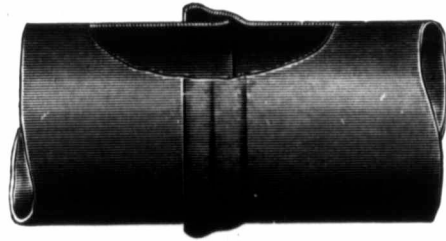


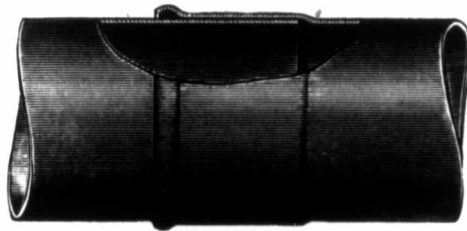
The Double Duty of the Lead Joint.

The lead joint has to perform the double duty of preventing leaks at pipe joints as well as to form a support for the adjoining pipe. Our **standard joint** is the one most generally adopted and which meets practically all requirements. The spigot is turned up and inserted in the socket, the joint being made with caulked yarn, followed by lead wire. This joint has sufficient elasticity to take up



Standard Joint.

ordinary expansion due to change of temperature, and to withstand any slight ground subsidence. In places where there is likely to be excessive subsidence of the ground or heavy vibration, leaks soon appear and the joints have to be repaired. To meet situations like this a **long-sleeve joint** is used. Into this joint, which has a slight taper, the pipe is driven hard and jointed with lead wire only. A pipe line fitted with these long sleeve joints may be treated as a continuous pipe, and any subsidence, or



Long-sleeve Joint.

even curves of large radius, may be taken up by the elasticity of these light steel pipes which deflect to the shape required **without disturbing the joint.**

In some cases the socket is supplied slightly thickened to withstand very heavy caulking.

In addition to these joints can be supplied what is known as the "**Kimberly Joint,**" which corresponds to the old "thimble" joint for cast iron pipes. A few of these are desirable in every pipe line set at regular intervals so as to avoid cutting out pipes where alterations may be necessary from time to time for the insertion of valves and specials.