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THE LUFKIN LINE

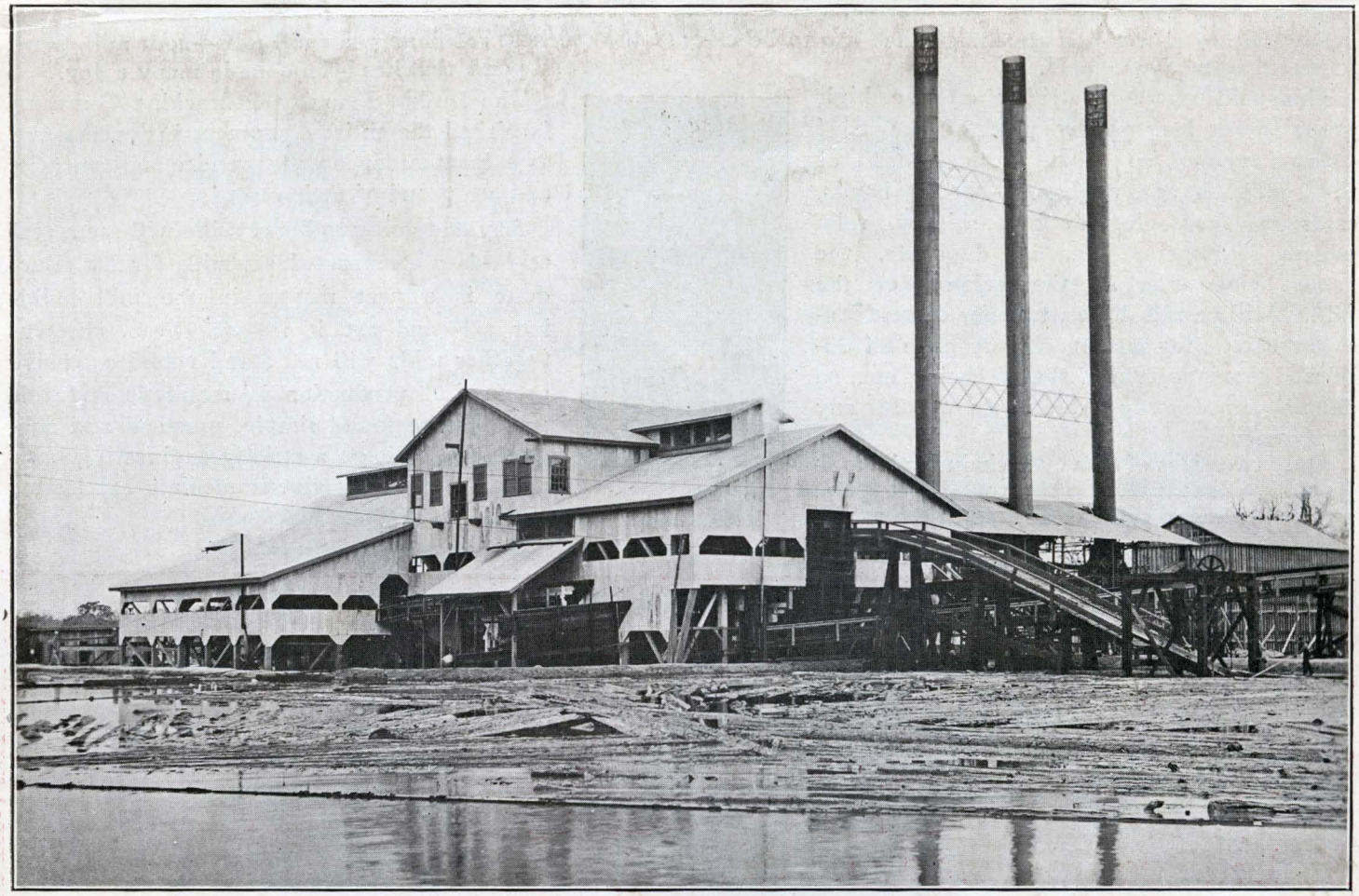
Published monthly to advance and promote friendly service with the customers of The Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co., Lufkin, Texas

Vol. 2 April—May, 1923 No. 8

The New Mill at Deweyville, Texas

LIKE a child, every sawmill man dreads the fire; and when his sawmill burns, regardless of its age, its high cost of upkeep, its poor arrangement and subsequent high production costs, he is discouraged beyond measure whether the market is up or down, stocks high, or low—it's always the same. Yet in the writer's experience, with a very few exceptions, as in the case of brand new mills burned out, practically every fire that seemed a calamity at first, proved a blessing in the end.

Of course, insurance never covers a loss, and while a great deal of expense goes on the lumber is not being cut; and if the up-to-date mill man has proportionate fire insurance and the modern so-called use and occupancy (his profits based on last six months) covered, he



FRONT VIEW OF MILL AND LOG POND—CONTAINING TWO DOUBLE CUTTING BAND SAWS AND GANG

WATCH FOR OUR OIL FIELD NUMBER

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A. J. PEAVY

has at the year's end, a new, modern mill with economic production at low upkeep cost and usually cuts his timber with a greater scale gain.

While the owners may not always admit this, the Peavy-Moore Lumber Company, which inherited the old Deweyville mill, is a concrete example of the foregoing statement.

The old mill consisted of two circulars and a big gang, poorly arranged, badly crowded, with insufficient power—entirely a collection largely of old equipment that took an army of men to operate and keep up.

The fire occurred on September 23, 1922, and in practically four months' time an entire new mill and power plant with a pond instead of the river was built and put in operation.

The new mill consists of two double cutting bands and a medium sized gang, together with all auxiliary machinery, edgers, slashers, trimmers, and lath mill—all designed and arranged to operate at the lowest possible cost and get the highest grades of lumber from the timber.

The power plant consists of an H. S. & G. twin engine 20 inches by 30 inches, supplied with steam from four 350 H. P. water tube boilers operated at 250 pounds pressure and reduced to 150 pounds at the mill, which insures steady pressure at all times and gives plenty of "pep" to every steam rig in the mill, as well as absolute steady cutting power—an advantage that has to be experienced to be appreciated.

This mill operates strictly on the high grade short leaf yellow pine of the Gulf Coast region so that both sides of the mill have equipment—both bands, carriages, feeds, log deck machinery, rolls edgers, trimmers, etc., in duplicate, the same being true of the balance of the mill. All live roll drives, transfer drives, conveyor drives, log jack machinery have all duplicate gears, sprockets, shafts, chains, etc., so that a very few duplicate parts will fill any emergency.

Only two sizes of conveyor chain of the malleable box link type, one size round link chain, and two sizes of drive and transfer chains are used, all of these being Rex Griplock chains with the exception of the round link log and conveyor chain being our "Long Life" brand, these being all that are required to equip the mill.

