

1288

CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF STUDENT.

NUMBER 2450	ENGLISH NAME John P. Ranco	AGENCY	NATION Tombescat						
BAND	INDIAN NAME	HOME ADDRESS Peter R. Ranco							
PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD		BLOOD	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	FORCED INSP.	FORCED EXPR.	SEX.	
FATHER: Living		MOTHER: Living	1/2	17	58 1/2	140	37	33	m
ARRIVED AT SCHOOL Nov 22 1899		FOR WHAT PERIOD 5 years	DATE DISCHARGED Feb 28-1900	CAUSE OF DISCHARGE Ran away					
TO COUNTRY	PATRONS NAME AND ADDRESS						FROM COUNTRY		

Months in school before Carlisle,

Grade entered at Carlisle,

Grade at date of Discharge,

Trade or Industry,

Church,

RICHARD B. COX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

EXPERIMENTAL
DESIGNING
AND
MODEL
BUILDING

1289

March 12th, 1914.

The Simplex Tester Company,

Brattle Bldg., Cambridge, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I regret to advise that the John P. Ranco who is again referred to in your Mr. Cox's letter of March the 10th was enrolled at this School only from November the 22nd of 1899 to February the 28th of 1900.

As there is no other information at all on file regarding him I would not be justified in making any statement concerning him or his ability.

Very respectfully,

HKN.

Supervisor in Charge.

FRANKLIN A. WYMAN
TREASURER

THE SIMPLEX TESTER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE DEAD WEIGHT TESTERS FOR STEAM GAGES

TELEPHONE
CAMB. 2238-W

BRATTLE BUILDING, HARVARD SQUARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

March 10, 1914.

United States Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Mr. O. H. Fipps,

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of March 3rd. I wish to further state that Mr. W. J. Ranco said he was better known at Carlisle as John Ranco; John P. Ranco; John Punnuock Ranco. He was enrolled for three years and nine months from 1903 to 1907. Left in the spring of 1907 without finishing. Any information you can give will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

..... *R. B. Cox* Pres.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

the theorem of
ity part of the
every part of
areas differ
to create a
ment takes
advantage
creating a
country
to meet

March 3rd, 1914.

The Simplex Tester Co.,

Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your Mr. Cox's letter of
March the 2nd, this is to advise that not one of
the three Banco boys who were enrolled at this
School was known by the initials W. J. If you
would let me know by what name the young man you
refer to in your letter was known here and in what
years he was enrolled further consideration would
be given your request.

Very respectfully,

HKM.

Supervisor in Charge.

FRANKLIN A. WYMAN
TREASURER

THE SIMPLEX TESTER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE DEAD WEIGHT TESTERS FOR STEAM GAGES

BRATTLE BUILDING, HARVARD SQUARE

TELEPHONE
CAMB. 2238-W

MENTAL
GNING
AND
MODEL
BUILDING

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

March 2, 1914.

Supt. Carlisle College,

Carlisle, Penn.

Dear Sir:-

Can you give us any information about the character and business ability of Mr. W. J. Ranco who refers us to you about his work while at Carlisle. We thank you in advance for this information.

Yours truly,

Richard C. Cox, Pres.

