Method of Applying Waterproofing Asphalt to Joints in Sewer Pipe.

I. Pipe should be perfectly clean and dry.

II. A roll of oakum should be placed around entire pipe in bell and forced against shoulder. Pack an extra amount, if necessary, at lower part of pipe so as to raise pipe slightly, making clearance between pipe and bell uniform.

III. Dig out around bell so that gasket can be placed around joint, leaving opening at top through which to pour "PIONEER" WATERPROOFING ASPHALT, at about 425° F. Gasket is known to the trade as "Asbestos Lead Joint Runner", which is made of asbestos rope, square in section. This should be dusted with dry cement in order to keep the Asphalt from sticking to it. Leave gasket in place for a few minutes until Asphalt has become firm enough not to run, then remove gasket and proceed to next joint.

IV. In case water in trench cannot be controlled so as to keep pipe dry, join two sections of pipe together out of trench, using Asphalt as above stated, then lower these two pipes into trench, being careful not to strain joint, and use Hydraulic Cement in joining to pipe already laid. The "PIONEER" WATERPROOFING ASPHALT referred to above, must be manufactured by The American Asphaltum & Rubber Co. of Chicago, Ill., or any Asphalt equal thereto, and must conform to the following specification:—

"It shall not be less than 99.5% pure asphaltic bitumen, composed of about 68.3% "petrolene and about 31.2% asphaltene (each having a specific gravity of not more than "0.90 and 1.10 respectively at 60° F.). The specific gravity of the Waterproofing "Asphalt shall be not more than .99 at 60° F.; the Asphalt shall not contain to exceed 4% "paraffine as determined by the "Holde" method; the melting point shall not be less "than 210° F., or, by capillary tube tests, it shall not commence to melt below 195° F. "nor commence to 'run' below 215° F.; shall weigh not less than 7½ lbs., and not more "than, say, 8¼ lbs., to the gallon at 60° F.; it shall remain ductile, shall be absolutely "waterproof, shall firmly adhere to pipes, and be pliable rathe than rigid, thus providing "for expansion, contraction and settling of pipes."