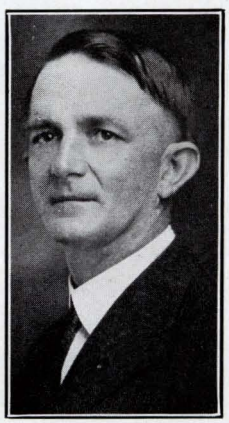


R. S. WILSON
V. P. & Gen'l Mgr.

The mill building proper is 64 feet by 180 feet with lath mill addition 32 feet by 72 feet built of 14-inch by 14-inch timbers on lower floor, and 12-inch by 12-inch on upper floor designed to carry the machinery with the least possible amount of timber and have it steady and substantial. The mill and all heavy machinery are set on concrete foundations with concrete lower floor, which means everything to a fast mill—steady machinery, always in line, low friction load, and reducing chances of expensive breaking of shafting and machinery.

The sawmill and its machinery for this plant were designed by the Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company, and its engineers are proud of its record, results and performance, as are its owners whose testimonial letter is given on page 3.

The entire building program was in charge of Mr. R. J. Wilson, Vice President and General Manager, whose untiring efforts to get the best and that in the shortest possible time, and his efficient builder, Mr. Fred Burdette, who had entire charge of the mill building and plant, and his assistant, Mr. Paul Anger, who had charge of the power plant, are due the credit of performing one of the quickest rebuilding sawmill jobs—both mill, power plant and pond, that has been done in many a day.



FRED BURDETT
Const. Engineer

The Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company furnished the entire equipment in seventy-five days in accordance with promise and contract, and are proud of their record.

Any one going to Deweyville will see a real up-to-date constructed sawmill; for Mr. Burdette is a past master in the mill building art—and art it is—for cheap, thrown-together mills will not stand where extensive economical production is required; and this mill will be found simple, practical and substantially built on a strictly engineering basis that will not only give immediate but lasting results.

LATER:— We have just closed contract with Peavy-Moore for new Hardwood Mill for Deweyville—this makes seven large Mills built for these people, thirteen Band Mills, three Circulars, fifteen Carriages, Edgers, Trimmers and usual equipment. Speaks well for Lufkin Line equipment doesn't it?

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A. J. PEAVY, PRESIDENT

R. T. MOORE, VICE-PRES.
R. J. WILSON, VICE-PRES.
S. G. SAMPLE, VICE-PRES.

J. S. WELSH, SEC-TREAS.

DIRECTORS:
A. J. PEAVY
R. T. MOORE
R. J. WILSON
S. G. SAMPLE
J. S. WELSH

PEAVY-MOORE LUMBER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
YELLOW PINE

DIRECTORS:
R. KRAUSE
W. H. MANAHAN
E. K. SMITH
S. W. HENDERSON

DEWEYVILLE, TEXAS,
March 10th, 1923.

Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.,
Lufkin, Texas.

Gentlemen:-

We started our mill on February 19th, that is to say, we were ready to run and while we did not get this mill up to capacity for several days we were taking advantage of the time when we would be ready to open up on full capacity to get the belts trained and the journals smoothed down.

We now have this mill operating in fine shape and in a very satisfactory manner.

You will remember that we had our fire on Sept. 23rd and on Sept. 27th I signed a contract with you for machinery, delivery on which was to commence within thirty days and be completed within seventy-five days. Beg to advise that the deliveries were satisfactory and the contract lived up to in a very business like manner.

I have no complaint to register with you and beg to advise you that so far as I can see now I would not change my plans in the minutest detail if I were to build another mill at this place.

As you know, this mill consists of two double cutting bands and angang and is doing all that we expected it to do. It is running ten hours a day without any stops. Considering the fact that we have been running only about two weeks I consider this very good.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

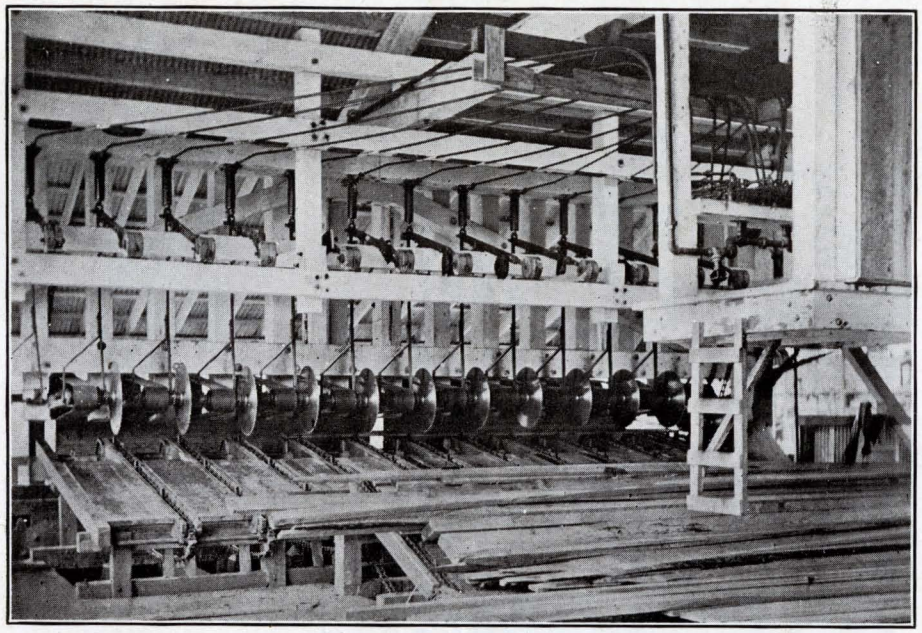
PEAVY-MOORE LUMBER COMPANY.

