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PANAMA
PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION



DEPARTMENT
MANUFACTURES

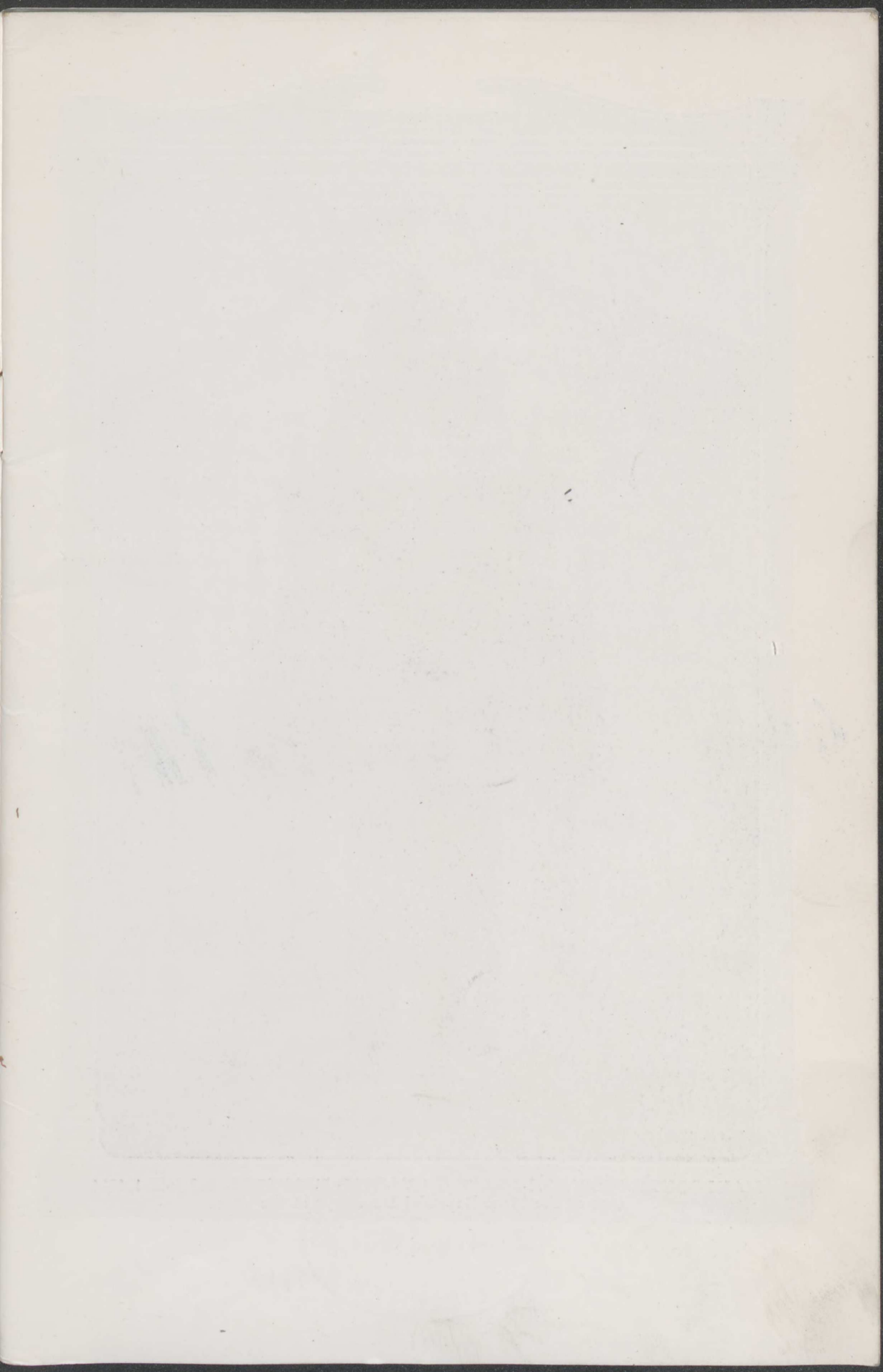
6064 San Fran. 1915.

PANAMA
PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION



DEPARTMENT
MANUFACTURES

[519-00]





MAIN SOUTH PORTAL, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES, JUNE 1, 1914
One of the Most Beautiful Doorways in the World



7668.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SAN FRANCISCO 1915



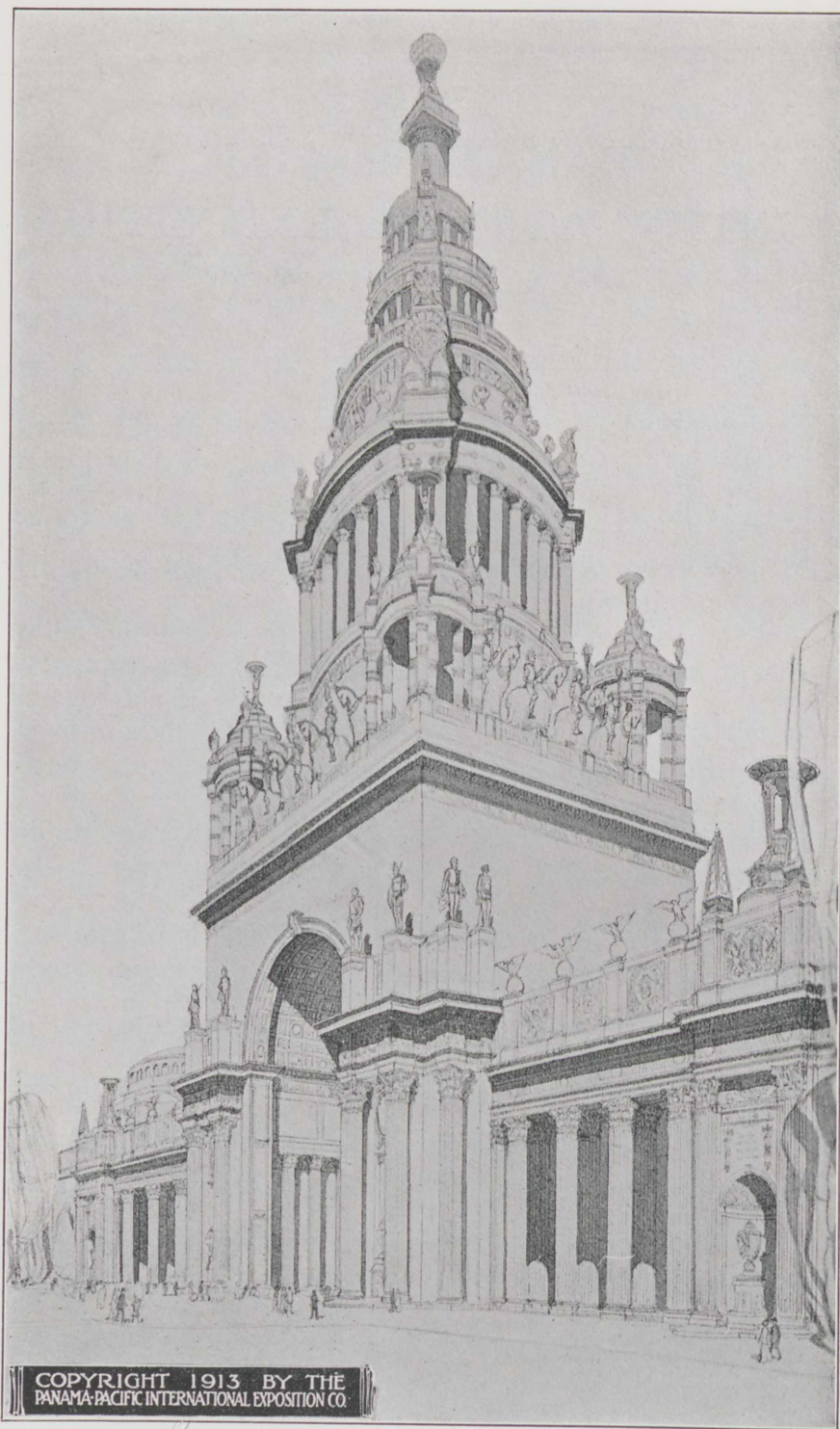
XPOSITIONS justify themselves best upon educational grounds. According to their fitness, excellence and comprehensiveness, do they become effective.

When made to cover the three great divisions—production, distribution and consumption—they become broad in character, and show forth the material industries of man. When made international in structure, they disclose the resources of countries, wealth of nations and civilization of peoples. An exposition can be international when it involves the exhibits of two or more nations, but it is only universal when it reveals, through individual and national exhibits, by means of private enterprise and public revenue, the whole life of man upon the entire earth.

When made educative in completeness of content, expositions show, in addition to the ideas shining out of products, articles and objects, by congresses and conventions, those ideals of social, economic and political life which are embodied in institutions, and thus make more forcefully for the unity of mankind and peace among nations.

Beginning centuries ago in religious festivals, expositions have passed through a long intermediate formative period as commercial fairs, and since about 1850, have come to be international in scope and plan, and educative in purpose.

Comprising within its plan and purpose all the essentials, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, commemorating the completion of the Panama Canal, is to be the most beautiful, useful and educative of all the expositions that have ever been given to



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TOWER OF JEWELS, OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, CONNECTING PALACE OF
MANUFACTURES AND PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

the world, and while it is the first exposition that is really universal in scope, it possesses another new element, that of contemporaneousness, and by compression and systematization, will be the most improving and enjoyable.

Furthermore, in this exposition there is another departure from the old plan of promiscuously *collecting* exhibits of everything from everywhere. Here every exhibit will be carefully and intelligently *selected*. This will insure a class of quality that will be readily appreciated alike by manufacturer and visitor.

