the frame serve as fiducial edge and for sighting. The pendulum is held by a spring, except when released by pressing a button on the reverse side of the frame, so that its observed position can be fixed and read after the sighting

## TALLY SHEET HOLDERS.



No. 5724
5723. Tally Sheet Holder, for tally sheets $7 \times 10 \mathrm{in}$. . . . . . each $\$ 250$

5724 do. do. 4 " " $10 \times 12$ " ....... " 400
The frames are of hardwood. The hinged side is of brass and is held by a hook. They are provided with strap handle.

## PEDOMETERS.



No. 6905.
6900. Pedometer, watch pattern, nickel Case, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in., registering 12 miles by $\frac{1}{4}$ miles . . . . . . . . each $\$$

50
6901. do. do. registering 50 miles by 80 yards . 525

Pedometers No. 6900 and 6901 indicate the distance walked. The hand advances in proportion to the length of stride, and the instrument is adjustable by an easily accessible screw.
6905. Passometer, watch pattern, nickel case, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in., registering to 100,000 steps each
Passometer No. 6905 registers the number of steps walked and is not adjustable to length of stride. The distance walked can be computed from the number of steps registered.

## ODOMETERS.



No. 6910.

## 6910. Odometer of Brass, with silvered dials, in dustproof leather Case with Straps <br> each \$ 1500

The Odometer is attached to the spokes of a wheel near the bub. It registers the number of revolutions of the wheel up to 10,000 , and the distance traveled is determined by multiplying the circumference of the wheel by the number of revolutions which the dial indicates.


No. 6912.
6912. Bell Odometer, for wheels of $44,44 \frac{1}{2}, 46$ or 48 in. diameter, complete with attachments, record cards and directions . each
$\$ 500$
The Bell Odometer registers the distance traveled by vehicles of any description, and rings a small bell as each mile is passed. It keeps a record for 1600 miles and repeats. It is fastened to the sxle and is operated by a steel pin driven into the end of the hub, or by special attachmenta furnished for wire wheels. These attachments propel the mechanism of the Odometer with each revolution of the vehicle wheel.

There are 8 hands (indexes) on the dial: The red hand registers 1 mile by $40 t h$ of a mile, the yellow hand registers 40 miles by single miles, the blue hand registers 1600 miles by spaces of 40 miles. The completion of each mile is distinctly announced by one sharp stroke of a small bell in the instrument. The bell is a valuable feature, as the driveris enabled without eren looking at the Odometer to tell how far or how fast he is traveling.

## EXTRA FINE

## FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.

## We confine our stock to the finest and best quality of Field and Marine Glasses as only these are desirable and required for Engineering.

While not equal, either in size of field or in magnifying power, to the long terrestrial telescope or "spy glass", the ordinary field glass has several points in its favor as compared with the long telescope. It is extremely light, handy and compact, and slips easily into its small leather case, which constitutes sufficient protection even against severeshocks. It is trained and focused in a few seconds. Having only two separate optical elements in each barrel, viz:-a cemented objective and a cemented or single-lens erepiece, it is much less liable to get out of order than either the Spy Glass or the Prism Binocular with their 5 or more separate lenses or prisms. It is therefore par excellence the glass for field use, where very high magnification is rarely required and where handiness and the power to withstand rough usage are among the most essential qualities.

Our assortment of field glasses is selected with a view to satisfying all possible requirements, both for surveyors and general use, and all glasses are of the very best quality optically, giving excellent definition throughout their field of view.

In the choice of a fleld glass it is always advisable to select as low a magnifying power as possible. The higher the power of any glass the smaller will be the field of view, the greater the difficulty of keeping the glass steady, and the more noticeable and detrimental all atmospheric influences, such as heat radiation or haze. Also, as with the higher magnification, the light emanating from the object is spread out over a large area, the illuminating will suffer accordingly and the image will appear much less brilliant and distinct All these points render observations with a high-power glass much more difficult than with one of lower power.

Observers whose interpupillary distance deviates considerably from the normal, are advised to use glasses with adjustable eye-distance. The adjustment is made by means of a pair of hinges in the cross bars joining the two barrels of the fleld glass.


No. 6921.

6923.
6921. Field and Marine Glass, object glass 14 lines, power about 4 times, glass with shoulder cord, in stiff leather Sling Case, each $\$ 1150$ 6923. do. do. object glass 15 lines, power about 4 times, glass with shoulder cord in stiff leather Sling Case,


6925.
6924. Field and Marine Glass, object glass 15 lines, like No. 6923 but with sun shades each \$13 25 do. do. aluminum, covered with black morocco, object glass 15 lines, power about 4 times, glass with shoulder cord, in stiff leather Sling Case, ". $1^{*}$. 50
Engineers and others who use glasses frequently, will welcome these little Fiedd glasses. No bact-6925, which are of about the size of Opera glasses. They are specially adapted for the use of Engineers etc., have a large field, good light and good definftion and as much power as the older style large and heavy glasses. The low prices at which we are offering tham should not be taken as an indication of their quality.
6926. Field and Marine Glass, japanned and covered with morocco, object glass 21 lines, 8 lenses, two magnifying powers, about 3 and 5 times, with shoulder cord, in soft leather Sling Case with handle
. each \$ 1825
The two powers of this glass are produced by a movable compensating lens in the eyepiece, which drops into the field or out of it according to the position in which the glass is held. The upper cross-bar is marked "Far" and "Near". The magnifying power actually in use in each position is engraved on the upper cross bar.

In the glasses No. Bx2t to $693+$ inclusive, the focusing screw is independent of the telescoping arrangement, so that closing the glass and drawing the tubes out will not disturb the focus to which they have been adjusted by the foonsing screw.

6927. Field and Marine Glass, japanned and covered with morocco, object glass 24 lines, 8 lenses, magnifying power about $3 \frac{3}{4}$ times. The telescoping bar is independent of the focusing screw, as described above. In soft leather Sling Case,
The glass No. B9e7 represents a happy compromise between the magnifying power and the size of the field, as neither of these factors has been reduced at the expense of the other. This makes it particularly well adapted for a search glass and for general use.
6928. Field and Marine Glass, japanned and covered with morocco, with sun shades, object glass 17 lines, 6 lenses, magnifying power about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ times. The telescoping bar is independent of the focusing screw, as described on page 475. Glass with shoulder cord, in stiff leather Sling Case each \$17 25
6929. Field and Marine Glass, japanned and covered with morocco, like No. 6938, but object glass 19 lines, magnifying power about 6 times

6930. Field and Marine Glass, japanned and covered with moroceo, object glass 21 lines, 6 lenses, two magnifying powers, about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ and 6 times. The telescoping bar is independent of the focusing screw, as described on page 475. Glass with shoulder cord, in stiff leather Sling Case, . . ........... each \$ 2050

In glass No. 6930, the power is changed by a revolving cross-bar provided with a milled head. The central part of the bar, between the oculars, has separate faces marked to show which power is in use. The use of the independent telescoping arrangement is of course, limited to that power for which the focus has been adjusted.
6931. Field and Marine Glass, japanned and covered with morocco, with sun shade, object glass 19 lines, 6 lenses, magnifying power about 8 times. The telescoping bar is independent of the focusing screw, as described on page 475. Glass with shoulder cord, in stiff leather Sling Case (see cut of No. 6934 on opposite page)
each \$ 2100
6932. Field and Marine Glass, like No. 6981, but magnifying power about 10 times (see cut of No. 6934) 2300
6933. Field and Marine Glass, like No. 6931, but of aluminum, covered with moroces, power about 8 times, (see cut of No. 6934)


## No. 6834.

A984. Field and Marine Glass, like No. 6932, but of aluminum, covered with morocco, power about 10 times . . . each \$ 2775


No, 6935 $\frac{1}{2}$
6935. Field and Marine Glass, japanned and covered with morocco, with sun shades, object glass 21 lines, 6 lenses, magnifying power about 3 times, in stiff leather Sling Case . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ 1550
6935 $\frac{1}{2}$. Field and Marine Glass, like No. 6985, but object glass 24
lines

## MAGNIFYING GLASSES.



No. 6970.
6970. Reading Glasses, German Silver Rim, Black Handle, Best Quality.


## POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES

## MOUNTED IN METAL.


6975. Round, nickelplated frame, 1 lens, 1 in . ...... each \$ 70
6980. do. bronzed " 1 " 1 " ...... 4 40
6981. do. " " 2 " 1 ".....$\quad$ " 65
6982. do. ". " 3 " 1 ". ...... . . 100
6985. do. German silver ". 1 " 1 " ...... ." 75
6986. do. " $4 \quad$ " 2 " $^{2} \quad 1$ "......$\quad$. 100
6987. do. " 4 " 3 " 1 " ...... " 130

These glasses have a large, flat field and good magnifying power and are well adapted for reading graduations on Surveying Instruments. As they are mounted in metal they are more durable than those mounted in hard rubber. The mountings are non-magnetic.

# POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES <br> <br> MOUNTED IN RUBBER. 

 <br> <br> MOUNTED IN RUBBER.}


No. 7002.

7008.

7006. Round Pattern, 1 lens, $\frac{7}{1}$ " " . . . . . . 35
7007. do. 1 " 1 " " . . . . . . " 40
7008. do. 2 lenses, $\frac{7}{8}$ " " . . . . . . . 50
7010. do. 2 " 1 " 4 ...... ${ }^{2}$. 65
7012. do. 3 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ " 4 . . . . . 40
7013. do. 3 " 1 " $\quad$ " . . . . . 4.95


No. 7021.

7022.
7021. Pocket Magnifier, achromatic, in bronzed brass Frame, lens $\frac{8}{4}$ in., power about 5 times, a very fine glass with good definition, for examining ore, etc. . . . . . . each$\$ 650$
7082. do. do. do. but in brass cylinder Case " 795

No. 7023.


7024.
7029. Pocket Magnifier, achromatic, in bronzed brass frame, lens
$\frac{1}{4}$ in., power about 12 times, a glass of extra power, each \& 575
7024. do. do. do. lens $\frac{7}{\square}$ in., power about 5 times, " 450


$$
\text { No. } 7026 .
$$

7035. Coddington Lens, brass frame and handle, nickelplated,

|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{3}{4}$ | in. | each | $\$$ | 1 | 25 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7026. | do. | 4. | " | " | " | " | 1 | " | " | 1 | 40 |
| 7027. | do. | " | " | wooden handle | . | $1 \frac{1}{8}$ | . | . |  | 1 | 75 |

## THREAD COUNTERS.







TOOL MAKING.-FACTORIES, HOBOKEN, N. J

# K \& E MEASURING TAPES. 

(Patented and Patents pending.)
Manulactured by

## KEUFFEL \& ESSER CO.

These American-made tapes are recommended for their superiority in material, workmanship, accuracy and design. They are graduated according to the U. S. Standard of the National Bureau of Standards. Our Steel Tapes are standard at $62^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

K \& E IMPROVED CENTRE.
(Patented)


The K \& E Patent Centre with flush folding handle, as shown in cut, has a large drum with long handle crank which winds the tape quickly and easily and avoids the close coiling which injures the steel lines. A long, jointed swiveling handle pin, when closed, protrudes beyond the surface of the tape case, so that the handle crank can be thrown open by pressing the end of the handle pin from the reverse side.

## ADJUSTABLE CENTRES.

Patent pending.


Owing to wear, the nice adjustment of the cent:c of a tape suffers in time, resulting in difficulties when winding or unwinding the tape. All K \& E Measuring Tapes are now made with Adjustable Centres, allowing readjustment for wear in the centre and giving just the friction desired.

## KECO FINISH.

By this name we designate the superior finish which we now put on all our steel tape lines. It produces a dense, even black tape line with brilliant bright steel graduations and figures. The Keco finish wears well, guards against rusting and obviates the necessity of greasing the line to protect it.

## EXTRA-LONG TAPES.

We list our tapes in lengths up to 100 feet. If they are wanted of greater length, we make them to order in any of our styles with suitable cases or reels. For lengths beyond 100 feet, the Flat Wire Tapes and the Band chains (page $503 \& \mathrm{cc}$.) are generally preferred.

## SUBDIVISIONS.

Steel Tapes in $10^{\text {ths }}$ have the foot graduated into 10 parts and each $\frac{1}{10}$ again into 10 parts, making the ultimate graduation $\frac{10}{100}$ foot.
Steel Tapes in 12 ths have the foot graduated into inches ( $\frac{1}{12}$ foot) and each inch into eighths, making the ultimate graduation $\frac{1}{\square}$ inch, except the Liliput, Midget, Dwarf and Mechanic's which are graduated to $\frac{1}{10}$ inch.
Steel Tapes in Metric measure are graduated to half-centimeters, the first decimeter to millimeters.
Woven Tapes in $10^{\text {ths }}$ have the foot graduated into 10 parts and each $\frac{1}{10}$ into halves, making the ultimate graduation half-tenths of a foot, except the Piccolo which is graduated to $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ foot.
Woven Tapes in 12 ths have the foot graduated into inches ( $\frac{1}{1}$ foot) and the inches into halves, making the ultimate graduation half-inch, except the Piccolo $\frac{1}{1}$ inch.
Woven Tapes in Metric measure are graduated to half-centimeters throughout, except Favorite Tapes to centimeters.
Spring Winding Steel Pocket Tapes are graduated into inches in sixteenths up to 6 feet lengths; longer tapes are in feet, inches and sixteenths, or feet in tenths and 100 ths; Metric to millimeters throughout.
Tip Top Tapes are graduated into inches in sixteenths, except Nos. 7713 T. F. and $7723 \mathrm{~T} . \mathrm{F}$. which are in feet, inches and sixteenths; Metric to millimeters throughout.

On Steel Tapes on which the measurement begins "on the line " it begins $1 / 10$ or $1 / 12$ foot respectively from the end of the line.

## OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON.

We can furnish any of the $\mathbf{K} \& \mathbf{E}$ Steel Tapes the graduations of which begin on the line, with Certificate of Comparison of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington. The following prices for comparing consist of the Bureau's fee and the transportation charges to and from Washington.
Comparing total length up to 100 feet or 50 meters * 125
" " " ". 200 feet or 100 meters (including the 100 feet or 50 M . division).

175
Comparing total length up to 300 feet (including the 100 and 200 feet divisions).

225
Comparing any further subdivision . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each 10
The above prices are for comparing tapes supported throughout their entire length. For comparing tapes supported at intervals, an additional charge of 50 cts . will be made for each 100 feet or 50 meters of length.

