

**PEERLESS
CARBOLITE CARBOLINEUM
Wood Preservative**

(REGISTERED)



THE ABOVE PREPARATION IS USED FOR THE
FOLLOWING PURPOSES :

**PREVENTION OF DRY ROT, FUNGUS
DECAY, AND THE ATTACK OF THE WHITE ANT AND
TEREDOS IN TIMBER
PRESERVATIVE OF WOOD PAVING BLOCKS
ROPES, AND PREVENTIVE
OF DAMPNESS IN WALLS, BRICKS OR STONE**

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Peerless Carbolite



The idea of Preserving Wood is not a new one. In the English patent office as far back as A. D. 1768 a patent is on record having been granted for antiseptic remedies against decay of wood.

It is however, chiefly since the introduction of Railroads and Telegraphs that any serious attention has been paid to this question so vital to economy.

On the continent of Europe where many of the important Railroads and Telegraph lines are state property, operated by their respective governments, establishments have existed for over twenty-five years back for treatment of Ties and Poles with various chemical compounds forced into the wood by artificial pressure.

Statistics compiled by authorities on the subject show a very satisfactory result, the treatment in many instances having increased the life of a tie more than 100%.

The process, however is a costly one, an establishment for impregnating wood by this method involves an out-lay of twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

To meet the wants of the **BUILDING TRADE** particularly and the public in general a wood preservative easily applied, less costly but fully as effective was introduced in Germany in the "seventies" and since then has been adopted all over Continental Europe as well as in England and Scandinavia.

Its chief component part is a mineral oil of great penetrating power and possessing antiseptic properties in a high degree. It is of high specific gravity and consequently once having penetrated the wood cannot be washed out by water.

The main characteristic of this preparation is that by its own action it performs the process of impregnation, thus doing away with expensive devices for forming of vacuum or other means of creating pressure.

It is easily applied, by either painting or immersion, gradually penetrating into the wood, rendering it a hard and compact mass and making it impervious to water and climatic influences.

Wood treated with this preservative is shunned by insects, worms and parasites.

Horse and cow stables coated with this preparation are less apt to be infested by flies during the hot season.

It is especially to be recommended for wood work in cellars in damp situations.

For Piers, Trestle work, Bridges and all structures coming in contact with water, it is invaluable, rendering such structures invulnerable against water as well as worms and barnacles.

For impregnating Block pavements and Sidewalks it has been used for a number of years in England, and is highly thought of and strongly recommended by municipal authorities wherever in use. The average durability for a non-impregnated Block pavement or wood sidewalk is seven years. Experience shows that laid with impregnated blocks or lumber, a pavement or sidewalk, has remained intact from twelve to fifteen years and even longer.

In **SANITARY RESPECT**, the preservative will render a block pavement or wood sidewalk as impervious to Bacteria as those of asphalt or stone.

Having pointed out the usefulness of this preparation as a wood preservative we beg to inform the public that we have erected a fully equipped establishment in Toronto for the manufacture of this article under the name of "Carbolite" feeling convinced that it will be welcomed as filling a long felt want. Lumber on this continent is more plentiful and cheaper than in the Old Countries, but the price of labor being considerably higher, the cost of replacing existing structures often exceeds the price of the material. It is for

this reason we believe that the introduction of our new enterprise will be hailed with approval by many in the building and kindred trades.

We recommend our "Carbolite" especially to :—

Contractors and Builders

For beams, floors, wainscoating, wooden ornaments, eaves, doors, flooring roofs, walls, wood on half timbered houses and villas, etc.

Farmers and Gardeners

For wooden implements, carts, tanks, posts, fences, stables, etc.

Railway Companies

For wagons, wooden structures, sleepers, telegraph poles, fences, gates, signal posts, platforms, sheds, all underground timber, flooring of iron bridges, etc.

Dock and Harbor Boards

For landing stages, bridges, piers, etc.

Shipowners

For all wood work on board ship, boats, canvas, rope, etc

Proprietors of Mines

For all timber underground.

Brewers and Paper Mills

For all tanks, ventilating shafts, beams and floors.

Ropemakers

For the impregnation of hemp in order to impart greater durability to the rope.

Corporations and Municipalities

For block paving, kerbing, wooden sidewalks, etc.

NOTE—

This preservative is especially recommended for slat walks as the additional cost for dipping does not exceed the cost of one coat of paint which it takes the place of.