Eleven great exhibit palaces are designed to house the multiform representations of man's physical and industrial achievement, to which are added Festival Hall, and the pavilions of the nations and the States. Among these eleven huge buildings, and located immediately to your right as you enter the Central Gate, are the palaces devoted to Manufactures and Varied Industries.

The results of toil in manufacture have permanent value. What man has placed above the surface of the earth in articles of utility constitute one of the most important departments of man's activity. Naturally we find manufacture occupying a more distinctive place in each succeeding international exposition. And this fact has not been lost sight of in the forceful and carefully wrought plan of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915.

From a national standpoint, a display of the articles and inventions which minister to life's comfort, effectiveness and happiness, must make not only for the elevation of home and the increase of commerce, but for that enlightened environment in which civic progress and social order prosper.

The earth is fast crowding with people. Reason is retarding war. Science is conquering disease. Invention is lightening labor. Statutes are declaring for the safety of the individual in his person, his business and in society. The surface of the soil does not increase, although scientific methods are increasing the output of the acre, so it becomes a great national necessity to make the soil sustain the population.

To do this, manufacture must be invoked, the sowing and reaping machine, for example, must be made. Machinery becomes a branch of manufacture and receives adequate attention in expositions, the creation, distribution and application of power receiving special consideration. In addition to this a new necessity arises, that of showing the article, not only as a finished product, but also in the making. Processes thus become an imperative part of the display in manufacture.

Method and machine have an intimate connection with increasing the return of agriculture, and their adoption, were found adaptable, is an object of national concern. For not only does a nation profit by a dissemination of its prowess in manufacture, but is receptively benefited by comparisons.

One of the chief advantages to be derived from a universal exposition arises in showing what constitutes the real wealth of nations. The original source of wealth must forever lie in the soil. Where this is supplemented by water power, fuel and minerals, in close conjunction, a nation or a people becomes rich and great in proportion to the use of these to increase production.

An exposition, therefore, through its assembling of manufactured products, and the processes of making them, indicates the degree of civilization to which a nation has attained. To show this by adequate representation and by comparison has a direct result in increased trade.

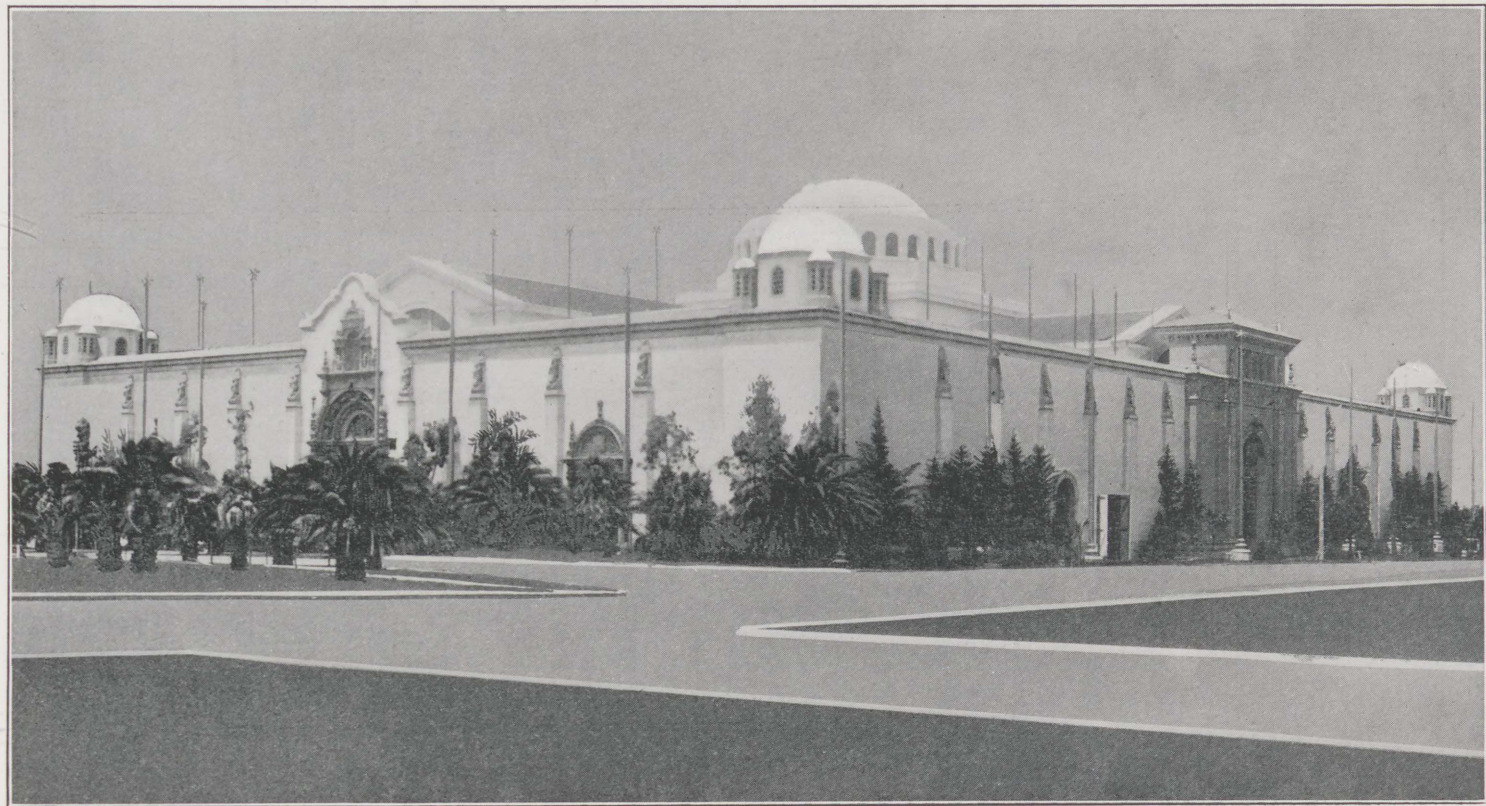
To give the world ideas in manufacture by an exhibition of resources and mechanical accomplishments loses none of its beneficence because it has commercial advantage. And not only must a nation, zealous for the world's good, participate in these great expositions, but it cannot afford to allow its civilization to be hidden from the world; and it is in duty bound, because of its own desire for a favorable balance of trade and the protection of one of its chief departments of industrial life, to see that its manufactures have signal and significant display in every aggregation of man's achievements.

Trade circles the earth and knocks at the door of every house, and if from no other than the protection to commerce as a national necessity, leaving out the motive of patriotic beneficence to less favored peoples, a nation of importance in civilization and *commerce* must exhibit. The opportunity afforded by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to governments and individual manufacturers exceeds that of any other of the world's expositions for the reason that more nations will participate, more foreigners will attend, and the momentum of international trade, forcing people and firms into foreign markets, is greater and more compelling than ever before in history.

The surplus of one country becomes the luxury of another. Profit in production lies in finding a market for the surplus. And these considerations of national import apply no less forcefully to the individual manufacturers. Competition grows with every year. All machinery tends to create over-supply. Capital or stored-up labor increases rapidly. Means of communication multiply. The Panama Canal itself, by readjusting trade routes, offers an opportunity to all the great manufacturing plants to seek new markets, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is an advertising medium made to hand, pre-eminently opportune, and, because of its size, plan and location, a magnificent boon to manufacturers everywhere.

This latest and best of world expositions, commemorating an unparalleled achievement of "The Master Man" in the physical, an achievement of world-wide influence on universal commerce, is not only peculiarly important to the manufacturer as an opportunity for a display of specialties, but it will emphasize and distinguish the part played by his branch of activity in human welfare: This creates a general or world market, the first essential to prosperity in any large enterprise.

So wide is the variety of endeavor that more and more it becomes necessary to select and eliminate, that progress may be shown. Here the Panama-Pacific International Exposition extends unequalled opportunity to the manufacturer. In



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES (Photo taken June 15, 1914)

its exhibit palaces no commercial article manufactured prior to 1905 will be reviewed for award. This exposition is to show forth the world of today, the marvelous progress of a decade equal to any single century of the past.

Since the last great exposition, advertising—now almost an exact science and a great world force—has been developed. And the Panama-Pacific International Exposition offers to the manufacturer a unique opportunity to conduct a national and international campaign, centering on the Exposition, where he can demonstrate the quality of his goods and the process of their manufacture, and at once interest both dealer and consumer.

The manufacturer seeking a market over the earth will find that his new appeal is given a prominence and a voice here never before attained in expositions, because he is brought in close competition with the latest and best. Comparative values are established. The idea of educational worth through systematic classification becomes a commercial asset, and the plan of showing by industries divided into departments, groups and classes, has been adopted as the most efficient to the people who examine and to manufacturers who exhibit.

It at once becomes apparent that there will be a larger return in profit proportionate to the cost of display from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition than from any other ever held. Ever the newest, ever the best, this is the watchword and the only sure way to success in competition.

Moreover, and this is of prime importance to the general trade, it is in such an exposition as this that massed capital justifies itself before all schools of thought through maximum production at minimum cost. For we have only to walk through the Palace of Manufactures and Palace of Varied Industries to find out that the growth of all the past is embodied in every single article of use, and that not only the idea, but the stored-up labor or capital of numberless generations is enwrapped in it and in its production. And, furthermore, thanks to the inevitable natural law of progress, less and less of current capital is needed in its manufacture

with every new discovery, so that, however we may or may not be menaced by what we call "trusts," the law of betterment, the seeking of the better way, undying in the human race, is forever making the path of the toiler more pleasant and prohibiting the greed of ownership and acquisition from ultimately enslaving the poor. For one of the sublime truths taught by these displays of manufactured articles is that the *uses of things are free* to every succeeding generation and to all peoples.