The National Bureau of Standards furnishes a certificate, stating among other data, the temperature at which comparison was made, the tension at which tape was compared, and the length corrected for the standard temperature of $62^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

No certificate is furnished, unless the terminals of the measurement are on the line, i.e., not on the handle or end-ring.

## K \& E STEEL TAPES WITH THERMOMETER SCALE.



Ending of 100 foot tape with Thermometer scale. Actual size.
F.S. Patent Thermometer Scale on 50 or 100 foot tape, . . . . extra $\$ 100$


#### Abstract

As a means of obtaining additional accuracy and uniformity in measuring we recommend steel tapes with thermometer scale. This scale, which is numbered to correspond to the Fahrenheit thermometer, takes the place of the terminal so foot or 100 foot mark. At $69^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, at which the $\mathbf{K}$ \& $\mathbf{E}$ tapes are standard, the thermometer reading will coincide with the terminal mark of the tape graduation. At any other temperature it wall be on the thermometer scale: For instance, at $80^{\circ}$ the terminal mark will be at the graduation numbered 80 on the thermometer scale, at 200 it will be at the graduation numbered 20 , etc. etc. The 50 or 100 feet point should therefore be read at that mark on the thermometer scale which corresponds to the thermometer reading at the time of taking the measurement. The above cut, which is actual size, will show how important it is for exact measuring to make this correction for temperature, as the variation in 100 feet between $90^{\circ}$ + and $20^{\circ}$-is about . 08 feet. (The fig. "y" in the cut is the 9 th tenth of the last foot of a 100 toot tape)

This scale can not be applied to Liliput, Midget, Dwarf. Home or Armor Tapes nor to tapes less than one-quarter inch wide, nor to Bandchains


## K \& E STEEL TAPES WITH STATED TENSION.

T.E. Determining the tension, and etching it on the line, extra . . . \$ 100

To secure uniformity in measurements we etch on any of our steel tapes (except Liliput, Midget, Dwarf, Home and Armor) the tension (in pounds) at which the tape is standard at $62^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. when supported for its entire length, and also when supported by its ends only.

## SEPARATE STEEL LINES. RE-FILLS.



## NICKELPLATING STEEL TAPE LINES.

We are prepared to furnish our steel tape lines nickelplated in the best and most durable manner (for protection against rust) at the following extra charge :

| Length in leet, | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| each | 8 | 90 | 100 | 150 | 175 | 175 |

## REPAIRING TAPES.

We promptly attend to any repairs on steel or woven tapes and execute them in the most approved manner at moderate charge.

## K \& E MENDING OUTFIT.

No. 7096.

## Outfit for mending tapes in the field.

This outfit consists of one rivet set, one punching pliers, one riveting hammer, one end-nippers, one pair shears, one anvil, one centre punch (for beavy band chains, to be used preliminary to the punching pliers) one threesquare file. It is put up in a sewed leather case $5 \times 7 \frac{1}{4}$ in., with carrying strap and weighs complete about 30 ounces. In the case is a separate pouch with rivets and sleeves for flat wire tapes.

With this outfit all kinds of measuring tapes can be quickly and durably repaired in the field. The Flat Wire Tapes, for which we furnish clamping sleeves, are first notched by the three-square file and the sleeves are pressed into the notches by the end-nippers. This makes a strong joint.
7096. K \& E Tape Mending Kit, in sewed Leather Sling Case, with rivets and metal sleeves . . . . . . . . . each

## TAPE MENDING TOOL.



No. 7093.
7098. Tape Mending Tool combined cutter and riveter, a light and convenient tool for quickly repairing tapes in the field.

$$
\text { Tool, with } 1000 \text { eyelets ( } 500 \text { each of two sizes) . . . . . . . . } \$ 400
$$

Extra eyelets ( 500 in a package) . . . . . . . . . . . per mille 125


## Please order by number.

Stewnit $<\&$ E Steel Tapes, $1 / 2$ in. wide, patent brass frame, patent centre, long swiveling flush folding handle opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of frame. Frame and all mountings nickelplated. Graduations begin on the line.


OlOaOison K \& E Steel Tapes, $5 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. wide, Paine's pattern, patent uruss trame, large centre, long swiveling flush folding handle opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of frame. Frame and all mountings nickelplated. Two handles for tape line. Graduations begin at erd of line.


For Patent Thermometer Scale, Etching Tension on Line,


For Patent Thermometer scale, Etching Tensionon Line,

# K \& E BRONZE TAPES. 

(Special Bronze Alloy)

## RUST PROOF.



## Please order by number.

K \& E Bronze Tape, $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ in. wide, on patent brass frame, large centre with long folding handle, frame and all mountings nickelplated. Graduations begin on the line.

|  | Length in feet. | 50 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 ths of feet | N | 7387D | 7389 D |
| 12 ths of feet. | . . . ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 7387 T | 7389 T |
|  | each | 75 | 1825 |

The Bronze Tapes are intended for use in salt or fresh water, mine waters, on board ship, \&c. The lines are heavy bronze ribbon and the graduations are sharp and easily read.

Bronze Tapes in other measures or of other lengths made to order.


For Patent Thermometer Scale
Etching Tension on Line,


Oolumifiv K \& E Steel Tapes, $1 / 2$ in. wide, stout bent leather case, patent centre, long swiveling flush folding handle, opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of case. Nickelplated mountings. Graduations begin at end of line.


## K \& E STEEL TAPES.



Connclf K \& E Steel Tapes, $3 / 8$ in. wide, stout bent leather case, patent centre, long swiveling flush folding handle, opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of case. Nickelplated mountings. Graduations begin at outside end of ring,



For Tree Tape No. 7262 P. (circumference and diameter tape) see page 467.

For Patent Thermometer Scale,

## K \& E STEEL TAPES.



Lifiphit K \& E steel Tapes, $1 / 4$ in, wide, stout bent leather case, patent centre, long swiveling flush folding handle, opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of case. Nickelplated mountings. Graduations begin at outside end of ring.


The Liliput Steel Tape is warranted to be of the same Erade, workmanship and accuracy as the other $\mathbf{K} \& \mathbf{E}$ steel Tapes. It is made very compact and light and is thereforesuitableand convenient for the pocket. It is a durable tape andwill wear well.


Ohenssclact K \& E Steel Tapes, $5 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. wide, Paine's pattern, stout bent leather case, patent centre, long swiveling flush folding handle opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of case. Two handles for tape line. Nickelplated mountings. Graduations begin at end of line.

|  | Length in feet; | 50 | 66 | 75 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| toths of feet . | . . . . | No. 7292 D | 7293 D | $7294 D$ | 72950 |
| 12ths " " | each | $\approx 750$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7293 T \\ & 955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7294 T \\ & 10880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7295 \\ & 1540 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metric (one side only) | Length in Meters, | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \mathrm{Noo} .7292 M \\ 8750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 7293 M \\ 955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 5} \\ 7294 M \\ 1180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 7295 M \\ 1340 \end{gathered}$ |

The Rensselaer is an extra-fine stout heavy tape.

For Patent Thermometer Scale, Etching Tension on Line, Nickelplating Tape Lines, see page 483


K \& E STEEL TAPES.


OOcw $3601 \mathrm{~V} \boldsymbol{K}$ \& E Steel Tapes, $3 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. wide, Paine's pattern, strong steel case, large centre with long folding handle. Two handles for tape line. Case and mountings nickelplated. Graduations begin at end of line.

