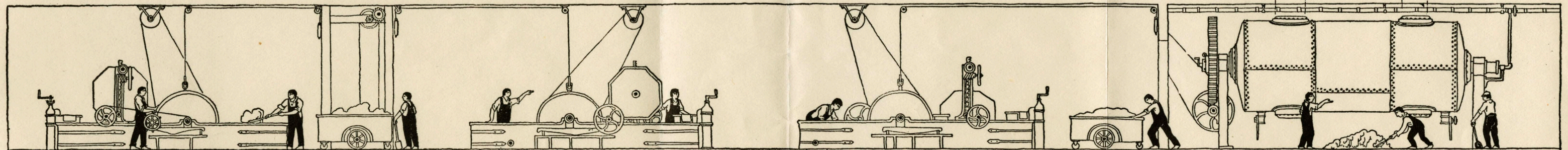


HOW "EAGLE A" PAPERS ARE MADE

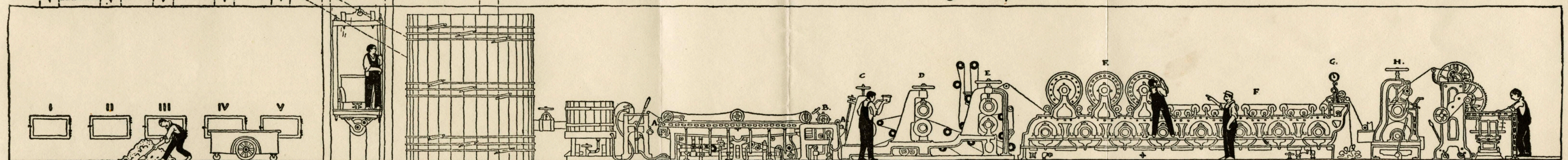
METHOD OF MANUFACTURING RAG-CONTENT, LOFT DRIED, BUSINESS PAPERS



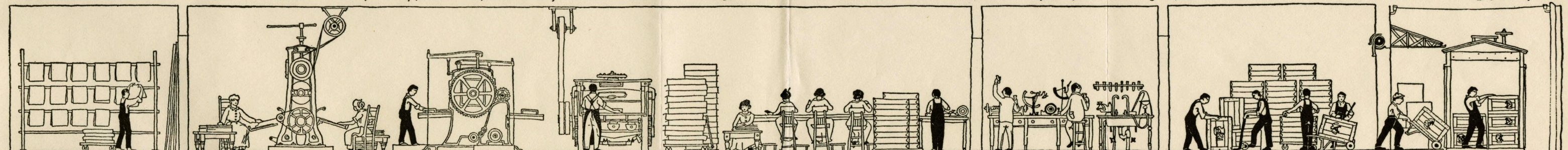
1. The bales of rags arrive at the Mill. 2. The rags are put thru a "Thrasher" which separates them and removes the loose dirt. 3. In the "Rag Sorting Room" the women throw out odd rags, remove all bits of metal and rubber, and cut the rags into strips. 4. The rags are cut into small bits and carried on a travelling belt to a "Duster" which removes any loose dirt remaining, and are dumped thru a trap door in the floor into the "Bleach Boiler."



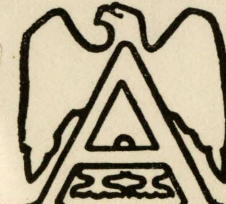
5. In the "Revolving Bleach Boiler" the rags are boiled with a solution of caustic soda under medium steam pressure. This operation loosens all grease and dirt. 6. The rags in the "Washer" are kept in constant circulation. Large quantities of clear water are added. The dirty water is drawn out by means of a revolving drum until the rags are clean. The bleach is added and the clean, white rags are emptied into the drainers. 7. In the "Drainers" the bleach is exhausted and a large part of the water drains out thru the perforated bottom. The rags have now become "half stuff" and are loaded in small hand cars and taken up to the Beaters. 8. The "Beaters," where the paper is made. In these vats the various grades of half stuff are mixed and beaten until the pulp meets the requirements of the paper to be made. The color is added and the pulp is then emptied into the "stuff chest."



9. The "Stuff Chest," a large tank in which a revolving paddle keeps the fibres well mixed with water, and provides a reservoir which permits the paper machine to be operated continuously. 10. From the Stuff Chest the pulp flows into the flow box. 11. The pulp flows from the flow box onto an endless wire (AA). The water drains off thru the wire, the fibres remaining on top and forming the sheet. At the end of the wire the forming paper passes under the dandy roll (B) which presses the watermark into the wet sheet. The web of paper passes thru the couch rolls (C) and the reverse press rolls (D) and the reverse press rolls (E) to the dryers (F), which are large steam heated cylinders. At the end of the dryers are the slitters (G) and the size tub (H) thru which the paper passes to the lay boy (K) where it is cut into moist sheets which are automatically piled up.



13. In the "Loft" the temperature is 120°. The damp paper is hung over wooden poles and allowed to season and dry out for about a week. It is then ready for the finishing operation. 14. A "Calender Stack." The "rough dry" paper passes between steel and cotton rolls which iron it out and give it the desired finish. 15. A "Plating Machine" is used in place of a calender for glazed finishes and is also used for linen finish. 16. The "Trimming Knife." The sheets are squared and cut to exact size. 17. The paper is counted and divided into reams. 18. The paper is sorted. Imperfect sheets "M's" are separated from the "Perfect" after which the paper is wrapped in ream packages. 19. This suggests the laboratory. All finished paper is tested before being shipped. 20. Paper leaving the shipping room. The reams are packed in cases marked with "Eagle A." 21. Twenty freight cars are required daily to transport this product.




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HOW "EAGLE A" PAPERS ARE MADE

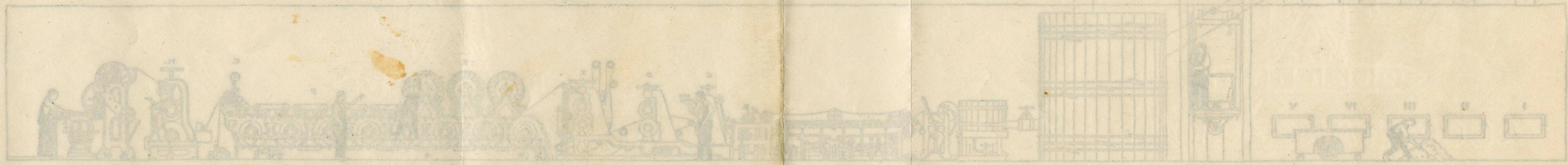
METHOD OF MANUFACTURING RAG-CONTENT, LOFT DRIED, BUSINESS PAPERS



1. The paper is made from a mixture of rag and other materials. 2. The paper is then dried in a large room. 3. The paper is then cut into sheets. 4. The paper is then finished and ready for use.



5. The paper is then dried in a large room. 6. The paper is then cut into sheets. 7. The paper is then finished and ready for use. 8. The paper is then loaded onto a truck for transport.



9. The paper is then loaded onto a truck for transport. 10. The paper is then finished and ready for use. 11. The paper is then cut into sheets. 12. The paper is then dried in a large room.



13. The paper is then loaded onto a truck for transport. 14. The paper is then finished and ready for use. 15. The paper is then cut into sheets. 16. The paper is then dried in a large room.



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