Deducting from the total value of the manufactured product the cost value of the raw material used, or, to be more exact, the value of the material raw and partially prepared, and we have the wealth added by manufacture to a nation. In the United States in 1913 this amounted to more than ten and one-half billions of dollars.

The importance which manufacture assumes in the world's affairs is expressed in the number of exhibit palaces devoted to its use in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In addition to the Palace of Manufactures and the Palace of Varied Industries, there are separate buildings devoted to Machinery, Liberal Arts, Food Products and Transportation. These are mentioned as representative of a part of the general utilities involved in manufacture, though articles of commercial importance, articles entering into trade, showing an increase of wealth by means of the transformation of raw material into finished articles of commerce, are usually intended in references to manufactures.

But it is rather by statistical comparisons of the volume of national output, and analysis of these, that we best show forth the importance to nations and individual manufacturers of making exhibits at the coming Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Based on the United States Government statistics, a fair estimate of the wealth production of the farms of the country for 1913 would be placed at over ten billions of dollars.

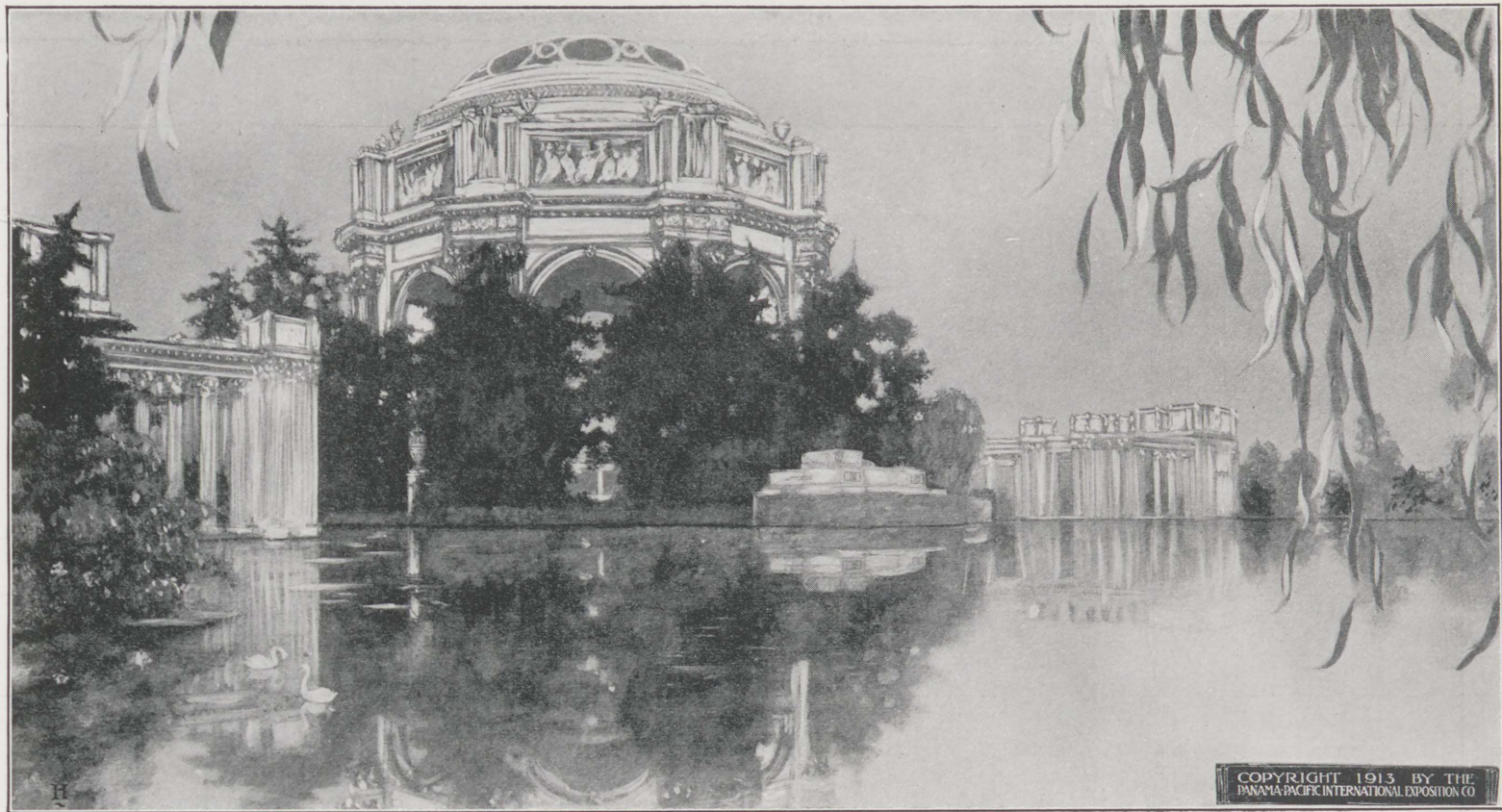
The value of manufactured products, gross, for 1913, according to the same authority, is placed at over twenty-four billion dollars.

Though the total value of production in manufacture is thus greater than that of any other line, it is believed the number of people engaged in, and supported by it, is less than in agriculture.

The world of trade is inexorably ruled by supply and demand. But these do not always respond directly to each other. Thus, consumption arising from an entirely irrelevant cause may influence supply. Single events, also, affecting trade routes, may stimulate production in new areas and divert supply to new regions. To the great industry, in modern times, the earth is a fair field, and its map the only limit to a plan of campaign. For this reason nations and the larger industries view with analytical interest the opening of the Panama Canal and the holding of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

For whatever be the effect the Canal may have upon commerce, that effect is accelerated by any combined showing of the relative strength of the commercial countries and the preparedness and excellence of the leading industries and their individual members. Trade routes open new areas of production. Zones of production change because the areas of consumption change. The industrial awakening that follows the more frequent commercial interchange between the nations creates new wants, which trade is eager to supply. The shortening of the routes of trade and the international advertisement given to products of all kinds by their universal display is a tremendous factor in national and individual commercial success. These facts are almost universally recognized, and they should lead manufacturers, first, to a consideration of world-trade conditions; and, second, to a study of their increased opportunities and the elements which contribute to these opportunities.

In the settling processes of competition, profitable exchange, the giving of one surplus for another, although it may lead in perfected agriculture and expensive manufacture, the United States is the best country in which to hold an international exposition for the display of the natural resources, the objects, articles, products and accomplishments



LAGOON AND PALACE OF FINE ARTS

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of mankind, and, consequently, the exhibitor will get the maximum for his expenditure. More, if the Panama Canal unites two great oceans, highways of the world, these oceans wash both shores of one great civilized country, the United States, lying in the transoceanic center of trade routes the world around, vitalizing forever the great seaports of New York and San Francisco, then that country, and by the same law its central western seaport, is the best country and the best city in which to hold an Exposition for the purpose of displaying the manufactures of the world. And this truth will but grow stronger and more real with the coming years, for many writers unite upon the fact that, with the Canal open, westward bound European and United States trade bound for the Orient can in the same way touch at San Francisco. Again, the latter becomes the center of world-trade and the best exposition city for the manufacturer. Again, if propinquity gives to England and Germany predominance in European manufacturing trade, the same law will ultimately give the United States dominance in South American trade, a position not now held by a nation peculiarly fitted for manufacturing exports. But these inherent forces are to be tried out by competition based upon natural strength, and again, by the law of the survival of the fittest, the United States and its future western seaport metropolis, San Francisco, become the center of everything and an exposition ground worth more to the exhibitor than any other that might be chosen.

Still further, if a single trade route pass through the Canal, it affects all other trade routes and manufacturers' markets the world around as battling trade winds beat ocean waves upon every shore. From this influence develop new and unguessed areas of production and consumption, magnetize new and competing industries, thrill to higher life inferior peoples, and establish manufacturers and manufacturers' markets in new zones. A world exposition will disclose which way the trade wind blows, and the exhibitor will gain as much in receptive knowledge, by his exhibit, of *where to sell, what to sell and when to sell*, as he will gain showing

these same facts to others. An exposition located in the midst of things and in the latest moment of time, made efficient by contemporaneousness, participated in, as a fact, by more nations than any other, is such an extraordinary opportunity as has never occurred, and because of the peculiar conjunction of circumstances, may never occur again. Therefore, it is an inestimable boon to the manufacturer.

Are these considerations beyond the mark of the manufacturer weighing the value of an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition? If so, it is only because he fails to see that all business is in the midst of invincible currents, and that the wise mariner guides himself accordingly, marking his individual chart and sailing with the wind rather than to hazard all against it. But we may narrow the circle to the United States alone. Probably 275,000 manufacturing establishments are interested in the coming Exposition. Six million and a half wage-earners depend upon the success of these establishments, and nearly one hundred millions of customers wait upon a showing of their manufactured goods. Ten years will have elapsed since the St. Louis Exposition, long enough almost, by the law of reduction, to charge off the machinery of every plant in the country; long enough to present not only a new condition of manufacture but an inconceivable array of new competitive articles. These facts alone would indicate the imperative duty, from the standpoint of good business, of an exhibit.

And the figures presented forcefully show the local opportunity. Beginning in New England, manufacturing power may be said to diminish steadily to the Pacific Coast country where the Exposition is located. Population in this region is more rapidly advancing than in the Atlantic region. Here, too, there is great natural wealth with which to buy. Building operations, irrigation development, city building, are marvelously active. The market is here, and the way to sell goods is to show them—in the market.

Add to this a people who joy in the full life, projecting great enterprises, making money and spending it freely, and the opportunity of the manufacturer is enhanced by the ease

and variety of his market. Not only this, but he will exhibit in the midst of the displays of all nations of the world, and within this charmed and magnetic circle he may plan anew his campaign for profits.