Please order by number.

$$
\text { Length in feet. } 50
$$

100


The New York Tape is an extra-narrow full divided tape, and is of heavy tough steel ribbon, so that it has good wearing qualities. It is intended specially for the ase of Survesors who require a strong tape which offers the least resistance to the wind.

For Nickelplating Tape Lines see page 483.

# K \& E STEEL TAPES. 



HOME K \& E Steel Tapes, $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. wide, stout bent leather case, large centre, long folding handle. Nickelplated mountings. Graduations begin at outside end of ring.

| Please order by number. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length in teet, 25 | 33 | 50 | 66 | 75 | 100 |
| 10ths of feet . . . No. 7350 D | 7351 D | 7352 1 | 73532 | 7354] | 7355 I |
| 12 ths ." ". . 7350 T | 7351 T | 7352 T | 7353 T | 7354 T | 73557 |
| each \& 320 | 840 | 3.90 | 485 | 510 | 660 |
| Length in Meters, | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| Metric (one side only) . . . N | No. 7351 M | 7352 M | 7353 M | 7354 M | 7355 M |
| each | \$ 340 | 890 | 485 | 585 | 660 |
| Metric, other side 12 ths of feet | No. 73517 M | r 7352 TM | 7353 TM | 7354 TM | 73557 M |
| each | \$ 405 | 485 | 615 | 730 | 850 |

The Home and Armor K \& E Steel Tapes are intended to supersede the woven tapes which on account of their low price are often used where a more reliable tape ought to be employed. They are of best quality steel and accurately graduated. The neat sewed leather case of the Home Tape is convenient to use and to carry in the pocket.

For Nickelplating Tape Lines, see page 483.

## K \& E STEEL TAPES.



ARMOR K \& E Steel Tapes, $3 / 8$ in, wide, strong steel case, large centre with long folding handle. Case and mountings nickelplated. Gradustions begin at outside end of ring.

Please order by number.

| Length in feet. | 25 | 33 | 50 | 66 | 75 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ of feet. | No. 7370 D | 7371 D | 7372 D | 7373 D | $7374 D$ | 7375 ll |
| 12the is 4 | 7370 T | 7371 T | $7372 T$ | $7373 T$ | 7374 T | $7375 T$ |
| each | 8270 | 290 | 380 | 415 | 485 | 560 |
| Length in M | Meters. | 0 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| Metric (one side only) . . | - No. | $71 . M$ | 7372M | 7373 M | $7374 M$ | 7375 M |
|  | each \$ |  | 380 | 415 | 500 | 560 |
| Metric, other side 12 ths of fe | feet No. | 371 TM | 7372 TM | 7373 TM | 7374 TM | 7375 TM |
|  | each | 355 | 430 | 540 | 645 | 755 |

The strong steel case of the Armor tape, a steel tape intended chiefly for Mechanic's use, will wear well even if knocked about or otherwise roughly nsed. (See also notice on page 494.)

For Nickelplating Tape Lines, see page 483.


MIDGET K \& E Steel Tapes, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, stout bent leather case, large centre, long folding handle. Nickelplated mountings. Graduations begin at outside end of ring.


The Midget Steel Tape meets the increasing demand for an accurate and durable steel tape of convenient size for the pocket at a low price. It is similar to the Liliput but has a plain centre, like the Home Tape.


Please order bv number.

DWARF K \& E Steel Tape, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. wide, strong steel case, large centre, long folding handle. Case and Mountings nickelplated. Graduations begin at outside end of ring.


The Dwarf Steel Tape is an accurate and durable tape. The case is of steel and will stand much wear and rough usage. It is similar to the Armor tape, but of pocket size.

For Nickelplating Tape Lines, see page 483.

## HANDLES FOR TAPES.



For Paine's Pattern Tapes.


No. 7390.
No, 7396.

7390. Plain Brass Handles,
each \$ 25
7392. do. do. but large oval ring (as shown in cut of No. 7396)
7394. Compensatory Handles for 50 foot tapes $\frac{8}{18} \mathrm{in}$. wide . pair 200 7396 . do. do. " 100 " ${ }^{2} \frac{5}{16}$ in, wide. . " 200 A pair of Compensatory Handles consists of one compensatory handle as illustrated under No. 7996 and one large plain handle, No. 7392.

In ordering please state for which tapes the handles are wanted.

## TENSION HANDLES.

## For Engineer's Steel Tapes.

These tension handles form a very valuable addition to a tape, as they enable the user to apply exactly the tension at which the tape is standard. They are recommended also for use with the fine narrow tapes (page 503 , etc.)


No. 7400 .

7400 Tension Handle, brass, nickelplated, indicating tension up to 10 lbs., reading by half-pounds ....... each $\$ 250$
7402. Tension Handle like No. 7400, but indicating tension up
to 20 lbs ., reading by half-pounds

7404. Tension Handles, brass, nickelplated........... each \$200 7406. do. do. like No.7404, but with spirit level . . . is 400

Tension Handles No. 7404 and 7406 must be marked for the individual tape, with which they are to be used. They must therefore be ordered WITH THE TAPE.

## METALLIC (WOVEN) TAPES.

All and any woven tapes of any make, are liable to stretoh or ghrink. Woven tapes should therefore not be used when exact measureMENTS ARE REQUIRED, WITHOUT CONSTANT ATTENTION TO THEIR CONDITION BY comparison with a standard steel tape. Any of the K \& E Steel Tapes WILL ANSWER THIS PURPOSE, AS THEY ARE MADE AOCORDING TO THE U. B. STANDARD of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington.

## EXCELSIOR MEASURING TAPES.

WARD'S PATENT ENGINEER'S TAPE.

7410. Excelsior Engineer's Tapes, Ward's Patent, 50 feet. of same quality as No. 7442 ,(page 500 ) in bent leather case, with folding handle, all mountings nickelplated, graduated for single-track road-bed, with

$$
\text { Directions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each \$ } 325
$$

7411. Like No. 7410,but graduated for double-track road-bed . . " 325

This is a metallic tape in best bent leather case. One side of the tape is marked in feet and tenths, as for ordinary measurements, while the other side is marked in a special manner for setting Slope Stakes or for finding the centre from the Slope Stakes, after the Centre Stake has been removed.

A pamphlet, How to Set Slope Stakes. giving full particulars of the method of using them is supplied with each one of these Tapes.

## K \& E METALLIC TAPES.



## Soanvoif $\boldsymbol{S}$ \& E Metallic Tapes, $5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. wide, stout bent leather case,

 patent centre, long flush folding handle, opened by pushing handle pin from opposite side of case, all mountings nickelplated; line interwoven with metal, leather re-enforced end. Graduations begin at outside end of ring.| Length in feet, |  |  | Please order by |  |  |  | 75 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 25 | 33 | 50 | 66 |  |  |
| $10^{\text {the }}$ | of feet | . | . 7420 J | 742111 | 7422 D | 7423 ] | $7424 D$ | 7425 D |
| $12^{\text {ths }}$ | 4 | . . | 7420 T | 7421 T | $7422 T$ | 7423 T | $7424 T$ | 7425 T |
|  |  | each | 8195 | 225 | 275 | 305 | 335 | 410 |
| 10ths of feet and Links, No. 7420 DL |  |  |  | 7421 DL | 7422 DL | 7423 DL | 7424 DL | 7425 DL |
| 12 ths | a 4 | " " | 7420 TL | 7421 TL | 7422 TL | 7423 TL | $7424 T L$ | 7425 TL |
|  | each |  | 8205 | 235 | 285 | 825 | 350 | 440 |
| Length in Meters. |  |  |  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| Metric (one side only). |  |  | . . No | $7421 . \mathrm{M}$ | 7422 M | 7423.M | 7424M | 7425 M |
|  |  |  | each | 225 | 275 | 305 | 860 | 410 |
| Metric, other side $12{ }^{\text {th }}$ |  |  | of feet No. | 7421 TM | 7422 TM | 7423 TM | 7424 TM | 7425 TM |
|  |  |  | each | 235 | 285 | 325 | 880 | 440 |

For lines (without case) see page 500.