R. J. Wilson

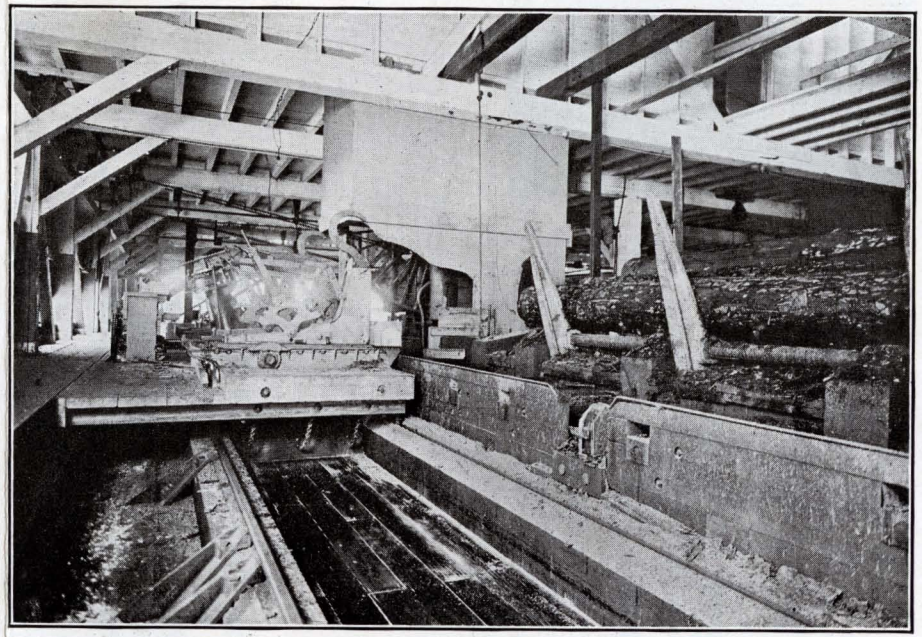
V. P. and G. M.

RJW/d

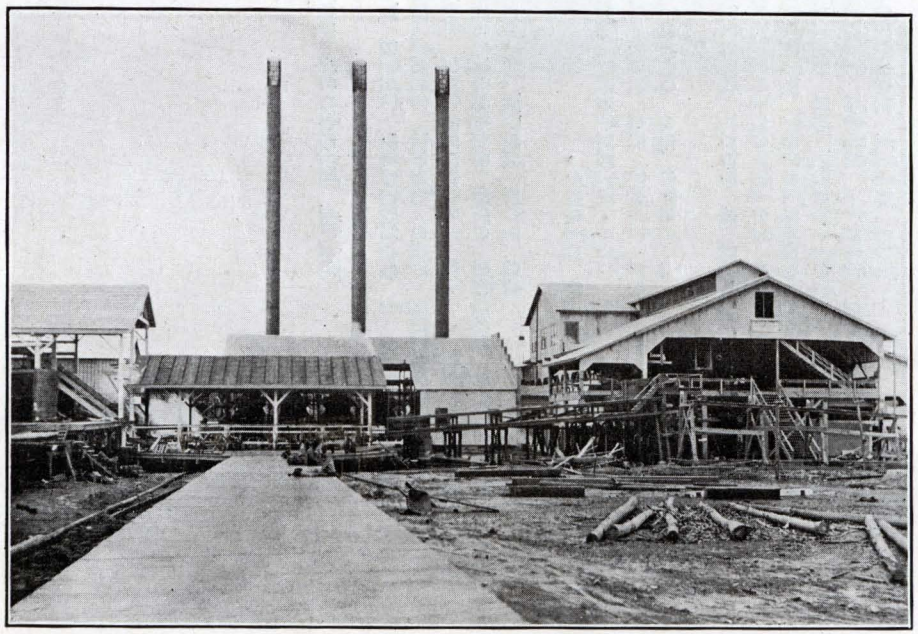
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Air lift trimmer.



Inside the big plant, showing one of the carriages, band mill and log deck.



Rear view Peavy-Moore Lumber Company, Deweyville, Texas.



OFFICIAL FAMILY

Reading from left to right: Top row—Joe Dixon, Millwright; Fred Burdette, Supt.; I. F. Pennington, Planer Foreman; F. M. Carrier, Filer; D. L. Cobb, Mill Foreman. Bottom row—W. H. Smith, Supt. of Manufacture; S. A James, Kiln Foreman; W. S. Siler, Box Factory Supt.; O. P. Barnes, Millwright.

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Editorial Comment

Two Years of Harding Administration Completed

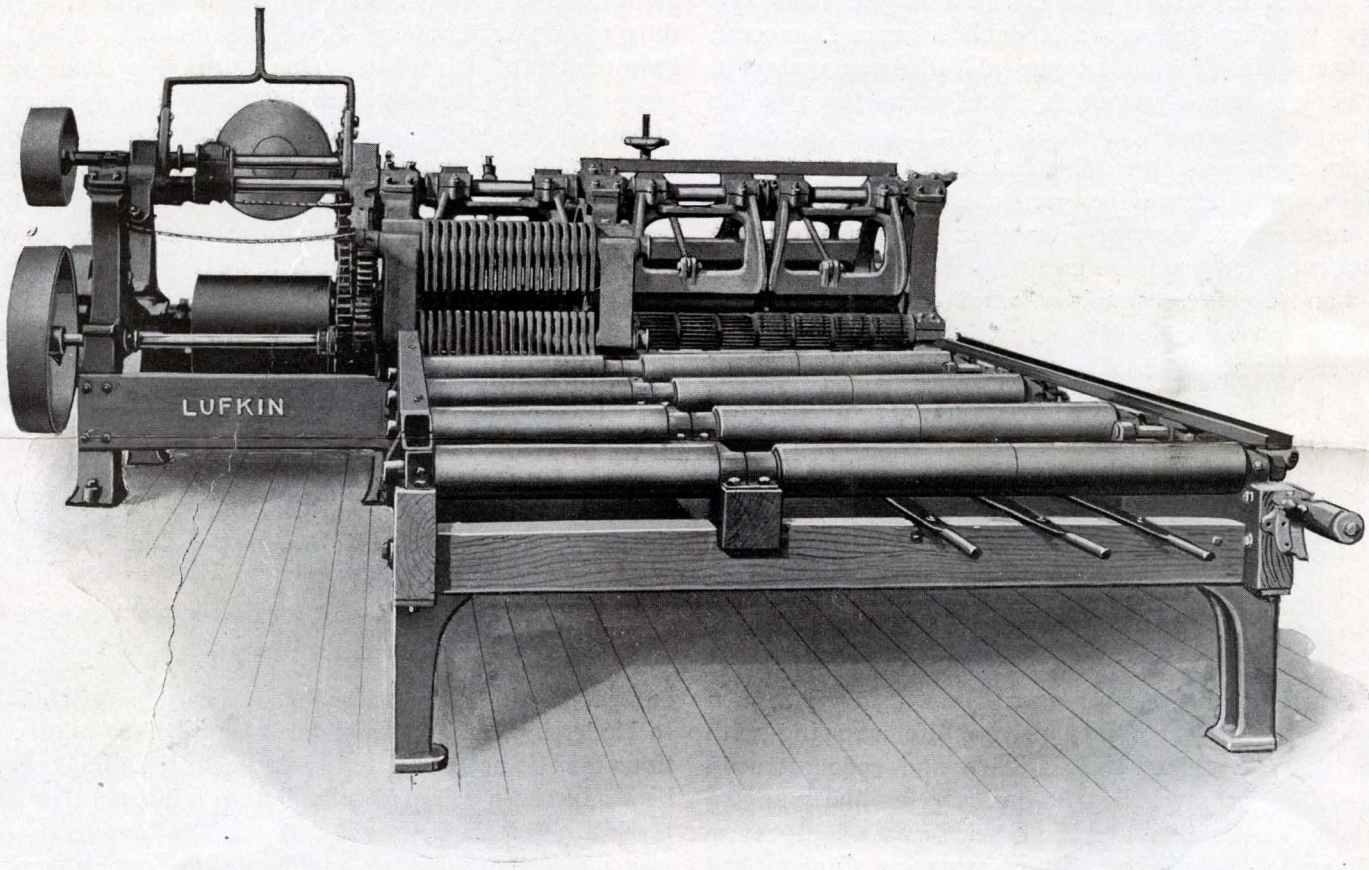
President Harding completed two years of his administration on March 4th, and citizens should assess the results in a studied, non-partisan and unimpassioned way. Forget whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, whether you are for the League of Nations or against it, whether you are a wet or dry, and come down to the simple proposition of the effect of Mr. Harding's administration on the country. Contrast it with other administrations, and think whether you have been more comfortable during the past two years than at some preceding period, whether you have been less worried about legislation and executive activities, whether the government has been run with dignity and with a show for all, and whether you would like a continuance of this kind of government for another period of two years or possibly six years. If you would like to have the administration continued, just get it clearly in your mind that it is your duty to help bring about such a continuance. That is a requirement of citizenship. Don't sit in your office or in your club and laud the administration simply because you are a Republican, growl at it because you are a Democrat, and do nothing either to promote it or to terminate it. Find your facts, make your deductions and then become an active agent either for continuance or change in the elections which will be held next year. Begin now so that you will act intelligently in the Presidential Election, the beginning of which will be in about a year from now.

