REINFORCED CONCRETE WATER TOWER.

The water tower at Ober Schoneweide, near Berlin, Germany, is one of the first executed by Messrs. Wayass & Freytag according to the Ministerial Regulations of April 16th, 1904. The cylindrical container is 4.2 meters in diameter and 4.5 inches in height, and holds about 55 cubic meters (72 cubic yards) of water. It rests on a platform which is carried by 6 rectangular columns 24 meters in height and of 60 x 60 cm. cross section. The wall of the container is 10 cm. thick at its upper edge and 20 cm. at its juction with the bottom, which is 12 cm. thick. The stand-pipe is 1.10 metres in diameter, and has sides 5 cm. thick. The wind pressure was calculated as 150 kg./m.2, or about 30 lbs. per square foot, normal to the direction of the wind. The cost of the structure, which was completed in 1906, amounted to M. 150,000 (about £7,500). The annexed diagrams (*Figs. 1 to 5*) illustrate the general construction of the tower, and the reinforcement of the platform and the container.

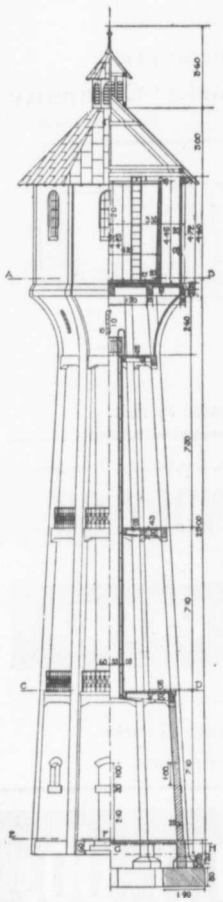
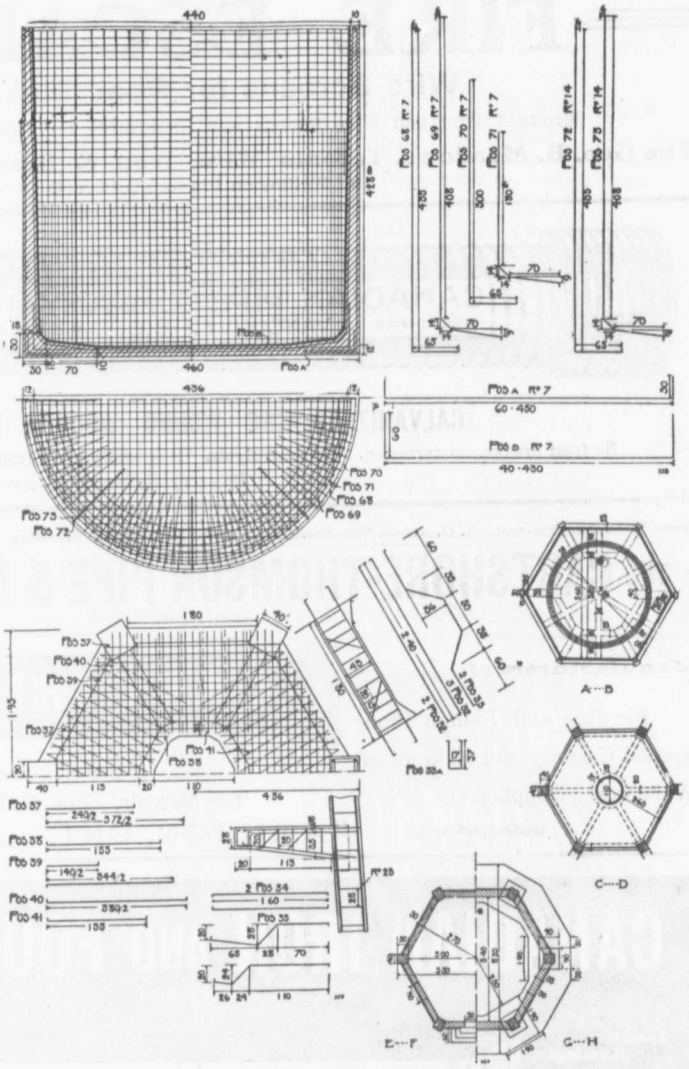


FIG. 1.—NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE WATER TOWER AT OBER SCHONEWEIDE.



FIGS. 2 TO 5.—REINFORCED CONCRETE WATER TOWER AT OBER SCHONEWEIDIE: WORKING DRAWINGS.

TAR MACADAM.

NIAGARA FALLS SOUTH,
February 4th, 1907.

Editor CONTRACT RECORD:

With reference to the article in your issue of January 30th on "Tar Macadam," I notice experimental lengths have been tried in London, England, without success.

As I have not only experimented but have supervised the actual preparing and laying of many thousands of yards of tar macadam for various public and private bodies, in England, and with most satisfactory results, I may say that I thoroughly recommend its use in this or any other country, and in doing so I wish to point out that there are many reasons why success is not gained, some of which I will mention:

First, often the formation to receive the tar macadam is not sufficiently even to allow of an even bearing for paving, thus causing deflects when traffic passes over the surface.

Second, as the finished surface of the paving only requires a small contour, the same contour should be given to the formation. This in most cases is either left too flat or much too steep and altogether unsuitable for the reception of the macadam.

Last, a great percentage of people who have experimented with this class of pavement, although having shown great care in having the stone, tar, etc., properly prepared and mixed, a very