## K \& E METALLIC TAPES.



Wantmonth $\mathcal{W}$ \& E Metallic Tapes, $5 / 8$ in. wide, stout bent leather case, long folding handle, all mountings nickelplated, line interwoven with metal, leather re-enforced end. Graduations begin at outside end of ring.

| Length in feet | 25 | 33 | - | 6 | 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 ths of feet. | 7440 D | 7441 D | 7442 D | 7443 D | 444 $D$ | 7445 |
| 12ths " " . each | $\begin{gathered} 7440 T \\ \$ 165 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7441 T \\ 195 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7442 T \\ 245 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7443 T \\ 275 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7444 T \\ & 305 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 10ths of feet and Links <br> 12ths . each | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } 7440 \mathrm{DL} \\ 874407 \mathrm{Z} \\ 8175 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7441 D L \\ & 7441 T T L \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7442 D L \\ & 7442 T L \\ & 255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7443 D L \\ 7443 T J \\ 295 \end{gathered}$ | 7444 DL <br> $7444 T L$ <br> 325 | $7445 \mathrm{DL}$ <br> 7445 TL 410 |
|  | gth in Meters | 10 | 15 | 20 | 5 |  |
| ly) | each | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 7441 \mathrm{M} \\ & \text { © } 195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7442 M \\ 245 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7443 M \\ 275 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7444, M \\ 335 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7445 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |
| et and | eac | $\stackrel{\text { ¢0. }}{8} \stackrel{7417}{205}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7442 T M \\ 255 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7443 T M \\ 295 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7444 T M \\ 355 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7445 T \\ 4 \end{array}$ |

K \& E METALLIC LINES WITHOUT CASES. (RE-FILLS.)


## K \& E METALLIC TAPES.



Please order by number.

Siccolo K \& E Metallic Tapes, $3 / 8$ in, wide, stout bent leather case, large centre, long folding landle, all mountings nickelplated, line interwoven with metal, end re-enforced with leather.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Length in feet, } \quad 2 \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{25}{8} \text { in., } 4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz} . \quad 3 \frac{3}{\mathrm{E}} \times \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in} ., 8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz} .
\end{aligned}
$$

10ths of feet
12ths ". " (inches in eighths)

| No. 7480 D | 7482 D |
| :---: | :---: |
| $7480 T$ | $7482 T$ |
| 155 | 200 |

Length in Meters, 10
200

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
10 & 15 \\
\text { No. } 741 M & 7482 M \\
\text { each, } \$ 170 & 200
\end{array}
$$

The Piccolo Metallic Tape is warranted to be of the same grade and workmanship as the other $\mathbf{K} \& \mathbf{E}$ Metallic Tapes. It differs from them only in size and weight, being very compact and light and therefore suitable and convenient for the pocket. It is a strong tape and will wear well.

## THE POPULAR LINEN TAPES.



Please order by number.

THE POPULAR Linen Tapes, $5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. wide, substantial bent leather case, flat folding handle, all mountings nickelplated. Graduations begin at end of ring.


The POPULAR is a low-priced well made linen tape in stout bent leather case with durable centre and handle. The line is of the width and finish of our metallic tapes, heavily coated and has a leather re-enforced end.

# K \& E FINE FLAT STEEL WIRE TAPES 

FOR

CITY, MINE, BRIDGE AND RAILROAD ENGINEERING.

CITY ENGINEERS' STANDARD TAPE. (Not Sub-Divided.)


No. 7600
7600. City Engineer's Standard Tape, sin. wide, 50 ft ., with improved spring balance adjustable for temperature, with level and thermometer, two nickelplated handles on folding brass reel No. 7650 B . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 1800$
7601. City Engineer's Standard Tape, like No. 7600, but 100 ft . .
2100
7605 . do. do. do. like No. 7600 , but 25 meters ". 2100

The spring balance consists of two telescoping brass tubes connected by a strong spring; the inner tube carries the spirit level and tension mark, and the outer one carries the thermometer which is protected by a revolving semi-tubular ovver. A linurled clamping ring encircles the outer tube; in it is cut a V-shape groove representing the end mark of the measure. The spring balance up to the groove in the ring is INCLUDED IN THE MEASURE. On the outer tube is engraved the temperature scale, which compensates expansion and contraction and is marked with the corresponding degrees Fabrenheit. Correction for temperature, i e, allowance for contraction and expansion is made by adjusting the clamping ring on the temperature scale to the degree indicated by the thermometer. The starting point is marked by another V-shape groove in a brass plate at the other end of the tape. There are no intermediate graduations on this tape, and the tension and temperature corrections apply to its entire length only.

## DIRECTIONS.

To use this tape, adjust the clamping ring according to the temperature as read on the thermometer then bring the V-shape zero groove in the brass lug at the other end of the line exactly over the starting point by means of a suspended plumb-bob; pull the telescoping handle until the tension marks coincide, and bring the tape into a horizontal plane by means of the spirit level. A second plumb-bob suspended from the V-shape groove on the spring balance will then indicate the terminal point on the ground.

## K \& E FLAT WIRE TAPES, GRADUATED.

These tapes are made of the best and toughest flexible steel-ribbon, carefully tempered to prevent breaking or kinking. They are graduated according to the standard of the National Bureau of Standards and are correct at $62^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit.

## FLAT WIRE TAPES WITH ETCHED GRADUATIONS.



## Etched graduations of No. T607.

7607. Flat Wire Tapes, $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$. wide, graduated at every foot, end-foot to 10ths. The graduations are etched in a new manner, which insures their durability in rough work (for reels see page 505 ). They can be furnished in any length up to 500 feet; 2 nickelplated detachable handles. 100 feet

Each additional 100 feet .

## Graduated throughout, feet to 100ths:

The following tapes can be made in any length up to 1000 feet, without joints. We furnish, if so ordered, a certificate giving the temperature and the tension at which the tape agrees with our standard (a fac-simile of the standard of the National Bureau of Standards) when the tape is supported over its entire length and when it is suspended from its ends. The charge for a certificate of comparison will be according to the conditions of the test. (See also page 482.)
7608. Flat Wire Tapes, $\frac{1}{5} \mathrm{in}$. wide, etched to 10ths and 100 ths ft .,
black line, bright numbers and graduations, 2 nickelplated
detachable handles (for reels see page 505 ). 100 feet $\ldots 750$

Each additional 100 ft ., same graduation . . . . . . . . 650
7609. Like No. 7608, but nickelplated . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 925

Each additional 100 ft ., same graduation . . . . . . . . 825

FLAT WIRE TAPES GRADUATED ON CLAMPED SLEEVES.