An Appreciation of Two Veterans Who Step Out of Public Service

When the 67th Congress passed into history two men stepped off the stage into private life, carrying with them the plaudits of their friends and acquaintances. One of these men was he who has been familiarly known as Uncle Joe Cannon, and the other Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Representative Cannon had served his state and country in Congress for forty-six years, and in that time he had probably received as much abuse as any man in history. Most of it was partisan, and all of it was unthinking, but it had no effect whatever on the work which Mr. Cannon had set himself to do, which was to bring common sense to legislation and to leave the brass bands and waving plumes packed away in the cellar. A few years from now, Uncle Joe will be but a memory and the things which he stood for may be laughed at by the new set of Progressives, the demagogues who fatten on the credulity of the people. Strange, is it not, that in the days of these conservatives there was so much of prosperity and of happiness in the country, while the advent of the demagogue inevitably spells not merely discontent but actual conditions that are the reverse of prosperity. It is a sorry criticism on our people that the shallow-brained is very often lifted to leadership, and the real leader, the quiet unostentatious man, is not permitted to stay where he might serve best. In the passing of John Sharp Williams, the country lost the service of one of its most brilliant sons who was just as conservative as Uncle Joe, just as loyal to his country and just as impatient of the buffoonery of the demagogue. Both men may have had the motto: "If you are to love mankind you must not expect too much of it." They loved mankind and they loved their country. They served without noise and an eternal row. They never took the stump or the pulpit to point out their own goodness and if they did not ape the humanity of the publican they had no use for the conceit of the Pharisee. Uncle Joe and John Sharp Williams mark the passing of an era—an era of common sense which has been gradually fading out in the last decade. May they live long and may their example some day be the means of bringing back to this country that conservative progressiveness which it needs and without which it will be a failure as a Republic with a representative form of government.

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Combination
EDGER and RIFT FLOORING MACHINE
Commonly Called
BULL EDGER



Showing Machine with Automatic Steel Safety Fingers Above and Below—No Fly-Backs on This Machine.

Unlimited Capacity—At Lowest Cost of Production

Usual Arrangement Consists of Two Batteries of Ten Saws—One Movable—All Saws for 1-Inch Lumber. Both Batteries Are Nested Together for Rift Cants or Set Apart 2, 4, 6 or 8 Inches When Desired to Box the Heart of Small Logs Making 1-Inch Boards on Sides.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE—NO FLY BACKS

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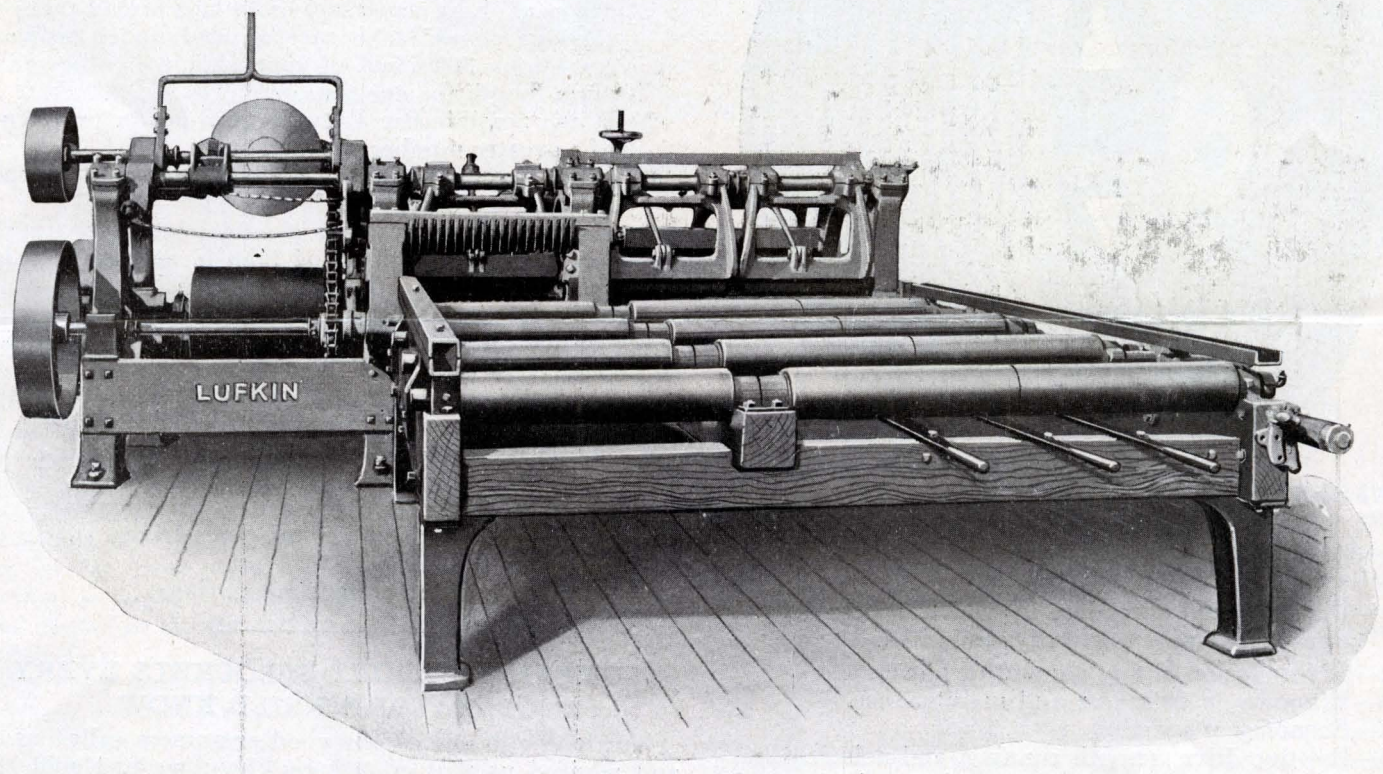
A REAL PRACTICAL RIFT MACHINE

