

work on account of their durability and excellent appearance. They are made of cast lead (usually from 8-lb. lead) and are often ornamented. Joints are usually made by lead-burning.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT RAIN-WATER GOODS.—Eaves gutters, down-pipes, etc., of this material are of comparatively recent manufacture. They are strong, durable and light, and it is claimed that they do not require painting. The jointing material is a special composition provided by the manufacturers.

ENAMELLED IRON RAIN-WATER GOODS.—These metal eaves gutters and down-pipes ("Vitriflex") are comparatively new. They are enamelled both inside and out and therefore painting is eliminated. These pipes are obtainable in eight standard colours (black, brown, green, etc.). A bituminous compound is the jointing material.

The following is a brief description of some of the tools used by the plumber, some of which have been referred to, and are illustrated in Fig. 76.

- Dresser, Beater or Bat (A).*—Used for dressing flat portions of lead.
- Bossing Stick (B).*—Used principally for working lead round rolls, etc.
- Setting-in Stick (J).*—Used for forming upturns of flashings, working lead into angles of rolls, etc.
- Bossing Mallet (D).*—Used for striking the above tools and for working lead into corners direct.
- Chase Wedge (K).*—Of various shapes and sizes; also called *drifts*; employed for working angles of rolls, drips, etc. in gutters where space is restricted; driven by the *wedge mallet*, a similar tool to the bossing mallet.
- Drip Plate (L).*—Is inserted between two sheets of lead to prevent movement of the lower sheet while the top sheet is being worked; examples, overcloaks of rolls and drips;

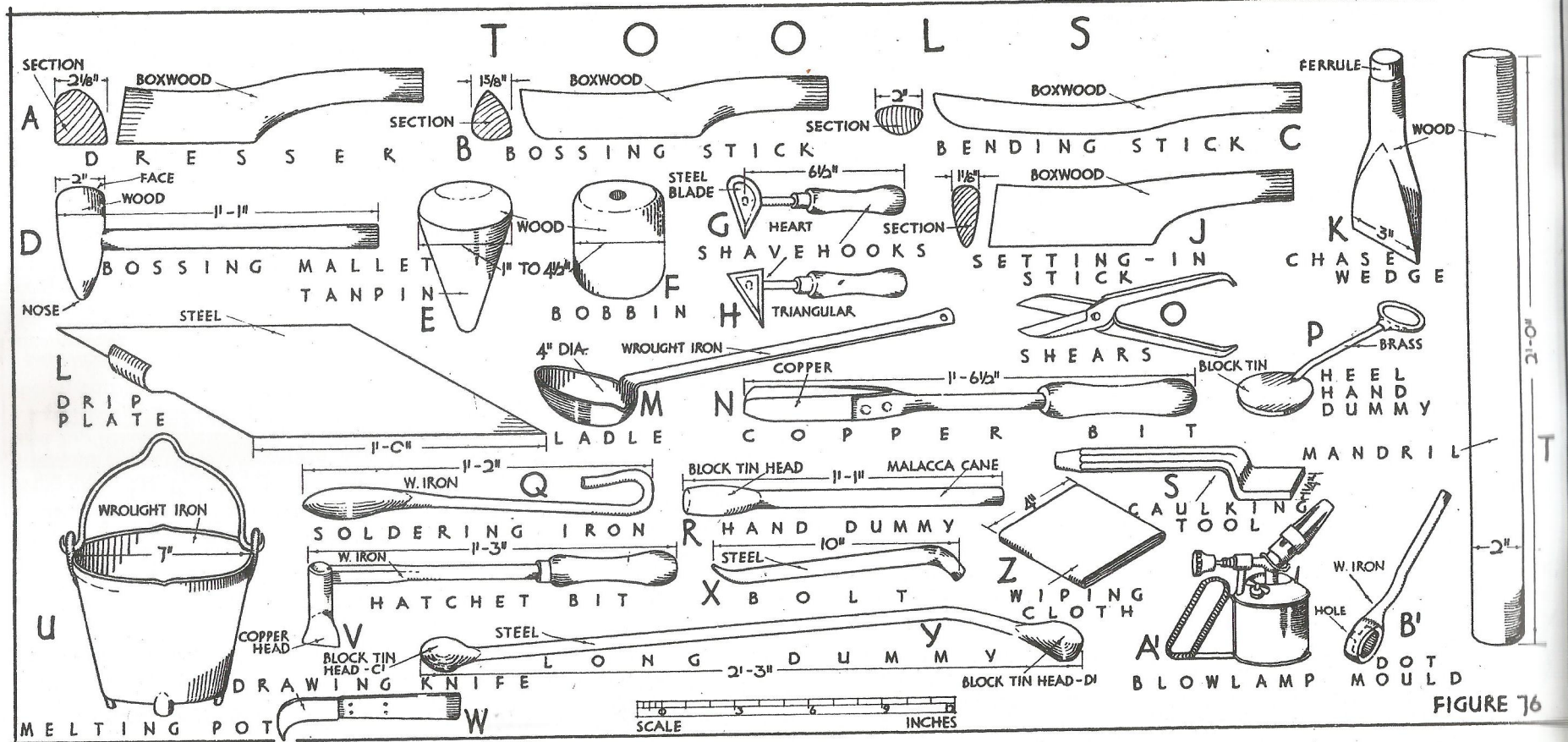


FIGURE 76