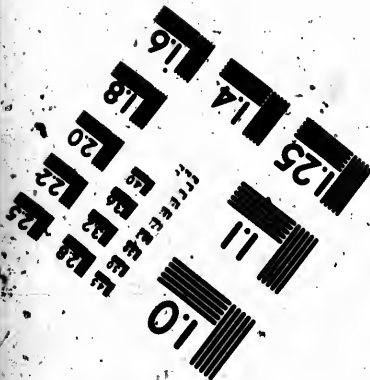
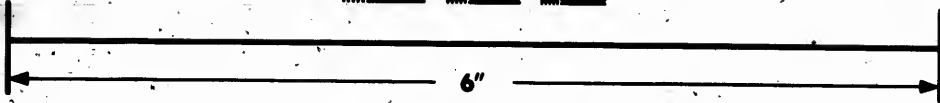
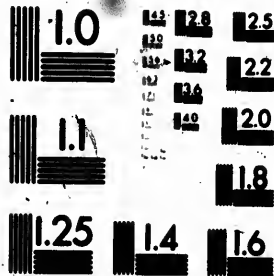


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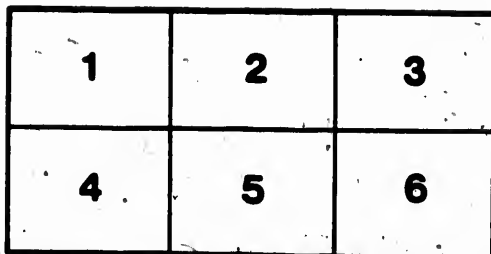
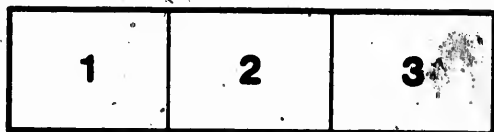
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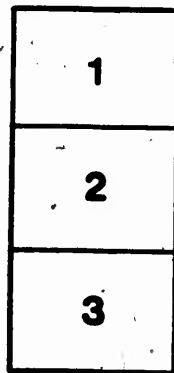
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Regarding Portable Gravity Concrete Mixers

The Mixers are shown in Catalogue and Pamphlets being fed by means of storage bins, tipping trays or measuring boxes, and also by men with shovels, as best suits the work in hand.

The Mixer being portable, enables it to be easily moved about, and, as it requires no other power but gravitation, there is no engine, boiler, or piping, to move along with it.

Its capacity is only dependent upon how much can be fed to the Mixer, and how much concrete can be removed from the delivery end of same per day.

If it is proposed to feed the Mixer by hand with shovels, the best method would be one which was used by a contractor in London, Eng., namely, support the Mixer on a long bar which is well greased, employ nine men, four men to measure a batch in the ordinary manner, Stone, Sand spread on top of the stone, and Cement on top of the sand. One man goes to the discharge end of the Mixer to operate the water and gate, the concrete being delivered direct into the wheelbarrow, wagon, or trench as required. As soon as the batch is ready, the four men shovel it into the Mixer and, while they are doing this, four other men should be measuring another batch close at hand. When batch No. 1 is finished, the Mixer is slid along the bar in front of batch No. 2; and while that is being shovelled into the Mixer, the four men who shovelled batch No. 1 are measuring another batch in the same place; so that on finishing batch No. 2, the Mixer can be slid back to its original position in front of them. By this method a continuous supply of concrete is maintained, it also gives each gang a turn at measuring and feeding. The output of these nine men was 100 cubic yards per day.

"How soon will a Mixer pay for itself?" This is answered by comparing the amount of concrete that nine men can produce mixing it by hands with shovels in a day of ten hours, as against the same gang with a Mixer producing 100 cubic yards in the same time.

Again, **when the nine men would have finished mixing the concrete by hand, it would have to be shovelled into barrows, or other conveyors, or into the trench.** The Gravity Mixer fills the conveyors, therefore the act of shovelling into the Gravity Mixer is equivalent to filling the conveyors with mixed concrete, so that in addition to producing more concrete per day, it must save the cost of labor for dry and wet mixing. In other words, the cost of mixing the concrete and filling the wagons or conveyors would be the wages of the nine men employed. On works where a tipping box can be used the cost of concreting is greatly reduced, and the methods of working fully explained in the pamphlets. For a very large dock, or reservoir, there is no device that can turn out concrete more accurately or cheaply than that shown on page 5 in 2nd set of Advance Sheets.

"Comparison with Steam Mixers." It should be kept in mind that the Steam Mixer has not yet been made that can turn out the quantity a Gravity Mixer can, the latter being a continuous Mixer and does not have to wait for the drum to be charged, nor does it use steam or hand power to revolve a drum. Moreover, the Mixer being easily moved about, does not require anything like the setting up a Steam Mixer does; furthermore, there is a vast difference in the cost.

On large works, feeding from Storage Bins, or using the **Accurate Measurer and Feeder**, 60 to 100 cubic yards per hour can be readily produced, PROVIDED the Storage Bins are kept full and the concrete removed as rapidly as it comes from the Mixer.

Some of our best customers are the ones that needed the most persuasion to purchase a Mixer in the first instance, as they thought the price rather high for such a simple device. Admitting that looking at the intrinsic value of the several parts of which the Mixer is composed the price appears high, yet the best proof of the Mixer's value as an investment is given by the following:

For some work at London, England, the Portable Gravity Concrete Mixer was used on one portion, while on another part of the work, concrete was being mixed in the usual manner by hand. At the end of two weeks when the contractor could figure up his costs intelligently, he immediately purchased another, the following being a copy of his letter:—

"15 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., 9th August, 1901."

Dear Sir,

"Will you please send me as soon as possible another Portable Gravity Mixer for my work at the Central Electric Supply Co's Building, Grove Road, Marylebone, the same as last, viz:— 8 feet without joint.

"Kindly let me know when you can deliver, I should like it at once."

The Mixer was submitted to a similar test at the New Entrance to the Docks at Swansea, England, since that date (between January and August 1901) the contractor has purchased eight more mixers for his various contracts. It was also submitted to a similar test at the London and India Docks by another contractor, as shown in photograph, etc., on pages 10-12 of 2nd set of Advance Sheets, that contractor has since purchased six more for various contracts in England and foreign countries. In August 1901 a Mixer was sold to one of the largest Railway Contractors in England, for use on the Midland Railway, whom our London representative had been trying to persuade to buy for at least six months, and since that date there have been shipped him for various contracts, one on Oct. 18th, another Nov. 25th, and another Dec. 13th, 1901.

Remember, the quantity made depends altogether on how much can be fed to the mixer and what method best suits the work in hand.

E. F. DARTNELL, Sales Agent for Canada
180 St. James Street MONTREAL