Built in Combination or Independent

The idea of a gang circular saw machine for the quick manufacture of small logs or rift flooring is not new, having been used with more or less success for many years.

The difficulties encountered that has prevented more universal adoption have been many—usually a combination of poorly designed equipment—much too light for the purpose—and the proper design of saws, proper speeds, and that human element, the filer, not taking the necessary interest to make one a success.

Twenty years ago the writer walked into a sawmill at Ashland, Wisconsin, and found a crowd around a man



prostrate on the floor, with a pointed sliver about three feet long through his head—going in through an eye—and they trying to extract it.

This was caused by a fly-back from an unprotected rift machine as they were first built. This circumstance rather prejudiced me against a machine of this kind. But the advantages for cheap production have kept them in occasional use, regardless of this danger, some mill men even going so far as to put up a barricade of timbers to protect the band mill and men around it. But the poor edgerman was left unprotected.

The machine shown here entirely and positively prevents such accidents. A cant cannot ride on the saws and fly-backs, as both press rolls and steel fingers prevent this. Still, should it be necessary, the feed can be reversed and by making the fingers inoperative the cant may be backed out of the machine, the pressure rolls preventing the cant from riding the saws. The safety feature is absolute in this machine.

The saws can all be put on a single sleeve if the machine is to be used for rift flooring only, or two sleeves or nests can be used, the inside saws coming one inch apart, one sleeve or battery can be movable to box the heart and make 1-inch lumber on the sides.

The machine is adaptable for many combinations of cutting to suit requirements.

The feed speeds are only one-fourth that of an edger and are variable by use of a face plate friction-all above the work and out of the way of dust.

Four lower Coleman saw tooth feed rolls are used, with heavy pressure rolls front and rear, together with our patent safety fingers, provided to make a safe, positive feed.

First running arm saws 26-inch diameter, 8-gauge with few teeth having large throats—slow powerful feed, works in combination with a heavy substantial machine—simple in design and construction together with every safeguard for safety, and the successful operation of these machines now in use enable us to say that we have a **real successful practical RIFT FOORING MACHINE** to offer the sawmill trade that we feel proud of and will make any purchaser equally happy to own one.

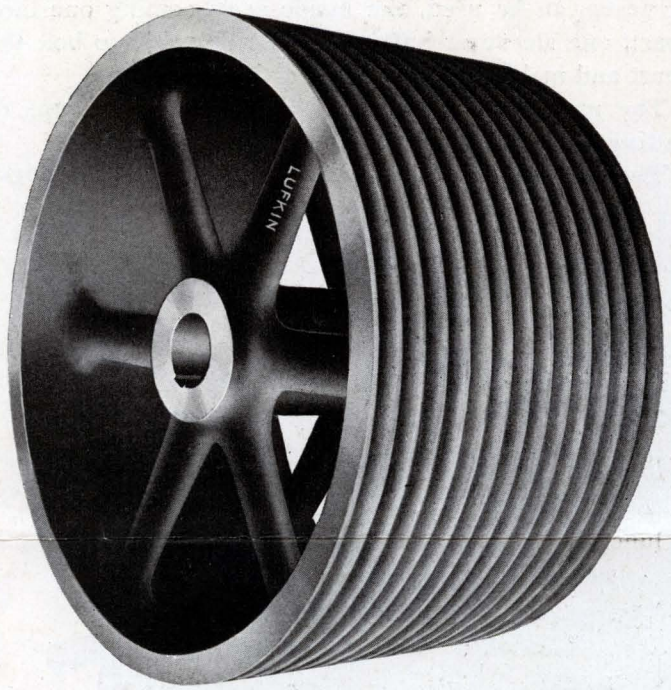
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ROPE TRANSMISSION

The idea of the rope transmission drive is growing in all industry and is being used more and more in sawmill work, having advantages in many cases (particularly main engine drives) over belts.

There is still considerable prejudice among mill men, largely due to inexperience, but once used in the right place the results please the owner and there is one more added to the list of satisfied users.

Mill engineers recognize this means for the transmission of power superceding all others in mills and factories where conditions permit. Below are some of the



We design and make rope transmission for every purpose

prominent advantages claimed for transmitting power by manila rope:

1—Distance and direction in which power may be transmitted are practically unlimited.
2—Transmission of any amount of power.
3—Economy in first cost and maintenance.
4—Economy of space.
5—Positive drive, smooth running, and noiseless.
6—No electrical disturbance or loss of power by slipping.
7—Precise alignment of shafting is not necessary.
8—Ease and simplicity of distributing power to the several floors of mill buildings.

The so-called advantages of rope driving are no more serious than are those peculiar to belts or other transmissions. The conditions under which this system has been installed have been so varied, and in many instances with flagrant disregard for the fundamental principles of mechanics, that it is not surprising to hear of occasional dissatisfaction; but it is safe to say that an investigation of these failures will invariably show either faulty design, careless treatment or bad splicing.

From the fact that conditions under which rope drives are installed are very seldom alike, it is impossible to give any set rules governing such installations. It is important that every individual drive should receive the special attention of an experienced engineer to insure a perfectly smooth running drive.