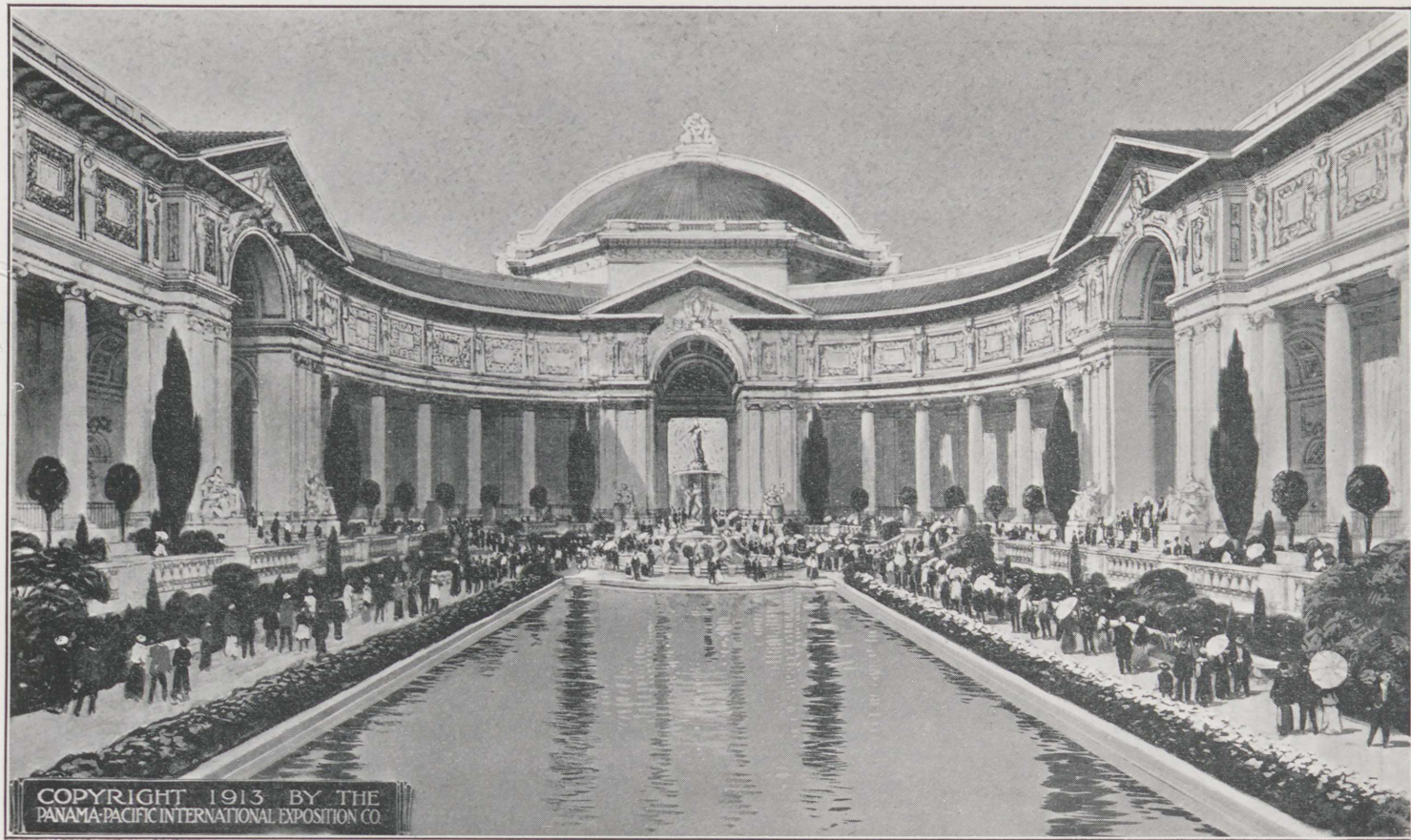
This is the appeal of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the manufacturer. But there are other reasons to be told in detail compelling his participation.

The manufacturer sells to the trade. By exhibiting at an exposition he reaches the people direct. He learns at first hand what the trade seeks to know, the *judgment of the consumer or user*. And he also learns what his rival has to show and sell, and may thereupon draw conclusions financially valuable.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, profiting by the experience of all previous great expositions, seeking not only the highest educative force, but the benefit of the manufacturer as well, has arranged to classify exhibits by industries. If this operates in some degree to minimize national and state importance, it at the same time results in added gain to the manufacturer as exhibitor. By putting his own article to the test he gains a knowledge of that of his rival. He learns not to waste money pushing a weaker product against a stronger—a frequent cause of bankruptcy.

If, on the other hand, his article prove the best on the market, he not only secures awards, which become trade-marks of merit, but he has demonstrated its worth to the trade and advertised it to millions of persons, and at a mere bagatelle of cost. If he also show superiority by exhibiting processes of manufacture, it is the equivalent of inviting these millions to visit and inspect his plant without interference or loss of time. The wise manufacturer will appreciate the fact that an exposition such as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915 is equivalent to a window display of his goods before which the entire world will pass and admire, and may order.

It cannot be a mere coincidence that at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a complete shoe-making plant was in operation, turning out three hundred pairs per day, and



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INTERIOR COURT OF FLOWERS
Connecting the Palace of Manufactures and the Palace of Varied Industries

showing every process, from the skin to the finished shoe, and that today the United States is selling more shoes to the export trade throughout the world than any other country. Nor is it a coincidence that an English firm installed a complete cotton-spinning plant in operation, and that England today maintains her supremacy in the manufacture of cotton goods; nor in that of splendid and costly displays of costumes and jewelry were made by Parisian merchants, and that France leads in these lines; nor in that of extensive and imposing displays by German manufacturers and the fact that the phrase "Made in Germany" continues its power in the commercial world; nor that the beauty of Italian marbles, the quaintness of Japanese china, the delicacy, excellence and variety of Hungarian perfumes, the superior brilliancy of gems cut in Holland, are inseparably interwoven with the names of these nations in the trade of every country. They are not coincidences, but results of inviolable laws. And from this economic result the individual exhibitor reaps an advantage he cannot compute and could in no other way obtain.

It is sometimes said that a man is known by the company he keeps. It is vastly worth while to the individual manufacturer to have his individual plant represented in an assemblage of the world's best. If by chance others do not profit by the chance to exhibit, he stands out with a distinction which must return him much trade. If, on the other hand, his rivals are there with characteristic and commensurate displays, he shines by his own worth and by the reflected luster of the whole. In either case his existence is made known and emphasis is placed upon his business that could never be obtained by isolated and independent displays.

And just as a nation, be it large or small, gives distinction and dignity to its superior specialty in manufacture, so does an individual exhibitor add selling value to his special article of trade. Every single manufacturing company in the world has some one article peculiarly its own which it is pushing into every land, or store, or home. By showing this in a universal exposition it attains, at small cost, this ultimate end. Not only is the article in the midst of peoples and

classified industries, but merchants come from every clime to view it with an eye to its business possibilities, while millions of home-makers, consumers, in looking upon it, unconsciously place it in their own homes, pleased with its appearance, impressed with its worth, educated in its use, and, best of all, from the mercantile standpoint, resolved upon its purchase at the first favorable opportunity. Should one inadvertently ask, Does it pay to exhibit at an exposition? the question would answer itself by asking, Does it pay to create universal demand?

An exhibition is enhanced, not only by notability, excellence and selection, but by artistic display. It is recorded that "at the Chicago Exposition it was generally considered sufficient if goods themselves were installed in a manner answering commercial necessities." At St. Louis, owing, it is believed, to an advancement due to show-window display, exhibits were made much more forceful by their attractiveness. Now, a universal exposition is the show-window of the world. And the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, taking thought of this in its carefully wrought plan, has provided not only that general supervision shall be exercised by the management to procure sifted and classified exhibits of the latest and best, but that these shall be adequately and handsomely displayed. This has commercial value to the exhibitor and will be duly appreciated.

The advantage this is to the exhibitor is well illustrated by the burden of work it entails upon those who conscientiously conduct an enterprise of the magnitude of a universal exposition. It is recorded that at St. Louis eighty thousand letters were dispatched in dealing with five thousand firms in the work of determining value educationally, commercially, artistically, and allotting space to firms who gave assurance of the best displays. Increased care will be observed at the Panama-Pacific, rendered all the more arduous by the 1915 limitation.

Fifty-one per cent of floor space is reserved for the manufacturers of the United States, and the remainder distributed

among foreign nations. The official classification, extending over hundreds of industries, including many departments, groups and classes, in a single section covers all that would ordinarily be found in retail stores.

In the Palace of Manufactures proper, where the idea of utility controls, there are two great divisions, one inclusive of heating, hardware, glass, lighting and merchandise in woods and metals; in the other, clothing textiles, etc. In the Palace of Varied Industries, where ornamentation of the beautiful controls, are installed articles which add to use, such as the contents of the House Beautiful.

Manifestly, as far as receptive ideas are concerned, a manufacturer may send his experts to the Exposition to absorb what *others* have placed on display, but he contributes *nothing to the welfare of his craft, and is lacking in the fellowship of a kindred endeavor and a patriotic interest in his industry*. Every exposition management must rely to some extent upon the sacrificial spirit of business and business men. Not only is an exposition in all its departments a world university, it is also a world democracy. Here is heard not only the voice of the people, but the appeal of the people. And response to that appeal is collectively and individually profitable. The sentiment on the part of the management of a big business which prompts the expenditure necessary to a display because of pride in plant and product and honest interest in the public, loses naught thereby because the age is utilitarian and even selfish. The general mind of the purchasing element of the people makes demand, and it grows from more to more, that business and business men shall show goods and demonstrate their qualities before asking for patronage.

