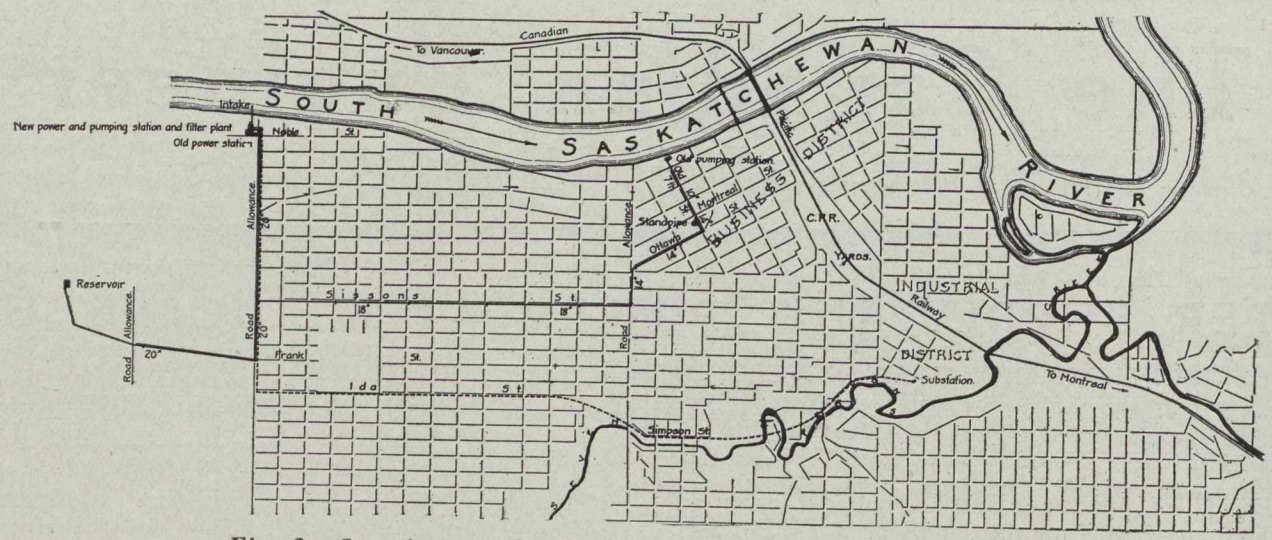

Fig. 2.—Locations of New and Old Power and Pumping Systems.

trench at each bent. These piles were capped with 8-inch x 10-inch timbers bored over the centre line of the pipe for 1-inch threaded rods about 4½ feet long.

Upon the completion of this preliminary work the intake pipe, which was 30 inches in diameter, was lined up on skids across the trench and the joints caulked with lead wool. The section of the pipe line thus treated was

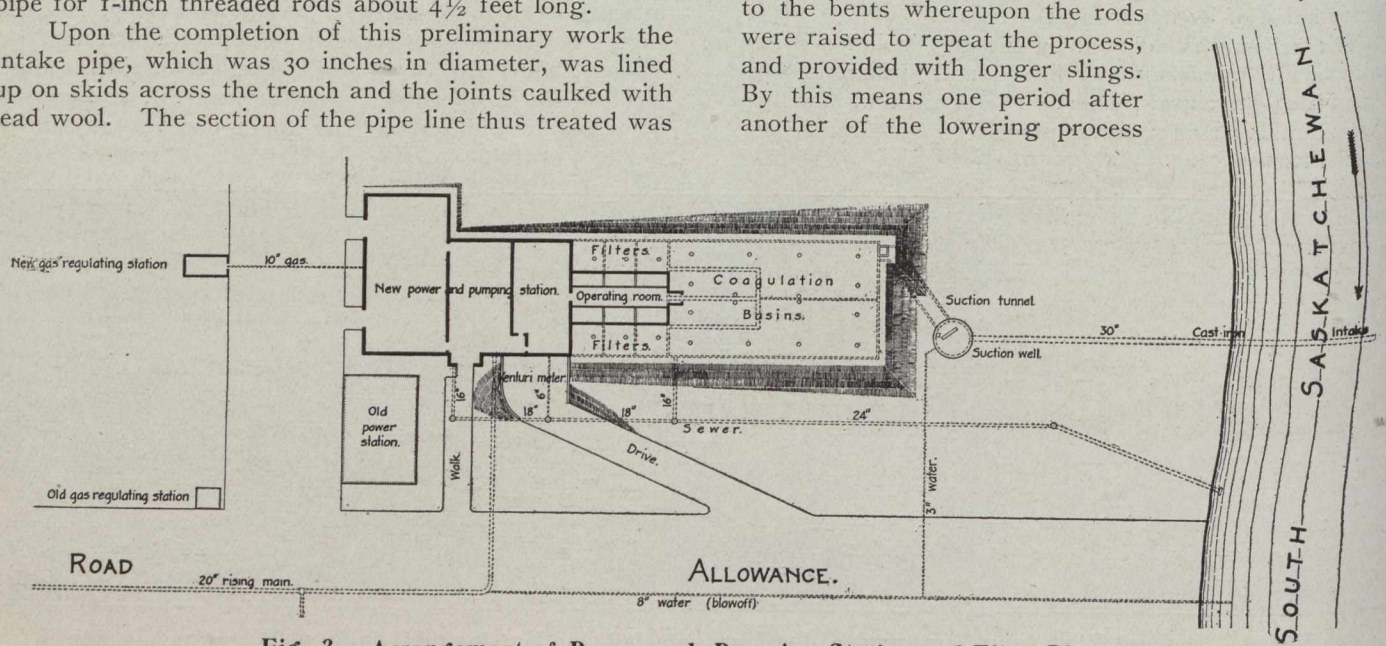

Fig. 3.—Arrangement of Power and Pumping Station and Filter Plant.

284 feet in length. Each threaded rod had a hook at the lower end and was provided with a nut having handles long enough for convenient turning.

pipe had been lowered as far as possible by means of the threaded rods, these slings were temporarily secured to the bents whereupon the rods were raised to repeat the process, and provided with longer slings. By this means one period after another of the lowering process was accomplished. The pipe-laying arrangement is shown in Fig. 6.

When the pipe was down to grade it was inspected by diver and back-filled with material excavated from the trench. There was practically no settlement after the hooks and slings were finally cast off. From the water line the pipe-laying was performed in the drive.

The intake pier itself was constructed in cofferdam

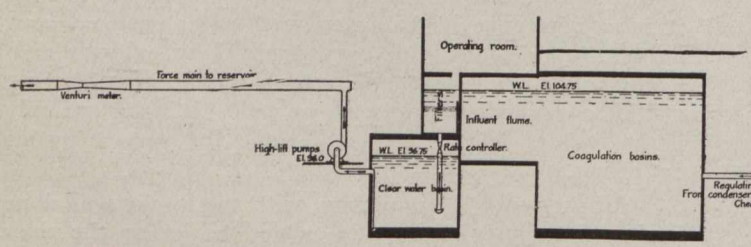

Fig. 4.—Diagrammatic Section of Waterworks Plant.

The actual pipe-laying was done by stationing a man at each bent with instructions to lower the pipe by giving the nut a certain number of turns at a pre-arranged signal. The pipe was slightly raised at first to provide for the removal of the skids, upon which it rested. Rope slings suspended the pipe from the hooks, and after the