We give below a few suggestions which are well worth keeping in mind when designing a new rope drive:

1—It is important that rope drives be made amply strong to do the work required without undue straining of the ropes.
2—Never put more weight on tension carriage than is necessary to take up the slack rope.
3—As far as possible keep the bend of the rope in the same direction, as continual bending in opposite directions injures the fibre.
4—Straight open drives add materially to the life of a rope, and whenever possible drives should be designed in this way.
5—It is poor practice to make driving sheaves less than 40 diameters of the rope, and 36 diameters for driven sheaves.
6—The number of ropes or laps that one tension carriage will take care of depends largely on the condition of the drive, but it is safe to say that for drives of short centers 10 or 12 laps are all that one carriage should take care of, and under ordinary conditions 3000 feet of rope should be the maximum length for one tension.
7—When possible use a few large ropes in preference to a greater number of small ones.
8—Ropes over 1¾ inches should be used for extra heavy work only.
9—External rope dressings should be used sparingly. Put no more on the rope than is necessary to lay the outer fibre. Too much dressing will cause ropes to slip in grooves.

Before we can submit estimates on rope drives it will be necessary to have the following information:

1—If possible send sketch showing relative position of shafts and space that can be utilized for drive.
2—Horse power to be transmitted.
3—Speed of driving and driven shafts.
4—Distance between driving and driven shafts.
5—Direction in which driving and driven shafts revolve.
6—Space available for tension carriage.

SOMETHING ABOUT SPROCKETS EVERY OPERATOR SHOULD KNOW

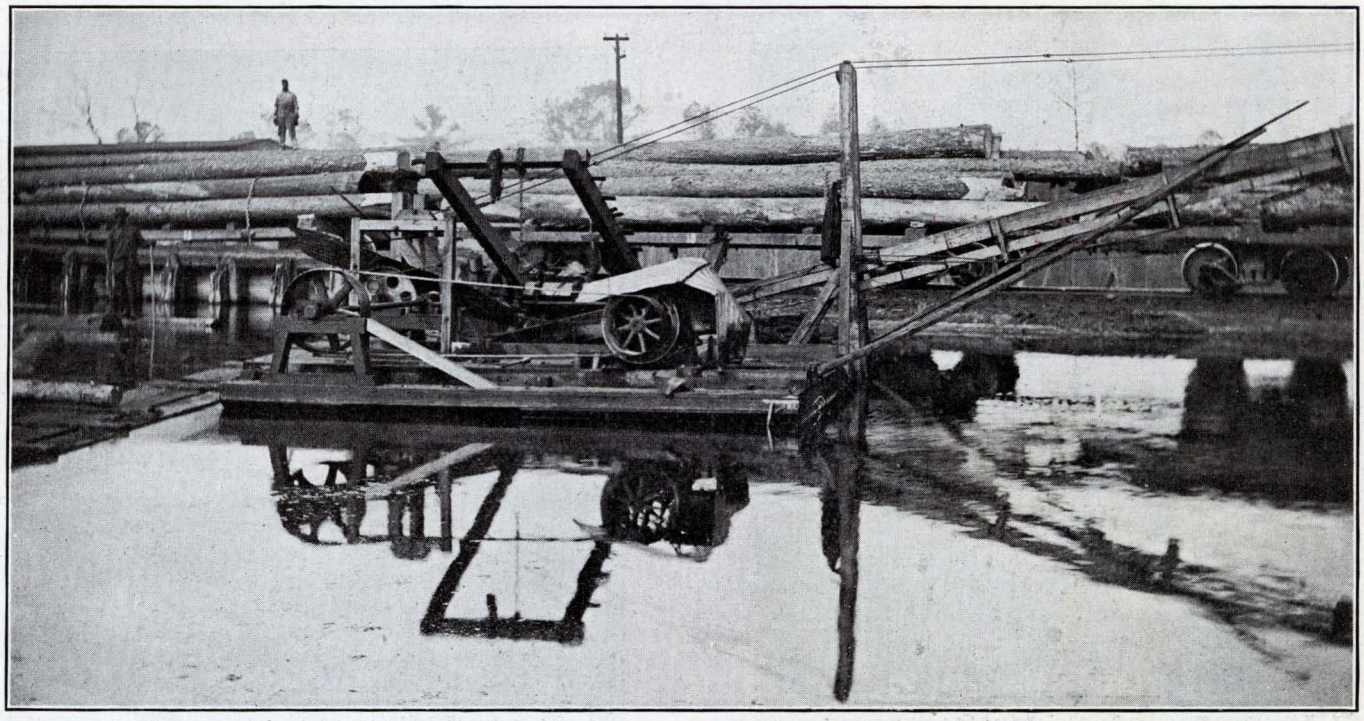
Not long ago one of our good customers called us up and advised us that some new chain we had sold him would not run on **our** sprocket, and the delay was costing him great financial loss and mental anguish.

We knew something was wrong but we knew the chain was all right and that if **our** sprocket was pulling it, it was also right—but we sent an engineer anyway, although an expensive trip and found the following:

About 400 feet of new chain worth about $650.00 was being run on a sprocket much to small in pitch, and consequently badly jerking and straining the new chain, and instead of being **our** sprocket it was a casting made in a local foundry from one of our sprockets after running some six years, and badly worn. Now, this particular mill foreman was getting his sprockets cheaper (?) this way, never thinking that there is not only wear but double shrinkage from the original pattern, consequently his sprockets are all too small.

When he wanted to replace a sprocket and buy steel ones an old one would be sent in for a pattern, and as

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BARGE EQUIPPED WITH DREDGE AND CONVEYOR FOR CLEANING MILL POND

Every sawmill company has the bark problem confronting them at all times, and many are the schemes employed to clean out their log ponds. Some more or less successful, but the idea shown herewith in operation at Wiergate, Texas, does the work in a business-like manner.

It is easy to build and equip, easy to maintain, and inexpensive, considering the amount of work it does and how quickly the job can be done.

The barge is built in two sections or pontoons and between them is a wide conveyor with double chains and cleats on the bottom of the pond to convey the bark in the long conveyor, that extends out over the skidway or bank. The machinery is all driven by a gasoline engine or electric motor, or steam engine and boiler if preferred.

We have built a number of these and can furnish drawings and full equipment to suit any condition.

These rigs give universal satisfaction wherever used. They fill a long-felt want on the log ponds. One or two men and a little gasoline is all that is required. We are indebted to Mr. C. P. Myer at Wiergate for the photo and the idea.

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steel shrinks just twice as much as gray iron the trouble with "small pitch" is magnified just that much more.

In the case of our chain and some "jack leg" molder's sprocket—it was thrown away and a **real new** one of ours put on, when the trouble was over. We sold a new sprocket for $22.50 and had $42.00 expense to show our customer the error of his way.

Sprockets are just like gears, and each tooth should fit into the corresponding link of the chain, and do its share of the pulling, and after one-half the teeth are engaged it should "release" like a gear tooth without fuss or feathers.

Moral—Have your sprockets made from **MASTER** patterns that fit the chain.

FUN OF ECONOMIZING

Secretary of Agriculture Houston was talking about economizing.

"We'd all economize," he said, "if it was pleasanter. I heard two men discussing the subject the other day at lunch.