In every retail business in the land there is growing belief in the efficacy of meeting this universal demand "to be shown." And the manufacturer, as is well understood, must often make a market for the retailer of his own goods, because of the latter's inability to reach all classes with the main argument. Better fixtures, more of courtesy, extra accommodations, continuous announcement through press,



PALACE OF MACHINERY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION (June 15, 1914)

show-window, special sales-day; in a word, the best service and the most attractive publicity are demands the people make upon all trade.

A short synopsis of the rules and regulations of the Exhibits Division will enable manufacturers to determine the specific benefits to be derived from the general plan.

There will be no charge for exhibit space, the Exposition reserving to itself the right of acceptance and limitation, exercising the right only to the securing of the best general results.

All applications for space must be on specially prepared blanks furnished by the Exposition; must be accompanied by a floor plan showing how the space is to be used; also a sketch design or drawing of the completed exhibit.

Exhibits from the United States will be located in industrial groups corresponding to the department classification. Foreign exhibits will be displayed in groups according to their respective nationalities.

The system of awards will be competitive, merit being determined by Group, Department and Superior (International) Juries, and manifested by the issuance of diplomas divided into six classes; a grand prize, a medal of honor, a gold medal, a silver medal, a bronze medal, and an honorable mention (without medal).

The Traffic and Terminals Department of the Exposition will secure the most favorable freight rates possible from the transportation lines, remedy delays, supply information and render practical assistance to exhibitors. Railroad tracks direct to and into, and docking facilities upon, the grounds are provided.

General illumination will be free. Power and special light for individual exhibits will be furnished at a very low cost. Exhibit space will be ready for occupancy July, 1914, eight months before the date of opening.

The palaces devoted to Manufactures and Varied Industries are among the most imposing and ornate structures upon the Exposition grounds, and have a favorable and important location. Near the main entrance, bordering upon

marvelously beautiful courts, adorned with towers and colonnades, they invite admiration and compel interest, in addition to their evident efficiency. Exhibitors are assured of adequate accommodation.

The dry climate and scenic attractions of California, the far-famed hospitality of San Francisco, the hotel accommodations, all constitute favorable features intending exhibitors will, of course, consider. Extremely low railroad rates from the various States have been arranged. There is the combination of a water route through the Canal one way and a rail route through wonderful scenery the other, which will induce special attendance.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 will give the manufacturer an opportunity to observe, from the exhibits, the needs and conditions peculiar to the country whose trade he desires, so that he can study and fit to these peculiar needs the particular article he manufactures. This is the only practical way a manufacturer should take to get an intelligent view of his business possibilities if he wishes to introduce his goods into foreign markets.

Now there cannot be a convex without a concave. The manufacturer, by being taught, becomes teacher, and teaching is taught. By seeking his own self-interest he is conferring benefit upon others. And it is a truth, too little appreciated in modern discussion, that the business man, despite his desire to make money, despite even himself, *is* a public servant and benefactor. Commerce *is* a civilizer. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition *is* the world's last and greatest university. The manufacturer, by becoming an exhibitor, *is* spreading light over the earth; by making the laboratories of science, mechanics and electricity minister to the products and processes of trade, and *is* contributing to the uplift of man.

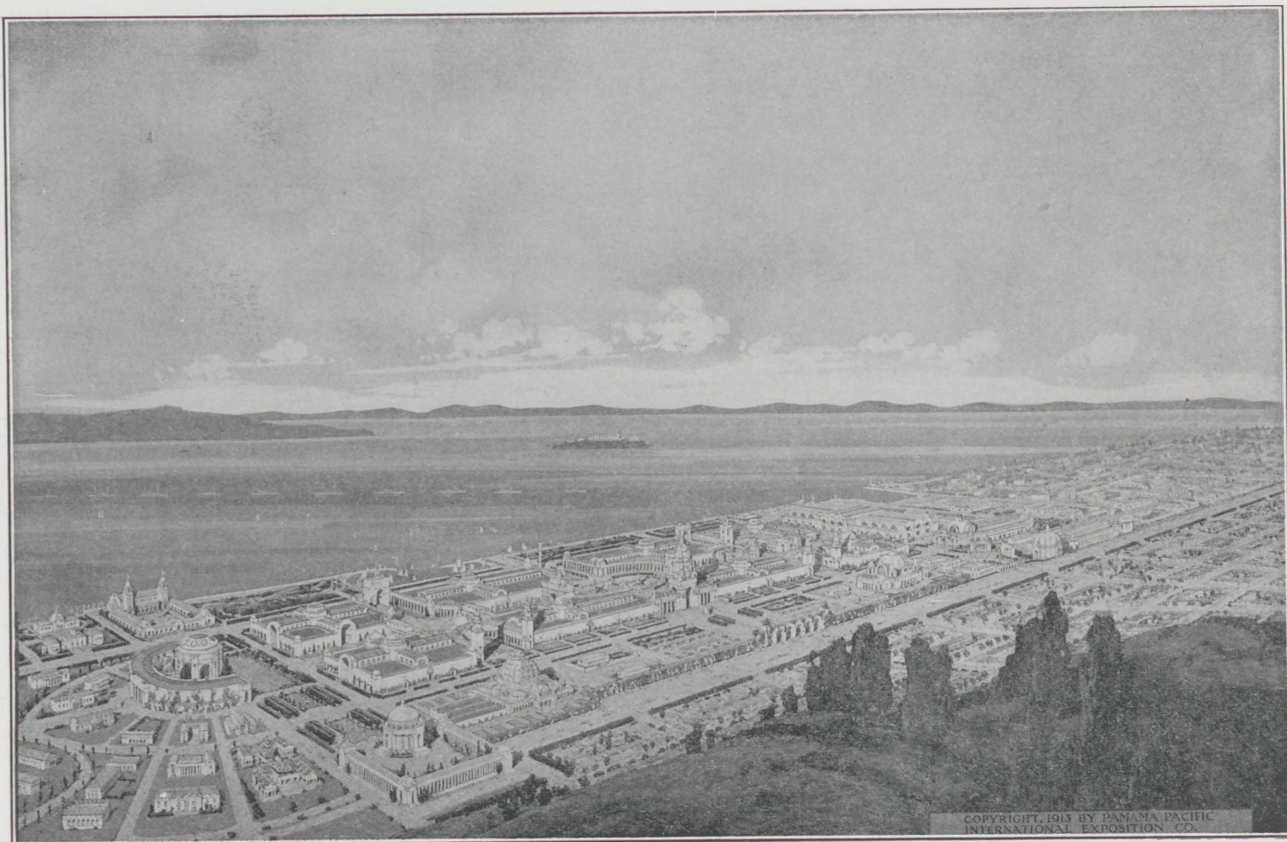
This thought strikes the dominant note, the educative note of the Exposition in which manufacture is to have a leading part, the note of world influence, national harmony, universal commerce and comity.

Fashioned by the lamp of experience, guided by the de-

votionate administration to highest efficiency, consecrated by participants to the good of mankind everywhere, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition offers its service to manufacturers the world around.



VESTIBULE, PALACE OF MACHINERY (June 15, 1914)



PERSPECTIVE OF THE MAIN EXHIBIT PALACES

MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

DEPARTMENT E

GROUP 44

STATIONERY, DESK ACCESSORIES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS

- Class 216. Equipment for and processes used in making or preparing stationery, account books, copy books, envelopes, bags, wrappers.
- Class 217. Made-up paper and card-board; ruled, bordered or ornamented paper, note paper, envelopes, pockets, bags; school copy books, memorandum books, note books, letter-copying books, account books, book covers; menu cards, playing cards, paper boxes, cases; packages of cigarette papers, etc.
- Class 218. Desk furnishings, inks, pens, pencils, penholders, crayon holders, wax and wafers, paper weights, ink stands, letter presses, etc.
- Class 219. Artists' materials for painting, architecture, sculpture, pyrography, and drawing; canvases, panels, crayons, brushes, hair pencils; mathematical instruments for architects, etchers, engravers, burners, sculptors; tracing papers and cloths; parchments; colors, varnishes, charcoals, pastels, stumps, lay figures, easels; color boxes and other artists' material not named above.

GROUP 45

CUTLERY

- Class 220. Special equipment for the manufacture, grinding and polishing of cutlery.
- Class 221. Table cutlery, pocket knives, knives with fixed blades.
- Class 222. Cutlery for gardens, and for various trades.
- Class 223. Scissors and work-box accessories.
- Class 224. Razors of all kinds.
- Class 225. Fine cutlery in polished steel.
- Class 226. Small silversmiths' ware.
- Class 227. Side arms of all kinds.

GROUP 46

SILVERSMITHS' AND GOLDSMITHS' WARE

(Appliances, Processes and Products.)

- Class 228. Special equipment for manufacture, hand tools; outfits for casting; machinery (lathes, scales, etc.); outfits for electro-plating, etc. Methods of work.
- Class 229. Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work for religious or common uses in gold, silver, bronze or other metal; plated ware; articles gilt or silver-plated by any process.
- Class 230. Enameled work: goldsmiths' enamel; enamels painted upon metal.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 47

JEWELRY

(Equipment, Processes and Products.)

- Class 231. Special equipment. Methods of work.
- Class 232. Fine jewelry; gold and silver jewelry; jewelry in platinum, aluminum, etc.; jewelry set with precious stones; jewelry in debased gold for exportation.
- Class 233. Lapidary work; diamond cutting; cutting of gems; engraving of fine stones; engraving of hard cameos and of shells.
- Class 234. Imitation lapidary work. Imitation of precious stones, pearls, etc.
- Class 235. Gilt jewelry; imitation jewelry in copper and other metals; steel jewelry; mourning jewelry in jet and glass; jewelry in coral, amber, mother-of-pearl, etc.