Graduations on sleeves.
Our Fine Flat Wire Steel Tapes with brass sleeves are of the most improved device. The sleeves are firmly clamped (or clamped and soldered) and are notched exactly opposite the graduation for the exact locating of the plumb-bob line. The ends of the sleeves are beveled to prevent their catching on obstructions when measuring, or on each other when winding or unwinding the tape.
7610. Flat Wire Tapes, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, black line, graduated on clamped
brass sleeves, 2 nickelplated detachable handles, (for reels
see page 505. .) Graduated every foot, 100 feet ...... $\$ 700$

7610 B. Graduated every 3 feet, 99 feet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
Each additional 99 feet, same graduation . . . . . . . . 500
7610 D. Graduated every 5 feet, 100 feet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
Each additional 100 feet, same graduation. . . . . . . . 400
7610 F. Graduated every 10 feet, 100 feet . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300
Each additional 100 feet, same graduation. . . . . . . . 200
7610 H . Graduated every 25 feet, 100 feet . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
Each additional 100 feet, same graduation . . . . . . . 150
Reels are listed separately (see page 505,) and are not included in the price of these tapes.

For other Flat Wire Tapes see next page.

Fine flat wire tapes graduated in Links, Vara, or other measure furnished to order at short notice.
7610 K . First 3 ft . graduated on brass sleeves to single feet ..... $\$ 50$
 ..... 75
 ..... 100
 ..... 100
7610 T . " foot graduated on brass sleeves to 10 ths of feet ..... 100
7610 V . " foot etched to 10 ths and 100 ths feet ..... 50
7610 W . White plating, to resist rust, (see foot note) . . per 100 feet ..... 150
7610 Y. Nickelplating, per 100 feet ..... 175
FLAT WIRE TAPES METRIC; CLAMPED SLEEVES.
7612. Flat Wire Tapes, (Metric) $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$. wide, black lines, graduated on clamped brass sleeves, 2 nickelplated detachable handles, (for reels see page 505 ), graduated every 20 cm ., 25 meters ..... $\$ 800$
Each additional 25 meters ..... 700
7612 C. Graduated every half-meter, 25 meters ..... 700
Each additional 25 meters ..... 600
7612 E . Graduated every meter, 25 meters ..... 600
Each additional 25 meters ..... 500
7612 G. First half-meter graduated on brass sleeves to decimeters ..... 75
7612 I. a meter graduated on brass sleeves to decimeters ..... 100
7612 L . " decimeter etched to millimeters ..... 50
7612 N. White plating, to resist rust, (see foot note) . per 25 meters ..... 150
7612 P. Nickelplating, per 25 meters ..... 175
FLAT WIRE TAPES GRADUATED ON SOLDERED SLEEVES.
7613 Flat Wire Tapes, $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{i n} \text {. wide, graduated on tubular brass sleeves }}$carefully soldered to the tape to prevent corroding from moist-ure entering between sleeves and tape line, heavily plated withwhite metal (to resist rust), 2 nickelplated detachable handles,graduated every foot, 100 feet\$ 1400
Each additional 100 ft ., same graduation ..... 1800
7613 B. Graduated every 3 feet, 99 feet ..... 1200
Each additional 99 ft ., same graduation ..... 1100
7613 D. Graduated every 5 feet, 100 feet ..... 1000
Each additional 100 ft ., same graduation ..... 900
7613 F . Graduated every 10 feet, 100 feet ..... 600
Each additional 100 ft ., same graduation ..... 500
7613 H . Graduated every 25 feet, 100 feet ..... 500
Each additional 100 ft ., same graduation ..... 400
7613 K . First 8 feet graduated on soldered sleeves to single feet ..... 75

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |


7618 R. " 25 " " " " " " five " . . 175
7618 T . "foot " " " " " tenths ." . . 175

Etched tapes (or tapes with etched end-units) can be furnished nickelplated but they cannot be furnished plated with white metal. Tapes plated with white metal cannot be furnished with end-units etched.
7614. Flat Wire Tapes, (Metric) $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, graduated on tubular brass sleeves, carefully soldered to the tape to prevent corrosion from moisture entering between sleeves and tape, heavily plated with white metal , to resist rust), \& nickelplated detachable bandles, graduated every 20 centimeters. 25 meters

Each additional 25 meters. ... . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
7614 C. Graduated every half-meter, 25 meters
1400
Each additional 25 meters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1300
7614 E . Graduated every meter, 25 meters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1200
Each additional 25 meters . ......... . . . 1100
7614 S . First decimeter graduated on soldered sleeves to centimeters 175
7614 I . " half meter graduated on soldered sleeves to decimeters 175
7614 L . " meter, graduated on soldered sleeves to decimeters
175
7649. Clamping handle, for narrow tapes, brass, nickelplated, to attach to any part of tape . . . . . . . each $\$$

75

## REELS FOR FLAT WIRE TAPES.

The reels here described embody all the latest improvements, the result of years of experience and study.

Any of the Steel Tapes listed under Nos. 7608 to 7614 can be furnished on the) Reels here listed, with such limitations as to lengthas we state in the descriptions of the reelsThe prices of Flat Wire Tapes are for the tape lines only: the price of the reel is extra.


7650 A. Folding Reel, hardwood, plain, nickelplated brass trimmings, for tapes 100 to 500 ft . long .


No. 7650 B.


7850 B. Folding Reel, brass, nickelplated, hardwood knob, for
tapes 100 to 200 ft . long
$\$ 400$
Please note that these prices are for REELS ONLY. The Lines shown on some of the cuts, of the reels are for better illustration.


No. 7650_C.


7650 D.

7650 C . Reel of polished, built-up hardwood, very substantial, revolving on metal centre, nickelplated brass bolts and two hardwood knobs, for tapes from 100 to 500 ft . each

The opening in reel C enables the chainman to slip the reel over his arm, where it will not impede him when manipulating the tape.

7650 D . Reel of built-up hardwood, improved, polished, revolving on large brass centre, large wooden grip and one hardwood knob, for tapes from 100 to 500 ft. long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each
Reel D is very strong and substantial, of light weight and easily manipulated.


No. 7650 E .


7650 E. Skeleton Reel, gun metal, nickelplated, for tapes 300 to

Reel E is especially adapted for railroad and bridge work, being exceedingly strong to withstand very rough usage. It has a strong grip handle and a leather strap fitting around the fore-arm of the chainman, thus distributing the weight over the whole arm and greatly reducing the strain on the wrist. Should less than the full length of the tape on the reel be required, its unreeling can be arrested at any desirod point by a brake in the wooden knob of the crank, applied by a half-turn of the milled head.

Please note that these prices are for REELS ONLY. The lines shown on some of the cuts of the reels are for better illustration.

No. 7650 H .
$7650 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{K} \& E$ Improved Metal Reel, with strong shoulder strap, for lines from 300 to 500 feet
each
$\$ 1200$
Reel H is a heavy metal skeleton reel with large centre and extra-long handle with large knob. It is very strongly and substantially built. The eight metal arms are so arranged that they preclude kinking of the line during winding and leave the wound line freely exposed to the air for rapid drying and cleaning.

$7650 \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{K} \& E \operatorname{Mine}$ :Reel, aluminum, 19 in., brass centre, automatic mechanism for spooling the line evenly on the reel, weight of reel about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
In ordering this reel, please describe the tape for which it is wanted and state its length.