FOR
CENTRAL
TRAINING
AND
MODEL
BUILDING

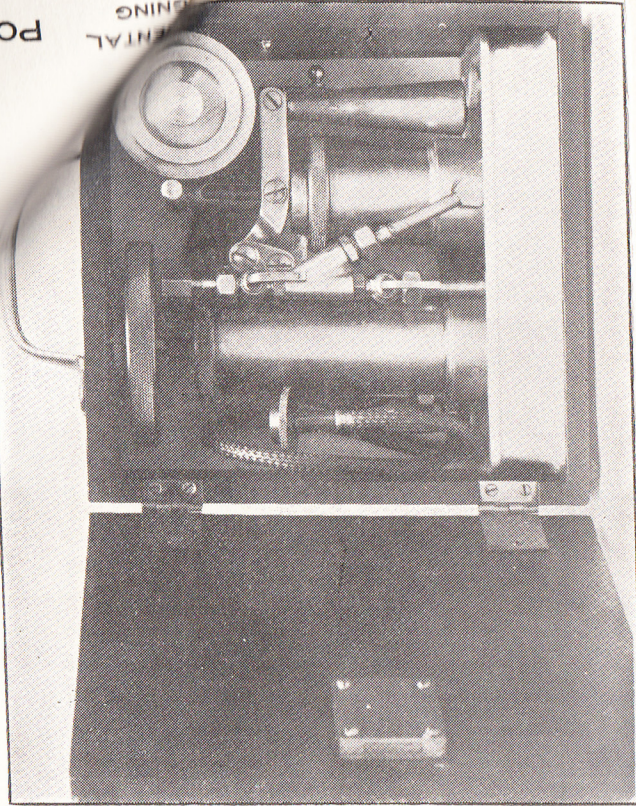


FIGURE
B

Manufactured and Sold by
THE SIMPLEX TESTER CO.
HARVARD SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Portable Dead Weight Tester for Steam Gauges



**Scientific Fluid
Pressure Instrument**

COMMERCIAL VALUE

Commercially this instrument is used as a portable dead weight tester for pressure gauges. Heretofore a large amount of actual weight has been necessary to do this work. This instrument weighs no more avoirdupois to test to two thousand pounds than to two hundred; the equipment entire being but 13 pounds. By the old method the gauge was removed from the boiler. By the new, even this is unnecessary, the small tee being once installed below the gauge.

OPERATION

The aluminum base contains oil. When the instrument has been attached to the gauge, as shown in figure A, the small handle on top of the pump is turned toward the operator. This is then a force pump. Oil is forced through the high pressure tube to the gauge, at the same time floating the pistons bearing the flywheel and the small one on which is the weight tray. After the stop-cocks are closed the gauge and tester are in direct connection. As weights are placed on the tray their corresponding weight is registered by the gauge. As shown in figure A, weights 100, 100, 50, and 25 are on the tray. Their total is 275. The weight of the pistons when multiplied is 25; hence the gauge if correct reads 300. After testing, reverse the small handle on the pump. It now becomes a suction appliance, returning the oil to the base again

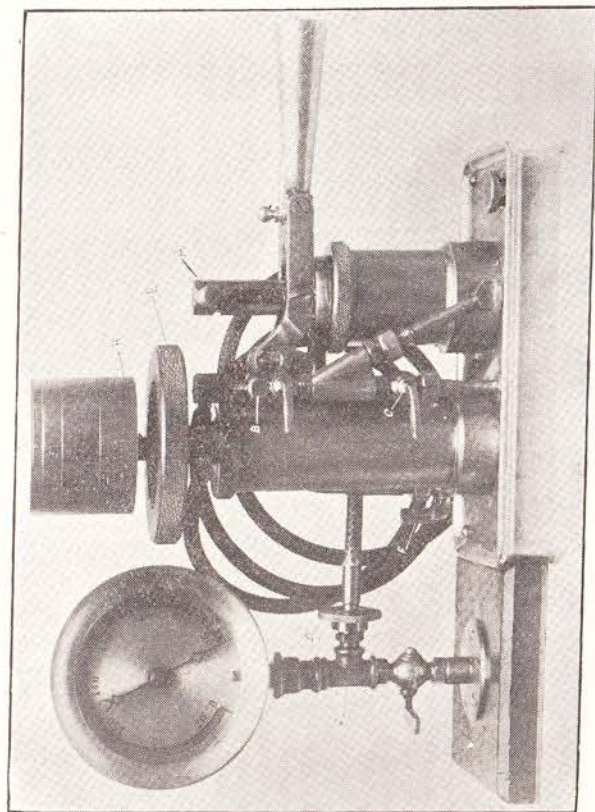


FIGURE
A

without waste.

according to the weight.

discernible. The constant

weight measure is the only

that employed in this pressure scale.

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

It is theoretically based upon the theorem of Pascal, that a pressure applied to any part of the surface of a fluid is transmitted to every part of the fluid. With a series of relative areas differential pistons have been employed to create a hydraulic multiplication. This instrument takes us one step farther than the double advantage often utilized in the hydraulic ram, creating a third advantage by the use of an accurately calibrated piston, the area of which is an exact divisor of one square inch.

It is apparent that a weight placed upon a floating piston transmits its own gravitational pressure to the oil on which it rests, minus the effect of the friction holding it back. As the weight employed is multiplied from one to five hundred times (according to the capacity of the instrument) so likewise, the retarding effect of the friction is multiplied. This serious obstacle has been overcome by the attachment of a flywheel to the pistons within the cylinder. The flywheel, carrying with it the pistons inside the cylinder, allows them to settle to their true weight.