GROUP 48

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING

(Equipment, Processes and Products.)

- Class 236. Special equipment for manufacturing clocks and watches; hand tools; machine tools (lathes and other tools); measuring instruments.
- Class 237. Preparation of various metals used by watch and clock makers; separate parts of watch and clock work; springs; watch cases in precious or common materials; holes and fittings in rubies or in other jewels; enameled or other dials, etc.
- Class 238. Clocks for churches and public buildings, time recorders.
- Class 239. Astronomical clocks. Marine chronometers.
- Class 240. Clocks moved by electricity, air or water.
- Class 241. Ornamental clocks and timekeepers; regulators; alarm clocks.
- Class 242. Watches; pocket chronometers; watchmen's time registers.
- Class 243. Metronomes, various recording instruments. Clepsydras and hour glasses.
- Class 244. Chimes connected with clock work.

GROUP 49

**OBJECTS EXHIBITED MORE FOR THEIR ORNAMENTAL DESIGN
THAN FOR THEIR UTILITY**

- Class 245. Special designs and patterns in glass.
- Class 246. Special designs in earthenware, pottery or porcelain.
- Class 247. Special designs in metal.
- Class 248. Special designs in leather.
- Class 249. Special designs in wood.
- Class 250. Special designs in textiles.

MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

GROUP 50

ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTIONS IN MARBLE, BRONZE, CAST IRON AND WROUGHT IRON

(Equipment, Processes and Products.)

- Class 251. Special equipment for the manufacture of ornamental metal objects; types of foundries; patterns and moulds. Outfit for and specimens of repoussé work; processes for mechanical reduction.
- Class 252. Reproductions of works of art in marble, stone, plaster, terra cotta, wax, etc. Ornamentally stamped and damascened metals.

GROUP 51

LEADED, STAINED AND MOSAIC GLASS

- Class 253. Glass for churches, public buildings and private dwellings. Specimens of various kinds of glass used for decorative windows. Special enamels.

GROUP 52

BRUSHES, FINE LEATHER ARTICLES, FANCY ARTICLES AND BASKET WORK

(Equipment, Processes and Products.)

- Class 254. Equipment and methods used in the manufacture of brushes, fine leather articles, fancy articles and basket work.
- Class 255. Brushes; toilet brushes designated as fine brushes; brushes for household, harness and stable use, etc., designated as coarse brushes; brushes for house painting, designated as paint brushes; feather brushes; brooms; floor brushes.
- Class 256. Fine leather goods; scabbards, portmonnaies, portfolios, toilet cases, note book covers, cigar cases, small objects and fancy articles in skins; clasps for portmonnaies and handbags.
- Class 257. Fancy articles; work boxes and small fancy furniture; liquor cases, glove boxes, jewel cases; turned articles, engine turned, carved, engraved in ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, etc., pipes and smokers' articles, snuff boxes; toilet and other combs in ivory, tortoise shell, horn, celluloid, boxwood, etc.; various articles in lacquer work, small bronzes.
- Class 258. Basket work; basket and hampers for common use; fancy baskets for confectioners, for household use, traveling, etc.

GROUP 53

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELING AND FOR CAMPING. INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA INDUSTRIES

- Class 259. Trunks, valises, bags, satchels, baskets, dressing and traveling cases; packing cases and boxes; shawl straps, etc. Locks and other fittings for trunks, valises, etc. Cushions. Alpenstocks, grapnels, parasols. Various requisites for travelers.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION

- Class 260. Portable equipment specially prepared for traveling and for scientific expeditions; outfits for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, explorers, etc.
- Class 261. Tents and accessories. Beds, hammocks, seats, folding chairs, and other camp furniture and equipment. Portable houses.
- Class 262. Tents and furniture of military types.
- Class 263. Equipment and methods used in the manufacture of India rubber and gutta percha goods.
- Class 264. Commercial products of the India rubber and gutta percha industry. Waterproof clothing and boots and shoes. Rubber floor covering. Substitutes for rubber.

GROUP 54

HUNTING EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS OF HUNTING

- Class 265. Sportsmen's and trappers' arms and accessories; sportsmen's ammunition.
- Class 266. Hunting equipment; appliances for training dogs.
- Class 267. Material, dress and equipment for games and sports. Sporting goods and supplies; track paraphernalia.
- Class 268. Skins and furs in the rough; skins prepared for the furrier. Taxidermists' work.
- Class 269. Horn, ivory, bone, tortoise shell.

GROUP 55

FISHING EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

- Class 270. Floating appliances used in fishing. Nets, tackle, boats; devices and implements for sea fishing. Nets, traps and appliances for fresh water fishing.
- Class 271. Anglers' apparel, rods, reels and lines.
- Class 272. Machines and equipment for making nets.
- Class 273. Sea and fresh water pearls; pearl shells and mother-of-pearl; sponges; corals.

GROUP 56

TOYS

- Class 274. Equipment and processes used in the manufacture of toys.
- Class 275. Playthings: dolls, talking dolls and accessories, playthings in metal, dolls' dinner and tea services, children's watches, mechanical toys, arms and equipment for children, musical instruments, dolls' furniture, horses, animals, carts, toys in India rubber and in gold beaters' skin, scientific and educational toys. Games. Children's books.

GROUP 57

PERMANENT DECORATION AND FIXED FURNITURE FOR BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS

- Class 276. Plans, drawings and models of interior decorations.

MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

- Class 277. Carpentry; models of frame work, roof work, vaults, domes, wooden partitions, etc.
- Class 278. Ornamental joiner work; doors, windows, panels, inlaid floors, organ cases, choir stalls, etc.
- Class 279. Permanent decorations in marble, stone, plaster, papier-maché, carton pierre, etc.
- Class 280. Ornamental carvings and pyrographies.
- Class 281. Iron work and locksmiths' work applied to decoration; grill work and doors in cast or wrought iron; doors and balustrades in bronze; roof decoration in lead, copper, zinc; dormers, spires, finials, vanes; crest and ridge work.
- Class 282. Decorative paintings on stone, wood, metal, canvas or other surfaces. Signs of all varieties.
- Class 283. Mosaic decorations in stone or marble for flooring; enameled mosaic for walls and vaulted surfaces.
- Class 284. Various applications of ceramics to the permanent decoration of public buildings and dwellings. (See also Ceramics.)

GROUP 58

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND UTILITIES

- Class 285. Sideboards, bookcases, tables, stands, beds, mirrors, desks, files, filing systems, cabinets, wardrobes, chiffoniers, chairs, settees, couches and lounges, billiard tables, etc.; vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers, washing machines, etc.

GROUP 59

MORTUARY MONUMENTS AND UNDERTAKERS' FURNISHINGS

- Class 286. Marble, stone and metal monuments; mausoleums and fittings.
- Class 287. Coffins, caskets and undertakers' furnishing goods.

GROUP 60

HARDWARE AND WOODENWARE

- Class 288. Special tools (not included in the class of machine tools) used by smiths, farriers, bolt makers, screw cutters, wire drawers, nail makers, buckle makers, chain makers, copper-smiths, tin-smiths, edge tool makers, iron founders, ironmongers, locksmiths, model makers, etc.
- Class 289. Hardware not otherwise provided for, made of plates, forgings, or castings. Fittings, cocks, taps, etc. Bells; buckles; machine-made bronzes; shoes for horses and for other animals; flatirons, etc.
- Class 290. Bolts, nuts and screws for wood or metal.
- Class 291. Products of nail making and wire drawing: nails, brads, tacks, staples; wire ropes, barbed wire, wire fencing, wire cloth, and wire gauze; wire springs; rings and hooks.
- Class 292. Chain making products and kindred industries.
- Class 293. Metal plates, flanged, stamped, decorated, perforated, etc., builders' work in sheet metals.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION

- Class 294. Enameled plates and castings for buildings, household and general use.
- Class 295. Hollow ware (cast or pressed) plain, polished, japanned, enameled, granitized or porcelain lined. Metal household utensils.
- Class 296. Articles from the re-manufacture of sheet metals, produced by cutting, drawing, stamping, spinning; including caps, ferrules, small boxes, cans metal vessels, lamp shades, etc.
- Class 297. Woodworking hand tools; axes, adzes, hatchets, chisels, planes, boring tools, saws, hammers, etc.
- Class 298. Builders' and upholsterers' hardware; fittings and fastenings for doors, windows, etc.; casters, clamps, brackets, pulls, etc.
- Class 299. Safes, safety vaults and accessories; safe locks.
- Class 300. Metal work (cast, wrought, or wire) for stair railings, balusters, gratings, balconies, grill work, etc.
- Class 301. Metal work (plated, enameled, etc.) for bed-steads, gas and electric light fixtures, store fixtures, cash carriers, etc.
- Class 302. Summer houses and pavilions in metal; lawn bird cages, aviaries, awnings, awning fittings, verandas.
- Class 303. Metal shutters for windows, doors; screens and Venetian blinds.
- Class 304. Various products of exact rolling or of beating of gold, silver and tin; metallic foils.
- Class 305. Various hardware products of gilding, silver-plating, copper-plating, bronzing, galvanizing, nickel-plating, electro-plating.
- Class 306. Woodenware for household use. Miscellaneous manufactured articles of wood not otherwise classified. Baskets and boxes of split wood.

GROUP 61

ELECTRO-THERMAL APPARATUS

- Class 307. Electric cooking devices, clothes pressing irons, air heaters, etc.