The K \& E Mine Reel, the best ever devised for long narrow tapes, is of aluminum, except the axis and wearing parts which are of hard brass. The frame is a stout ribbed Tx bar with breast plate, 19 in over all.

When winding the line the mouth-piece on the reel travels automatically from side to side across the groove on the reel, so that the line is evenly spooled and cannot tangle nor catch. A double spring-brake prevents the line springing out into loose loops while reeling it. A lever brake at the handle can be applied to act as a drag on the reel. The mouth-piece for the line is provided with rollers.

Please note that these prices are for REELS ONLY. The lines shown on some of the cuts of the reels are for better illustration.

## EXCELSIOR BAND CHAINS.

(Patented.)

The Excelsior Band Chains are of heavy blued steel ribbon $y$ in. wide, (except No. 766.) They are graduated and marked by rivets at every foot or link and numbered at every 5 feet or 5 links on brass plates riveted to the tape with additional number marks at every 10 feet or links. The number plates have rounded edges so that they will not catch, and they are notched to insure correct locating of the plumbing cord. A wooden folding reel like No. $7650-\mathrm{A}$, and two detachable handles are furnished with the band chain and are included in the price.


Graduations of Patent Excelsior Band Chains No. 7660 to 766 s .
7660 Excelsior Band Chains, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide,
50 feet, grad. every foot, end-foot to 10 ths, each $\$ 400$
7660 B . do. do. 100 " ${ }^{2}$ " ${ }^{2}$ " ${ }^{2}$ "

7660 D . do. do. 300 " ${ }^{2}$ " ". . " "
7661 C . do do. 200 " " " 5 feet, is " ${ }^{200}$ " 600
7661 D. do. do. 900 " " " " . " " 1000
7662 do. do. 50 " 4 " foot, ". " 12 ths 4 400
7662 B. do. do. 100 " ${ }^{76}$. $\quad$. $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$. $\quad 500$


7663 L. do. do. 66 " " " link ( 100 links) i" 500

## EXCELSIOR RAILROAD BAND CHALN.



> Graduations of Excelsior Rand Chains No. 76iss.
7668. Excelsior Band Chain, EXTRA HEAVY, for Railroad work, etc., $\frac{1}{7}$ in. wide, 100 feet, graduated every foot on brass sleeves, first foot to tenths, very thick steel band, two swiveling chain handles attached by strong spring hooks and solid rings; best quality and workmanship throughout; reel similar to Style 7650 A ; a correct and very substantial Band Chain for rough work, each

For lines (without reels) see page 511.

# IRONCLAD BAND CHAINS. 



## [5]3] <br> 

Graduations of Ironclad Band Chains No. ${ }^{\text {F } 664 .}$
IRONCLAD Band Chains, heavy black steel ribbon, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, etched graduations at every foot, end-feet to 10ths and 100ths. The graduations are etched in a manner which insures permanence in rough work. Reel and all mountings nickelplated, two large handles for the line.
7664 B. IRONCLAD Band Chain, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. wide, etched graduations,
100 ft . each \& 575
7664 C . do. do. do. $\frac{1}{4}$ ". ." do. 200 ft . . 8 85


Graduations of Ironclad. Band Chains No. T666.
IRONCLAD BAND CHAINS heavy steel ribbon, $\frac{1}{4}$ in, wide, plated with white metal (to resist rust) and graduated and numbered at every foot on Babbitt metal. Reel and all monntings nickelplated, two large handles for the line.
7666 B . IRONCLAD Band Chain, $\frac{1}{6} \mathrm{in}$. wide, graduated on Babbitt metal,


IRONCLAD BAND CHAINS are of most substantial construction and very accurate The line is of heavy steel ribbon ${ }^{3}$ inch wide The very practical reel consists of two strong steel plates, $11 /$ inches wide, carrying a large centre (for quick and easy winding) with extra-long heavy folding brass handle. The width of the side plates prevents tangling of the line in reeling or unreeling. All metal parts of the reel are heavily nickle. plated. The line, when reeled up is exposed to the nir, so that it will dry readily and free itself of adhering soil or dirt. Two large nickleplated handles for the line are furnished with each chain.

We recommend the IRONCLAD BANO CHAINS for their durability; they are practically indestractible.

## NICKELPLATING BAND CHAINS.

We are prepared to furnish our band chains nickelplated in the best and most durable manner (for protection against rust) at the following extra charge:

$$
\begin{array}{lccccc}
\text { Length in feet. } & 50 & 66 & 100 & 200 & \mathbf{3 0 0} \\
\text { extra, each \& } & 150 & 150 & 200 & 300 & 400
\end{array}
$$

## CHAMPION BAND CHAINS



Champion Band Chains are of superior quality henvy steel ribbon, ${ }^{3} \mathrm{in}$. wide. Nos. 7670 and 7671 are graduated and marked by rivets at every foot or link, the two endfeet are subdlvided to 10ths. They are numbered at every 5 feet with additional number marks at every 10 feet. The number plates have rounded edges so that they will not catch, and they are notched to insure correct locating of the plumbing cord. The reel is of stout metal, nickelplated with polished wooden bandle, two nickelplated handles for the line. The 100 -foot band chain. complete, weighs about 2 pounds and measures about 6\% inches across. The "Champion" is a substantial and reliable band chain of light Feight, strong enough for rough work and easy to wind and unwind. As the whole tape is exposed to the air while on the reel, it is easily dried and kept clean.


## GRADUATIONS OF CHAMPION BAND CHAINS Nos. 7670-7671.

7670 B. Champion Band Chain, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, superior quality,
heavy blued steel ribbon, $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{i}} \mathrm{in}$. wide,

| 7670 C | do. | do. | do. | do. | 200 | " | $\ldots$ | . | " | 10 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7670 D | do. | do. | do. | do. | 300 | " | $\ldots$ | " | 14 | 50 |
| 7670 L | do. | do. | do. | do. | 66 | " | $(100$ links | " | 6 | 75 |

7670 B.M. Champion Band Chain, like No. 7670, but 25 Meters . . " 675
7670 C.M. do. do. " $4 \quad 7670$, but 50 . $\quad$. . ${ }^{10} 00$
7671 B. Champion Band Chain, like No. 7670, but plated

$$
\text { with white metal, to resist rust, } \quad 100 \text { feet . . . . each \$ } 675
$$

| 7671 C. | do. | do. | do. | do. | 200 | " |  |  | 1025 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7671 D. | do. | do. | do. | do. | 300 | " |  | " | 1450 |
| 7671 L. | do. | do. | do. | do. | 66 | " | (100 lin | " | 75 |
| 7671 B. M. | Champion | Band C | Chain, like | No. | 7671 but | 25 | Meters |  | 75 |
| 7671 C.M. | do. | do. | . | " | 7671 | 50 | . |  | 1000 |

No. 7672 B .
Patented.

Champion Band Chains No. 7672 are like No. 7670 but with etched graduations at every foot or link, end-feet to roths and rboths. The graduations are etched in a new manner, which insures their durability also in rough work.


Graduations of 7672.