TO CORPORATIONS

The attention of Corporations is particularly drawn to the use of this preservative for wood kerbing, as the average life of the kerbing now impregnated is 7 years while impregnated with our Carbolite will increase the life of same to from 20 to 25 years.

FACILITIES

We have at our factory tanks where we can treat any kind of Lumber or Timber as long as 25 feet, or will supply our preservative by the gallon.



Directions for Use

The Peerless Carbolite is applied by means of a brush in the way ordinary painting is done; but attention must be drawn to the fact that the brushes used should be bound with wire or an iron ring.

Application
and kind of
Brush

Carbolite should be well stirred and made hot before use; when hot it is more limpid, therefore easier to apply, and will penetrate better into the wood. Green wood especially should always be treated with hot Carbolite. **No pressure of any kind is required in the application**, as on account of the properties of the Carbolite a natural and perfect impregnation takes place, even through the simple method of painting or brushing with the Carbolite.

To be used
hot

Great care should be taken to treat the "cross cuts" of the wood with as much Carbolite as they will take up; this is done either with the brush or by soaking. The cross cuts are the surfaces where the capillary channels commence or end, and where the wood is most exposed to destruction by atmospheric influences or by low organisms. Hence in any framework, all mortices, tenons, dovetails, etc., should be well prepared before putting together.

Cross Cuts

All poles, beams, or boards, which go partly or wholly underground, should be brushed or soaked twice with Carbolite. The second coat or soaking should be given after the first one has well penetrated and dried. With beams, boards, or poles, partly underground the decay always commences from about **One foot below to about one foot above the surface of the ground**; and

Timber in
ground

it is therefore important to apply the Carbolite as well to the parts intended for underground as to the parts above.

As on account of its gravity, the Carbolite has a tendency to work downwards; it is recommended to put all poles, beams, etc., after painting with Carbolite and before putting in the ground, with the prepared end upwards in drying so as to allow the thorough penetration of the Carbolite

Existing Structures

In existing structures, posts and poles, all parts of timber in the ground should be painted a few times from about one foot below surface as recommended above, also as far as practicable, all joints, mortices, tenons and cads.

Where decay has commenced

Where decay has already commenced this should be scraped away and then painted with Carbolite.

Nurseries and Gardens

In Nurseries and Gardens, care must be taken not to bring the Carbolite itself in contact with living plants. Stakes, poles, framework, etc., should be allowed to dry thoroughly before bringing same in contact with plants.

Flooring

For the protection of floorings exposed to the influences of weather or in damp basements, it is advisable to soak first the supports or beams twice with hot Carbolite; the flooring itself is painted with hot Carbolite in the side facing the ground. In doing so care must be taken not to touch the knot-holes, else the Carbolite might penetrate to the top side of the flooring and cause unsightly spots.

Should the walls on which the bases are to be laid be damp, we recommend that the walls also be painted with hot Carbolite.

Ample time should be given for the Carbolite to dry before buildings are occupied.

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Coats given in the open air will dry in fine weather in about twenty-four hours; indoors where good ventilation is lacking, it will take a week before the Carbolite becomes entirely absorbed.

The treatment of any material with Carbolite should not take place under the direct rays of the sun, but always in the shade, otherwise (especially on hot days,) an irritation of the skin of the face, caused by volatilization of the Carbolite under direct sun may take place. The irritation is of no serious consequence, but causes temporary inconvenience. It does not affect the hands or arms.

Avoid direct sun rays in painting Carbolite

NOTE—When applying Carbolite care should be taken not to touch the face with it, especially when perspiring, and in hot weather.

Use for Damp Walls, Stones, etc.

Damp walls should be laid open in fine dry weather, the cracks and joints carefully scraped and cleaned; afterwards filling them up with mortar, and when dry, paint or soak the whole with Carbolite, giving two or three coats.

Damp Walls

Walls on the weather side of new buildings, treated with two or more coats of hot Carbolite will thereby be protected against dampness from the outside. The same treatment holds good for foundations.

Stonework of soft nature or liable to decay, should be well cleaned, and when dry, painted in the ordinary way; after a few months repeat the painting when the stone will be found quite hard and waterproof. When applying the Peerless Carbolite to old walls great care should be taken to see that the open surface of the brickwork is thoroughly covered.