GROUP 62

INSULATING MATERIALS FOR ELECTRICITY

- Class 308. Insulating materials of mica, glass, rubber, porcelain and other substances; insulating compounds and fabrics. (For devices made of insulating materials see Class 510.)

GROUP 63

PAPER HANGING

(Raw Materials, Equipment, Processes and Products.)

- Class 309. Special raw materials used in the manufacture of wall paper.
- Class 310. Machinery for printing wall paper and fancy papers. Machines for engraving printing rollers. Flat wood blocks or copper plates, engraved by hand. Drawing pens. Machines for varnishing, glazing, calendering, embossing, gilding, flocking, rolling and cutting.
- Class 311. Special brushes and cloths used in the laying of wall paper.

MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

- Class 312. Stained papers, printed papers. Flocked, marbled, veined, gilt, enameled and glazed paper. Imitations of wood, leather and tapestry.

GROUP 64

CARPETS, TAPESTRIES AND FABRICS FOR UPHOLSTERY

(Materials, Equipment, Methods and Products.)

- Class 313. Special machinery for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry; high warp looms, low warp looms, bobbin-winders, etc.
- Class 314. Carpets, moquette, tapestry, brussels, or velvet. Felt carpets, mats, etc.
- Class 315. Furniture and wall covering materials in silk, wool, cotton, linen, jute, ramie, grass, plain, mixed, brocaded, printed, embroidered. Horse-hair cloths, vegetable leather, moleskin, etc. Leather for hangings and for covering furniture. Oil cloths, linoleums and similar floor coverings.

GROUP 65

UPHOLSTERERS' DECORATIONS

- Class 316. Decoration for public and private festivals, for religious services, etc. Buntings, flags.
- Class 317. Bed furnishings; upholstered chairs; canopies, curtains, window shades and fittings; hangings of cloth or tapestry; frames; etc.

GROUP 66

CERAMICS

(Raw Materials, Equipment, Processes and Products.)

- Class 318. Raw materials, particularly chemical products used in ceramic industries.
- Class 319. Equipment and methods used in the manufacture of earthenware; machines for turning, pressing and moulding earthenware; furnaces, kilns, muffles, and baking apparatus for earthenware; appliances for preparing and grinding enamels.
- Class 320. Various porcelains.
- Class 321. Bisque of porcelain and of earthenware.
- Class 322. Earthenware of white or colored body, with transparent or tin glazes. Faience.
- Class 323. Earthenware and terra cotta for agricultural purposes.
- Class 324. Stoneware, plain and decorated.
- Class 325. Tiles, plain, encaustic and decorated; mosaics, tiles and bricks for floors. (See also Group 153.)
- Class 326. Fire-proof materials. (See also Group 153.)
- Class 327. Statuettes, groups and ornaments in terra cotta.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION

- Class 328. Enamels applied to ceramics.
- Class 329. Borders for fireplaces and mantels.

GROUP 67

PLUMBING AND SANITARY MATERIALS

- Class 330. Sanitary earthenware; bathing apparatus and attachments, lavatory fittings, laundry tubs, basins, cocks, draws, etc.; sewerage apparatus, plumbers' appliances.

GROUP 68

GLASS AND CRYSTAL

(Raw Materials, Equipment, Processes and Products.)

- Class 331. Raw materials and particularly chemical products used in the manufacture of glass.
- Class 332. Equipment and processes used in the manufacture of glass and crystal; equipment for the preparation of raw materials; furnaces; blowing apparatus; moulds; lathes for engraving and shaping; apparatus for cutting and for casting, etc.
- Class 333. Window glass, white or colored, fluted, curved, enameled, etc. Glass for photography.
- Class 334. Plate glass, rough or polished. Silvered glass. Glass for pavements. Mirrors for projections. Glass with surface in relief.
- Class 335. Table glass; glass crystal, white or colored, cut or engraved; glassware and glass apparatus for scientific uses.
- Class 336. Ornamental glass. Fused quartz products.
- Class 337. Bottles.
- Class 338. Enamels; their application to glass.
- Class 339. Mosaics of glass. (Architectural mosaics excepted.)
- Class 340. Imitation of precious stones.
- Class 341. Watch glasses.
- Class 342. Glass used for optical purposes; spectacle glass. Lens grinding machinery.

GROUP 69

APPARATUS AND PROCESSES FOR HEATING AND VENTILATION

- Class 343. Plans and models showing methods of heating buildings, including public buildings, factories, dwelling houses. Plans and models for sanitation and ventilation of kitchens and small living rooms.
- Class 344. Methods of conveying and distributing steam, hot water and hot air, used separately or in combination.
- Class 345. Plans, methods and equipment for natural ventilation; ventilation by exhaustion; up-draft ventilators; ventilators operated by wind or by difference of temperature; ventilation by mechanical means and their combination.

MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

- Class 346. Stoves, furnaces and boilers, peculiar to the various systems of hot air, hot water and steam heating. Heating stoves using wood, coal, gas or other fuel. Fittings for same.
- Class 347. Radiators of heat used in connection with heating systems.
- Class 348. Kitchen ranges and fittings, steam cooking ranges, hot water boilers, combined cooking and heating stoves, special forms of cooking stoves and apparatus. Ranges and other kitchen equipment for preparing food in large quantities. Cooking utensils.
- Class 349. Accessories to heating and ventilation. Measuring and registering apparatus; ordinary and self-registering thermometers, pyrometers, anemometers; regulators of temperature, of draft, of pressure; automatic drip cocks and air cocks, cocks especially fitted for heating apparatus, electric thermostats.
- Class 350. Chimney fittings. Dampers for chimneys, flue stoppers, special sheet iron chimney pots. Openings for hot air and ventilation; gratings and plates.
- Class 351. Stoves and chimneys in earthenware. Fireplace and chimney pottery. Earthenware and refractory materials for heaters, stoves and chimneys.
- Class 352. Hearth furnishings; fire lighters; ash sifters; utensils for cleaning and repairing heaters and stoves; other accessories.

GROUP 70

MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION AND USES OF GAS FOR LIGHT AND FUEL

- Class 353. Manufacture of gas: processes and apparatus for manufacturing gas from coal; processes and apparatus for manufacturing water gas; processes and apparatus for manufacturing oil gas; apparatus and materials for the physical and chemical cleansing of gas; apparatus for testing crude materials and manufactured gas.
- Class 354. Distribution of gas: pipe, pipe fittings, valves, pressure-regulating apparatus; tools used in laying mains or services; meters and gas measuring apparatus; appliances for the transmission of gas, including exhausters and compressors. (See Class 464.)
- Class 355. Uses of gas: incandescent gas lamps and mantels, gas burners, and appliances for gas lighting; appliances for cooking by gas; appliances for heating by gas, including water heaters and hot air furnaces; appliances for utilizing gas for industrial purposes.

GROUP 71

APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR LIGHTING, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

- Class 356. Lighting by means of vegetable or mineral oils, petroleum, shale heavy oil, heavy oil sprayed. Lamps, burners, wicks, lamp chimneys, and other accessories. Apparatus for domestic, industrial and public lighting.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION

- Class 357. Lighting by acetylene gas or vaporized gasolene, alcohol, etc. Lamps, burners, chimneys, and other accessories and apparatus for domestic, industrial and public lighting.
- Class 358. Accessories to lighting: lighters, glasses, globes, shades, reflectors, screens, smoke consumers, chandeliers and fixtures.

GROUP 72

TEXTILE MATERIALS, SPINNING AND ROPE MAKING*

- Class 359. Machinery and apparatus used in preparing and spinning textile materials. Specimens of materials showing progress of work.
- Class 360. Detached parts of spinning machinery and special machines for their manufacture.
- Class 361. Apparatus used in subsequent operations; spooling, winding, twisting, throwing. Mechanical finishing of goods.
- Class 362. Apparatus for sorting, testing and registering. Apparatus for perfecting. Equipment for making cordage.

GROUP 73

EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE FABRICS*

- Class 363. Apparatus used in operations preliminary to weaving; machines for warping, cop winders. Card preparing machines.
- Class 364. Hand and power looms for weaving plain cloths. Looms for weaving brocaded and embroidered fabrics, box looms.
- Class 365. Knitting machinery for hosiery. Machinery for making lace and tulle. Machinery for making trimmings.

GROUP 74

EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSES USED IN BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING AND FINISHING TEXTILES IN THEIR VARIOUS STAGES

- Class 366. Apparatus for singeing, brushing and shearing textile fabrics.
- Class 367. Apparatus for washing in lye, scouring, washing, drying, and moistening various textile materials, whether matted, combed, in thread or in web.
- Class 368. Apparatus for boiling and staining dye stuffs and stuffs for thickening fabrics.
- Class 369. Equipment for engraving in relief, or in incised work patterns, for printing on textiles.
- Class 370. Machines for starching, dyeing or printing. Apparatus for steaming.
- Class 371. Machinery of all kinds for finishing goods, for fulling, and for teaseling; tenterframes, calenders, machines for glazing, watering, embossing, beetling. Machines for measuring, folding, etc.
- Class 372. Appliances used for dyeing silks, for beating, shaking up, pinning out, lustering, etc.

*Textile machinery not in operation as part of a process exhibit will be installed in Machinery Hall.

MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

- Class 373. Sweating boxes for thickening, apparatus for spotting, apparatus for bleaching by electricity.
- Class 374. Equipment and processes for laundry work. Washing and rinsing, bluing, drying, bleaching, ironing and finishing.
- Class 375. Industry of the dyers and scourers; dry cleaning by benzine and by other substances; cleaning by wet process; dyeing, pressing.
- Class 376. Specimens of textile materials bleached or dyed before spinning.
- Class 377. Specimens of threads or yarns of cotton, linen, wool, silk, etc., pure or mixed, bleached, dyed or mottled.
- Class 378. Specimens of textile fabrics bleached, dyed or printed.
- Class 379. Specimens of threads, yarns or fabrics which have been sized.
- Class 380. Specimens of chemical thickening of textile materials before they have been spun or woven.

