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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

EFFECTIVELY LIGHTING A TEXTILE FACTORY.

It need hardly be pointed out that the question of effectively lighting a textile factory is a very important one, and for some years manufacturers have been going through a process of experimenting in order to ascertain what is the best form of artificial illuminant at present extant. It is desirable, ing, sorting, and other delicate work is where textile industries are carried on, that artificial illuminants should permit the true discernment of colors, and, moreover, should that there is no possibility of red hot pieces not be injurious to the eye or vitiate the of carbon falling from the lamp on to work atmosphere. Gas totally fails to fulfil any below, for the carbons are completely one of these requirements, and even the enclosed in a special form of globe, which incandescent burner has done very little more to popularize gas lighting in factories. At the same time, notwithstanding the many defects of gas, electricity in mills and factories has not proved to be quite so satisfac-tory as one expected. It is true that arc lighting does not falsify colors and does not vitiate the atmosphere ; but what has proved a distinct disadvantage in the arc lamp is the uneven distribution of light, and the and changing the carbons. Inverted arc lamps have, to some extent, prevented the solution is of blue vitriol, which removes all casting of heavy shadows, but such a system foreign substances and renders the metal always demands a very white ceiling, which more pliable to work. A bath of hot lime is not always obtainable. Recent experi-thoroughly dries the sheets, which are next ments with the enclosed type of arc lamp taken to the cutter, where carefully arranged it is probably the most effective means of Each strip retains its original length. The lighting that can be at present used in tex-strips now have jagged edges, but after going tile factories. One of its chief advantages is through a powerful machine the rough edges. tend to demonstrate that it possesses none of the drawbacks of the ordinary arc lamp, and is obtained with the ordinary type of arc ; The strips are now ready for the tack but what is of very great importance is that machine, the knives of which cut the strips

it is not necessary to recarbon the lamps under 150 to 200 hours, and under many conditions, where artificial illumination is not used much during the summer months, it would only be necessary to recarbon the lamps once or twice a year. Experience with this type of lamp in the textlle industry in America has proved to be very satisfactory in mill rooms where spooling, skemcarried on. Another advantage of the enclosed arc lamp not often dwelt upon is not only gives the lamp its most distinctive features. but effectually prevents sparks falloutside .-- Power and Transmission.

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