"'Why do you live in the country?' the first man said.

"'Grub cheaper, eh?'

"'No, not much cheaper. I can't say I do much economizing along that line.'

"'How do you do it, then?'

"'Well, you see in the country there are no theaters to spend money on. There are no jazz dinners, no opera and no opera suppers, no taxicabs, and no distractions or amusements of any kind. Do you get the idea?'

"'Sure, old man; sure. But here's a suggestion for you. Couldn't you do a lot better if you died?'"—Washington Star.

NOT YET, BUT—

Infant Son of Campus Professor—"Did you hear the stepladder fall, mama?"

Mother—"Yes. I hope father didn't fall?"

Son—"He hasn't yet. He's hanging to the picture molding."—Gargoyle.

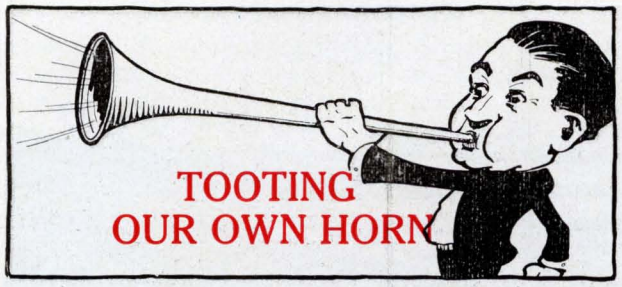
"Over steaming teacups they sat and talked," according to a story in one of the current magazines. The dear ladies must have been wearing asbestos lingerie.

It was just after a rainstorm and two men were walking down the street behind a young woman who was holding her skirt rather high. After an argument as to the merits of the case, one of the men stepped forward and said: "Pardon me, miss, but aren't you holding your skirt rather high?"

"Haven't I a perfect right?" she snapped.

"You certainly have, miss, and a peach of a left," he replied.

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OUR NEW STEEL AND CONCRETE MACHINE SHOP

We are now erecting our new machine shop, which when complete will be 81 feet wide and 255 feet long, covering the old wooden shop and doing away with it entirely.

The main erecting shop will be 50 feet wide with a 10-ton crane running full length; side bay 31 feet wide, with hand cranes and air lift handling small work.

The structure will be entirely fireproof, with concrete floor and oak top throughout, and just as many steel sash and glass as can be put in the building. A more extensive description will appear in a later issue.

NEW ADAMS-BANKS MILLS AT MORTON, MISS.

The new mill at Morton, Miss., which we equipped for the Adams-Banks Lumber Company, is nearing completion. It is a band and gang mill built for long timber cutting, and extra heavy throughout. We will shortly photograph and give complete description of this plant in these pages, together with a "Line" on the personnel of the company.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN IN EAST TEXAS

Lufkin is no doubt the hub of the lumber center in East Texas, and is recognized as such by the American Lumberman in appointing a correspondent here in the person of Mr. W. L. West, who is well known by most all lumbermen in this section. Mr. West earnestly solicits the help of all East Texas in sending him "news" every week that would be of interest. Market and manufacturing conditions, changes in management, etc., will be appreciated.

ADDING TO OUR EQUIPMENT

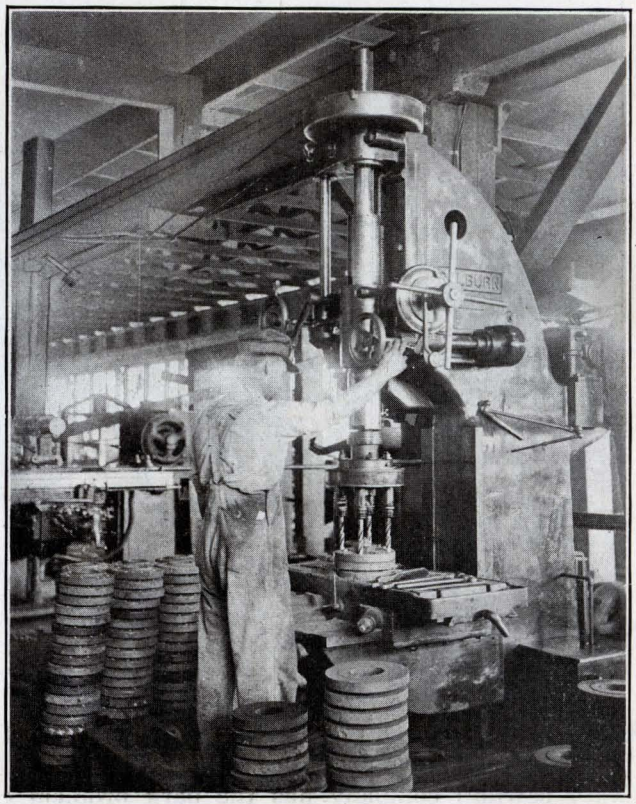
We are continually adding to our machine shop equipment to keep pace with a growing business.

We recently installed a new Gisholt battleship type production lathe that we keep busy, with three others, on saw mill and oil field work exclusively. These are the latest type of extensive production tools that insure accurate as well as larger quantity production.

We have just purchased a new 60-inch Gisholt boring mill with all the latest improvements, including a thread milling attachment—we think the last word in equipment of this kind.

This machine added to our battery of boring mills—one 12-foot, one 60-inch and one 42-inch—gives us increased boring mill capacity to nearly 100 per cent; for the new mill will produce as much work as three ordinary machines, being designed to use high speed steels at the fastest feeds and is suitable for a large variety of work. A more extensive description and illustration will appear later.

DRILLING AND TAPPING FLANGES



Six-inch Spindle Colbun Drill

The above illustration shows one of our 6-inch spindle heavy duty drill and tapping machines. While the cut shows only four drills, six or eight may be used as required.

For drilling flanges or flanged fittings, these machines do the work on a most economical production basis.

The machine also bores and taps fittings up to 6-inch, all jigged so as to be absolutely square and in line.

We are prepared to furnish flanges in carload quantities from stock on short notice.

JUST REMEMBER

Let everyone remember that he who violates the law of the land, tramples on the blood of the fathers and tears asunder the character of his own and his children's liberty.—Abraham Lincoln.

If the boys and girls of the present day are taught and trained to observe the law, there will be no need for law enforcement a generation hence.

The man who violates the law is neither a republican nor democrat but a criminal.

All government in a republic rests upon obedience to law, disregard for law tears down the very basis of free government. It is gratifying that most citizens, whether they approve prohibition or not, are observing the prohibition law. Disregard for the law is foundation of anarchy.

