STAINLESS IRON’S
MANY ADVANTAGES

New Product Is Said to Be
Tougher Than Ordinary Iron
and Stronger Than Brass.

LEAD WOOL NEW INVENTION

Metallic Yarn Is Sold in Hanks
and Is Suitable for Joining
Concrete Pipes.

A stainless iron which is tougher than
ordinary iron and stronger than brass
has been produced as a result of experi-
ments that have been conducted in Great
Britain for some time past. The object
of these experiments was the production
of a metal possessing the rust-and-stain-
resisting properties of stainless steel, but
so ductile that it might be employed for
purposes for which stainless steel, by
reason of its hardness, is unsuitable.

It is stated in a late report from the
British metal trades that the new stain-
less iron can be forged, stamped, pressed,
embossed, chased or engraved, and bur-
nished equal to electroplate. Meanwhile
it possesses a primary advantage in that
no heat treatment is essential, as is the
case with stainless steel, to bring out its
stainless properties. The new stainless
iron may also be soldered, brazed and
electrically welded. It can be obtained
in bars of various sections, strips, sheets,
tubes, and even wires.

It is anticipated that the new unpar-
allable iron will be used for many
purposes, from art metal work to mak-
ing hot water bottles. Bathroom fit-
tings, bolts and nuts, bicycle parts, but-
tons, cooking utensils, drop forgings,
electric fittings, engine fittings, knitting
needles, motor car bonnets, cooking
stoves and ranges, steam radiators,
fittings, shop fittings and railway fit-
tings are only a few of these. The
ultimate application of the material
would appear to be without limit, it
pointed out.

Lead wool is also mentioned by the
trade report as a recent invention
will work considerable improvement.
This material is lead made by a
process into a metallic yarn and sold
in hanks or skeins like ordinary wool.
It takes the lead over any altern-
atives for caulking pipe joints, for
co-
veying water and other electric ma-
dage, &c., representing a great improve-
ment over the older method by
moisten lead is run into the joint
then caulked.

Advantages over the older methods are
claimed on the following counts: The
cast lead method requires cumbersome
expensive and sometimes dangerous
melting apparatus. The lead is run in
at a high temperature and is caulked
on the face, which, if it is asserted, does
not sufficiently provide resistance to
pressure, vibration and sagging. It is
necessary for the pipe to be perfectly
dry as otherwise the moisture turns
steam and blows out the lead, thus
leading to weakness and consequent
and expense. When pipes have to be
laid in wet ground, or in repairing
burst main, considerable difficulty is
countered. If the yarn is improperly
caulked there is danger of the
running through into the pipe, c
waste, and affecting the flow of
water through the pipe.

These difficulties are all removed:
the use of the lead wool, it is pointed
out. First the yarn is caulked in. The
every turn of lead wool is caulked
that the joint is well caulked throughout.
The finished joint is said to be twice
strong as the run-lead joint and
withstand three times the amount
vibration and sagging without leakage.
Meanwhile the cost is one-third less, a
special skill is required and only
preliminary instruction necessary to
workmen.

Concrete pipes will be used, it is
prophesied, in future in many parts
the world, and lead wool is a very suit-
able material for joining such pipe
by giving it the necessary flexibility to
pipe, and, being applied cold, there is
no danger of surface cracks being
up. The trade report cites the m
special jobs which have been carried
out in recent years in various parts of
the world, including British Columbia
West Indies, India, Straits Settlements
Chile, Australia, New Zealand
and Nigeria for which the older process
entirely failed. An example was the
work of caulking cranks in con
works while the water was still

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