Soft Stones

**Rising
Dampness**

Against rising dampness Carbolite should be used inside. Remove paper or paint, rub over the plaster slightly with sand paper to remove any remnant of paste or size, then paint over with Carbolite. According to the state of the wall this painting must be repeated once or twice, **allowing sufficient interval** for the Carbolite to dry. When the wall has had sufficient coats it must be allowed to **thoroughly dry** until no moist places of Carbolite are seen. This may take several months, as the Carbolite has, by its own action, to penetrate into the wall and replace moisture, which of course must be a slow process. When found dry the plaster should be sized and then in case of papering, first covered with lining paper.

Beating Rain

Walls suffering from beating rain must be painted outside with two or more coats of hot Carbolite.

Light colored bricks cannot well be treated with Carbolite, except perhaps on damp courses, as it turns the bricks brown, though in time, they will regain their original color.

Ropes

**Ropes not to
be immersed**

Ropes must never be immersed, as they would soak up too much Carbolite.

Paint the ropes lightly and evenly according to the thickness, until the Carbolite has evenly penetrated the ropes without being soaked.

Timber

Timber not properly seasoned when prepared with Carbolite should not in hot weather be exposed to the sun, as the timber may dry too quickly

Boots and Shoes

Paint the soles and heels with warm Carbolite, let the boots stand for a few days before using, after a few days paint them again where the soles are not too thin.

Paint Soles
and Heels

Shooting and fishing boots, laborers' navvies' and sewerage boots, should be painted all over when new.

Shooting
and Fishing
Boots, etc.

Carbolite should not be used on boots where blacking has been constantly applied.

It is recommended to apply Carbolite in cool weather, but if used in warm weather, the boots must be allowed to stand for a few weeks, as otherwise the heat and perspiration will cause the fresh Carbolite to draw the feet a little.

Apply in cool
weather

Temperatures for Carbolite

Apply hot at about

“ “ “
“ “ “

90° Fahrenheit for Ropes
120° to 150° “ “ Wood
150° “ “ Walls



German and Austrian Railroads.

60,000,000 Sleepers (round figures) laid, whereof :

15,000,000 Oak Sleepers,	} not impregnated
20,000,000 Spruce and Norway Pine,	

AVERAGE DURABILITY—

Oak Sleeper, **not impregnated**, 13.6 years.
 Spruce and Pine, **not impregnated**, 6.1 years.

Oak Sleeper, **impregnated**, 19.5
 Spruce and Pine, **impregnated**, 12. years

AVERAGE PRICE—

Oak Sleeper, **not impregnated**, 4 marks (96 cents)
 Spruce and Pine, **not impregnated**, 2.5 marks (60 cents)

COST OF IMPREGNATION—

Oak Sleeper,	0.5 mark (12 cents)
Spruce and Pine,	0.6 " (14 cents)

CALCULATION

Not Impregnated

15,000,000 Oak Sleepers at 4 marks =
 60,000,000 marks,
 divided by average durability, 13.6 years
 gives a yearly cost of wear and tear equal to 4,410,000 marks

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20,000,000 Fir and Spruce Sleepers at 2.5
marks = 50,000,000 marks
divided by average durability, 6.1 years
gives a yearly cost of wear and tear equal to 8,190,000 marks

Total cost of maintenance of 35 million
Sleepers not impregnated 12,600,000 marks

Impregnated

15,000,000 Oak Sleepers at 4.50 marks =
67,500,000 marks
divided by average durability 19.5 years
gives a yearly cost of wear and tear equal to 3,460,000 marks

20,000,000 Fir and Spruce at 3.10 marks
= 62,000,000 marks.
divided by average durability 12 years
gives a yearly cost of wear and tear 5,166,000 marks

Total cost of maintenance of impreg-
nated Sleepers 8,626,000 marks

Summary

Total cost of 35,000,000 Sleepers not im-
pregnated 12,600,000 marks

Total cost of 35,000,000 Sleepers, impreg-
nated 8,626,000 marks

Saving of 3,974,000 marks

Austrian Railroads

SLEEPERS—NOT IMPREGNATED.

99,938 Spruce and Pine mixed, all replaced during 7 years.
55,274 Pine, 95% replaced during 9 years.

SLEEPERS—IMPREGNATED.

Spruce—72% replaced during 12 years. Pine—30% re-
placed during 15 years.

German Railroads

Of 880,000 Pine Sleepers—not impregnated—laid on six
railroads, all were replaced during 10 years.