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THE BIRD FAMILY

The wife of a Methodist minister in West Virginia has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first husband was named Robbins, her second husband Sparrow, the present Quail. There are now two young Robbins, one Sparrow and three Quails in the family. One grandfather was a Swan and another a Jay, but he's dead now, and a Bird of Paradise. They live on Hawk Avenue, Eaglesville, Canary Islands, and the fellow who wrote this is a Lyre and a relative of the family.—Ex.

QUESTIONING THE SWEDE

Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, tells of the cross-examination of a Swede.

"'Now, Jensen,' asked the lawyer, 'what do you do?'

"'Tank, you,' replied the Swede, 'Aw am not vara well.'

"'I didn't ask you how your health was,' said the lawyer, 'but what do you do?'

"'Oh, yas Aw see,' said the fellow, his stolid countenance changing a trifle, 'Aw work.'

"'Yes, I know that, but what kind of work do you do?'

"'It's puddy hard work.'

"'Yes, but do you drive a team, or do you work on a railroad, or do you handle a machine, or do you work in a factory?'

"'Oh, yas, Aw work in a factory.'

"'Well, what kind of a factory.' The lawyer was much exasperated.

"'It ees a very big factory.'

"'Now see here, Jensen, tell us what do you make in the factory. What do you do?'

"'Oh, yas, Aw understan'. You bane want to know vat Aw make in the factory?'

"'Exactly. Now tell us what you make.'

"'Yes, Aw make von dollar and a half a day.'"—Federal Reserve Club.

A teacher received the following note from one of her pupil's mother:

"Dear Teacher:

Please excuse tommy for not being to schule yesterday. He got wet in the A. M. and I dried him in the P. M."

Mammy

The moon shines East,
The moon shines West,
But Father knows where
The Moonshine's best.



R. B. COZART, Lufkin, Texas

R. B. COZART PROMOTED

Our Louisiana representative, Mr. R. B. Cozart, is now manager of the Williams Machine & Supply Company, Lufkin, Texas, who manufacture cotton gin specialties, separators, cleaners, etc., which take the cotton direct and make it snow white before ginning.

Mr. Cozart's experience for many years here at our plant and later as sales engineer, has fitted him nicely for this work, and we wish him every success.

This is a new industry for Lufkin, one of its fast growing infant manufacturing plants, that will make Lufkin known among the cotton gin men like it is known among the sawmills and oil fields for sawmill machinery, wagons, etc.

We expect very shortly to have a very able and experienced man in Mr. Cozart's place in Louisiana. In the meantime we hope our good friends will not overlook sending us their inquiries for equipment.

Should Be Boycotted for It

Two very pretty girls met on the street and kissed each other rapturously. Two young men watched the meeting. "There's another of those things that are so unfair," said one.

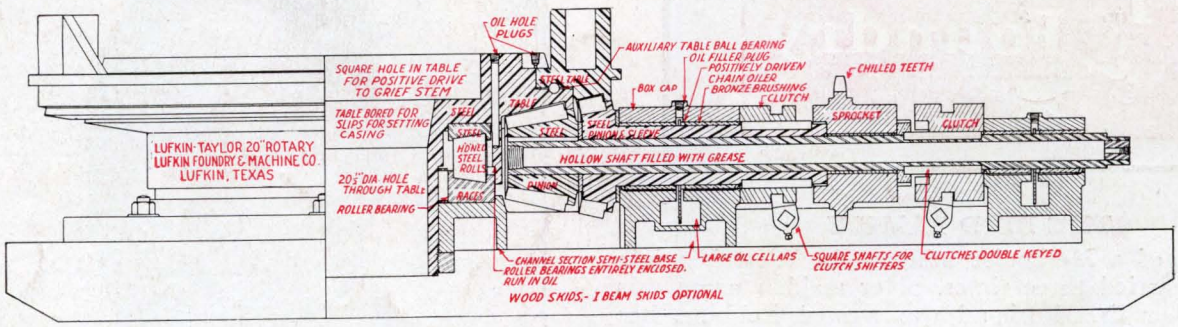
"What is that?" said his friend.

He pointed to the scene: "Women doing men's work."

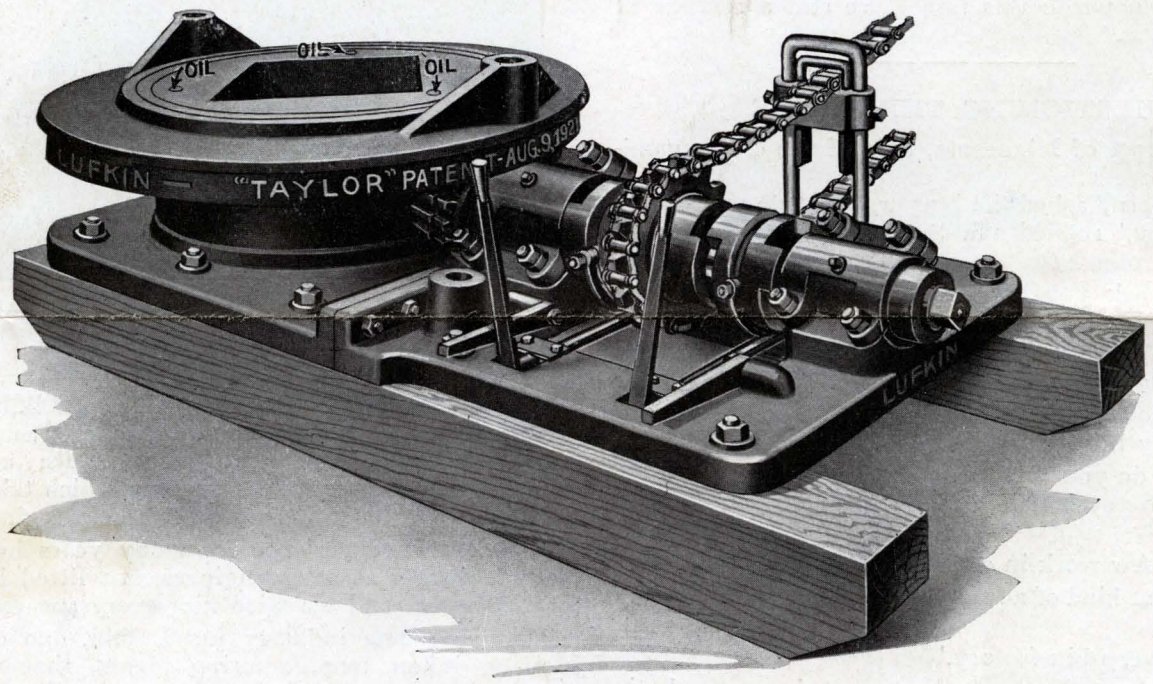
He—"What do you think of the Volstead Act?"

She—"Why, dear, you know I never attend vaudeville."

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