## 

## Graduations of No. \%674.

Champion Band Chains, No. 7674, are plated with white metal (to resist rust) and are graduated and numbered at every foot on Babbitt Metal. They are well adapted for use in mines, as no water or moisture can enter between the Babbitt metal and band to corrode the tape. On rough ground like stone or gravel, the graduations are less liable to injury than rivets or plates.
7674 B. Champion Band Chain, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide graduated on Babbitt metel, 100 feet . . . each \$ 675
7674 C. do. do. do. do. 200 4 . . . 41025
7674 D. do. do. do. do. 300 " . . . " 1450 7674 B.M. Champion Band Chain, like No. 7674 B , but 25 Meters, ". 675 7674 C.M. do. do do. do. 4 50 "

## LINES FOR BAND CHAINS <br> (Without Reels.)

Line 14 in . wide, for Champion or Ironclad Band Chains, graduated by rivets, otched, or on Babbitt metal.

| 68 | 100 | 200 | 300 feet | 25 | 50 meters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 890$ | 890 | 680 | 1025 | 390 | 650 |

In ordering lines only, please state for which catalogue number of Band Chain.

## EXCELSIOR STEEL POCKET TAPES.

## Extra-Fine Quality, German Silver Cases.



Excelsior Steel Pocket Tapes, $\mathbf{1 / 4} \mathbf{i n}$. wide, patent German silver case, spring winding. with stop.

7705. Excelsior Steel Pocket Tape, $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 10 feet, divided 10 ths of feet, other side links, patent German silver case, spring winding, with stop . . . . . . . . . . . . . each


Excelsior Miniature Steel Pocket Tapes, $5 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. wide, patent German silver case, 1 in . diameter, spring winding, with stop, 36 in .
7707. Inches in 16 ths . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each $\$ 100$
7708. " " " other side Millimeters . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110

Tapes 7690T. and TM., 7e91T. and TM. F6agT. and TM. ary numbered inches only, the others are numbered feet and inches, or feet and 10ths, except the Metric at every cm.

## NICKELPLATING POCKET TAPE LINES.

We are prepared to furnish our pocket tape lines nickelplated in the best and most substantial manner (for protection against rust) at the following extra charge:

| Length in feet, | 3 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| extra each | $\$$ | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |



## TIP TOP TAPES. <br> Nickelplated Brass Cases.

STEEL POCKET TAPES, SPRING WINDING.


No. 7713 (front)


7711 (back)


7720 (front)

We recommend the Tip Top Tapes as well made reliable tapes at a moderate price.

## STEEL POCKET TAPES. SPRING WINDING.

TIP TOP Steel Pocket Tapes, $\frac{1}{4}$-in. wide, nickelplated brass case spring winding, with centre push-pin, and stop.


## LINEN POCKET TAPES. SPRING WINDING.

TIP TOP Linen Pocket Tapes, $\frac{1}{4}$-in. wide, nickelplated brass case, spring winding, with centre push-pin, and stop.

| Inches to 16 ths (one | Length in inches, 36 | 60 | 72 | 96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | side) . . . No. 7720 T | 7721 T | 7722 T | 7723 T |
|  | each \$ 30 | 35 | 40 | 60 |

No. 7723 TF
Feet to inches in 16 ths (one side) . . . . . . . . . . 8 feet each, $\$ 70$
(THE LENGTH OF THEEE TAPES IS MARKED ON THE LINE, DEFORE THE FIRST INCH, )
For nickelplating Lines see page 512.

## K \& E STEEL TAPES FOR READING DIAMETER OPPOSITE CIRCUMFERENCE ( $\pi$ TAPES.)

7729. K \& E Steel Pocket Tape, $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. wide, patent German silver case, spring winding, with stop, 12 feet . .... each

8325


This tape is graduated on one side in inches and sixteenths of inches; on the other side spaces equal to 3.1416 inches are marked off and numbered $0,1,2$, etc., 'the first one being subdivided into 64 equal parts. If the tape is passed around a circular object. say a column, the "circumference" side will read the correct number of inches and the fraction (to btths in.) of the diameter. (see cut). There are many cases in which such a tape would be useful and certainly handier than a pair of large calipers.

For 50-foot Oircumference Tape (Tree Tape) see page 4 67 .
K \& E MECHANIC'S STEEL TAPES.


K \& E New Mechanic's Steel Tapes, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, nickelplated metal case, large centre with long folding bandle, graduations begin on the line.

| Feet in inches, to 16ths inches.... ${ }_{\text {Lenth }}$ in Feet, | 8 | 12 | 15 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. 7760 | 7761 | 7761/2 | 7762 |
|  | \$ 120 | 145 | 170 | 195 |
| Metric (one side only) . . . . . . . ength in | 3 | 5 |  |  |
|  | No. 7760 M . | 7762 |  |  |
|  | * 140 | 18 |  |  |

The K \& E Mechanic's Steel Tapes are of practical construction. As they are ery accurate, finely subdivided and of moderate cost, they will often be preferred to the less reliable, woven tapes or folding rules, They will stand rough handling and will not
be injured by lenocking about in a tool chest.

## SOUNDING ATTACHMENT FOR TAPES.


7769. Sounding Attachment for Tapes
each \$ 150
This attachment for moasuring the depth of oil in tanks, do, consists of a heavy conical weight with 3 short feet, attached by a ring to a short piece of tape line which ends in a stout sna, hoor, It cen be used with any tape with praduations beginning at end of ring, when it is only necessary to add 1 foot to the reading of the tape to obtain correct measurement, as the attachment is oxactly one foot long.

## MEASURING CHAINS.



No. 7781 B .
STEEL, U. S. STANDARD.
7780A. Steel, W. G. 12, Brass Handles, oval rings, 50 feet . . . . each $\$ 50$

7780 C . do. " " 12, " " " " 33 " (50 Links) " 350
7780D. do. " " 12, " " " " 66 "( 100 Links) " 650

7781 A . do. " " 12, it " brazed links and rings, 50 feet " 600
7781B. do. " " 12, " " 4 "
7781 C . do. " " 12 , " " " " " " 33 " ( 50 Links) 550 7781 D . do. " " 12, " " " " " " 66 "(100 Links) 1000

Chain 7781 B has a spring-hook (snap) at 50 feet, so that it can b6 separated there and the handle attached for using it as a 50 foot chain.

## STEEL, METEREAND VARA.

7782A Steel, W. G. 12, Brass Handles, oval rings, 10 meters . . each $\$ 350$ 7782 B . do. " ${ }^{2} 12$, " " ". " 15 "...$\quad$. 500 7782 C . do. " " 12, " " -" " 20 ".. . 620


=二相 of other Standards furnished to order.

- mawnaxilRON, IU. S. STANDARD.



## ARROWS.



No. 7810.
7810. Steel Arrows, W. G. 6, 7811. do. do. " " 9 , 7812 . do. do. " ${ }^{2} \quad 9$, 7818 . do. do. ". "t 11, 7814. Brass do. " " 6, 7815. Iron to. ". is 9 , 7816. Steel do. Weighted, W. 0 9 red 14 7818. Steel Arrows, W. G. 6 bright, 4 in., with white enameled

7819. Canvas Carrying Case for No. 7818, with shoulder strap. . each250
7820. Leather Quiver with belt loop for set of arrows 12 or 14 in. (except weighted)

7816


7818

100

7846. Tallying Machine, for keeping count by pressing on a knob, nickelplated watch case, porcelain dial, 3 numbered dials registers to 1000 , with lever for settiug hands to zero

7847. do do do but with 4 numbered dials, registers to 10,000 .

550
7847. do do do but with 4 numbered dials,
each $\$ 400$ ng Machine, for keeping count by pressing on a knob, nickel-plated, registers to 999, arranged to set back to zero

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