GROUP 75

EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSES USED IN SEWING AND MAKING WEARING APPAREL

- Class 381. Common implements used in needle work.
- Class 382. Machines for cutting cloth, skins and leathers.
- Class 383. Machines for sewing, stitching, hemming, embroidering, etc.
- Class 384. Machines for making button-holes; for sewing gloves, leather, etc.; for plaiting straw.
- Class 385. Tailors' geese, flatirons and equipment.
- Class 386. Busts and figures for trying on garments.
- Class 387. Machines for plaiting straw for hats and making hats of straw, felt, etc.

GROUP 76

THREADS AND FABRICS OF COTTON

- Class 388. Cotton prepared and spun.
- Class 389. Fabrics of cotton, pure or mixed, plain or figured, unbleached, dyed or printed.
- Class 390. Cotton velvets.
- Class 391. Cotton ribbons.
- Class 392. Counterpanes.

GROUP 77

THREADS AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, ETC.; CORDAGE

- Class 393. Thread of flax, hemp, jute, ramie and other vegetable fibers.
- Class 394. Plain and figured canvas. Ticking. Damask linen. Cambrics and lawns. Plain and fancy handkerchiefs.
- Class 395. Fabrics of flax, or hemp, mixed with cotton or silk.
- Class 396. Fabrics and vegetable fibers other than cotton, flax, hemp, jute or ramie.
- Class 397. Cordage, cables, rope, twine, etc.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 78

YARNS AND FABRICS OF ANIMAL FIBERS

- Class 398. Combed animal fibers. Yarn of combed animal fibers.
- Class 399. Carded animal fiber. Rovings unbleached or dyed. Yarn of carded animal fibers.
- Class 400. Cloths of combed or carded animal fibers.
- Class 401. Cloths for ladies' wear, made from animal fiber.
- Class 402. Dress goods of combed or carded animal fibers, mixed with cotton or silk.
- Class 403. Muslin delaine, tweeds, merinos, china-satins, serges, mohairs, etc.
- Class 404. Fabrics of carded animal fibers, not fulled or slightly fulled; flannels, tartans, molletons, etc.
- Class 405. Knitted stuffs in combed or carded animal fibers.
- Class 406. Shawls of animal fibers, pure or mixed. Cashmere shawls.
- Class 407. Ribbons and braids of animal fibers, pure or mixed with cotton, flax, silk or floss silk.
- Class 408. Fabrics of hair, pure or mixed.
- Class 409. Blankets.
- Class 410. Felts of animal fibers for carpets, hats, boots and shoes, etc.

GROUP 79

SILK AND FABRICS OF SILK

- Class 411. Silk raw, thrown, twisted.
- Class 412. Floss silk and silk waste.
- Class 413. Threads of floss silk and silk waste.
- Class 414. Artificial silks.
- Class 415. Fabrics of pure silk, silk floss, or silk waste; fabrics of silk or silk floss mixed with gold, silver, wool, cotton, thread, etc., plain, figured, or brocaded, unbleached, dyed or printed.
- Class 416. Velvets and plushes.
- Class 417. Ribbons of silk, or silk floss, pure or mixed.
- Class 418. Shawls of silk or silk floss, pure or mixed.

GROUP 80

LACES, EMBROIDERY AND TRIMMINGS

- Class 419. Lace made by hand; laces, blonde or guipure, wrought on pillow or with the needle or crochet, made of flax, cotton, silk, wool, gold, silver or other threads.
- Class 420. Laces made by machinery; tulle, plain or embroidered; imitation lace, blonde and guipure, in thread of every kind.
- Class 421. Embroidery made by hand; embroidery by needle or crochet with thread of every kind, on all kinds of grounds (fabric, net, tulle, skin, etc.) including needle work upon canvas as well as embroidery appliqué, or ornamented with gems, pearls, jet, spangles of metal, or other material, feathers, shells, etc.

MANUFACTURES AND VARIED INDUSTRIES

- Class 422. Embroidery made by machinery, with the foundation preserved, or with the foundation cut or burned away.
- Class 423. Trimmings: galloons, lace or braids, fringes, tassels, all kinds of appliqué and ornamental work, hand-made or woven, for millinery or garments, ecclesiastical vestments, civil or military uniforms; for furniture, saddlery, carriages, etc. Threads and plates of metal, gold or silver, real or imitation, spangles, chenilles, and all other articles used for trimmings.
- Class 424. Church embroidery; church ornaments and linen; altar cloths, banners and other objects for religious ceremonies in fabrics, ornamented with lace, embroideries and trimmings.
- Class 425. Curtains with lace, guipure, or embroidery, upon tulle or fabrics; blinds, screens, portières, lambrequins, and other draperies, ornamented with lace, embroidery and trimmings.

GROUP 81

INDUSTRIES PRODUCING WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- Class 426. Clothing to measure for men and boys; ordinary costumes, suits for hunting and riding, leather breeches and similar articles, suits for gymnastic uses and games, military and civil uniforms, campaign clothing of special types, robes and costumes for magistrates, members of the bar, professors, ecclesiastics, etc., liveries, various costumes for children.
- Class 427. Clothing, ready made for men and boys.
- Class 428. Clothing to measure for women and girls; dresses, vests, jackets, cloaks (made by ladies' tailors, dress makers, or cloak makers), riding habits, sporting suits.
- Class 429. Clothing ready made for women and girls. Patterns.

GROUP 82

FURS AND SKINS, FUR CLOTHING; LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES

- Class 430. Furs and skins, dressed and tanned.
- Class 431. Fur clothing, caps, hats, hoods, gloves, boots, etc.
- Class 432. Fur mats and robes; fur trimmings.
- Class 433. Leather in every variety; tanned, curried, enameled, patent leather, wash leather, etc.
- Class 434. Machines for cutting and preparing parts of boots or shoes; machines for sewing boots or shoes; machines for lasting, pegging, nailing, screwing.
- Class 435. Boots and shoes, for men, women and children; boots, bootees, shoes, slippers, pumps, overshoes, soles, accessories, etc.; gaiters.
- Class 436. Military and naval campaign footwear.
- Class 437. Gloves made of skins.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 83

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CLOTHING

- Class 438. Hats; hats of felt, wool, straw, or silk; caps; trimmings for hats.
- Class 439. Artificial flowers for dressing the hair, for dress, and for all other uses. Feathers. Millinery. Hair: coiffures, wigs and switches.
- Class 440. Shirts and underclothing for men, women and children.
- Class 441. Hosiery and gloves of cotton, wool, silk and floss silk, etc., knitted hosiery; cravats and neck-ties.
- Class 442. Corsets.
- Class 443. Elastic goods, suspenders, garters, belts.
- Class 444. Canes, whips, riding whips, sun-shades, parasols, umbrellas.
- Class 445. Buttons: buttons of china, metal, cloth and silk, mother-of-pearl, and other shell, ivory-nut, horn, bone, papier-mache, etc.
- Class 446. Buckles, eyelets, hooks and eyes, pins, needles, etc.
- Class 447. Fans and handscreens.

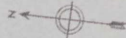
GROUP 84

SAFETY APPLIANCES

- Class 448. Safety appliances and devices for protection of those engaged in manufacturing work and processes, not exhibited in connection with machines. (See also Classes 472 and 476.)



GOLDEN GATE

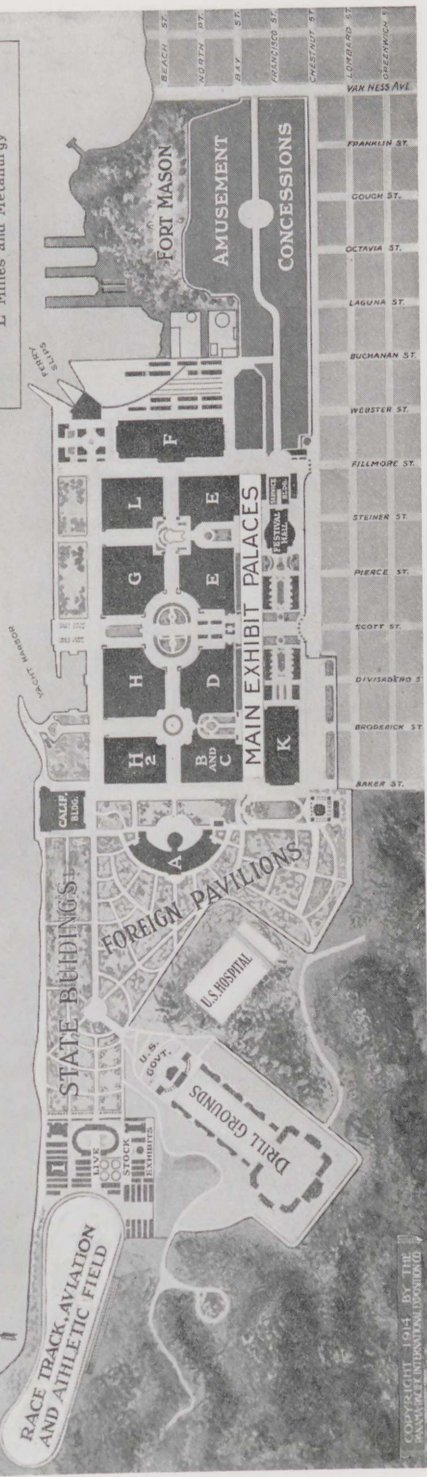


UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION GROUND PLAN SAN FRANCISCO 1915

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

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