1938

Architecture, Building and Furniture Trades: Prospectus of Courses Session 1938-39

City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee

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City of Dublin
Vocational Education Committee

City of Dublin Technical Schools

Session 1938-39

Architecture, Building and Furniture Trades

PROSPECTUS OF COURSES
BOLTON STREET
CALENDAR—SESSION 1938-39

1938—SEPT. 5, MONDAY
Whole-time Day Schools open for enrolment. Day Apprentice School resumes work.

SEPT. 12, MONDAY
Whole-time Day Schools commence work and Part-time Day Schools open for enrolment.

SEPT. 19, MONDAY
Evening Classes open for enrolment and Part-time Day Classes resume work.

SEPT. 26, MONDAY
Evening Classes commence work.

NOV. 1, TUESDAY
All Saints’ Day. Whole-time Day Schools—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes—closed.

DEC. 8, THURSDAY
Feast of Immaculate Conception. Whole-time Day Schools—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes—closed.

DEC. 14, WEDNESDAY
Teaching work in Whole-time Day School ceases (excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes).

DEC. 15, THURSDAY
Term Examinations in Whole-time Day School commence.

DEC. 21, WEDNESDAY
Last meeting of Classes before Christmas Vacation.

1939—JAN. 9, MONDAY
All Classes resume work after Christmas Vacation.

MAR. 3, FRIDAY
Land Surveying and Levelling Course begins.

MAR. 17, FRIDAY
St. Patrick’s Day. Schools closed.

MAR. 18, SATURDAY
Land Surveying Field work begins. Motor Car Driving Lessons begin.

APR. 4, TUESDAY
Last meeting of classes before Easter vacation.

APR. 12, WEDNESDAY
All classes resume work after Easter vacation.

APR. 28, FRIDAY
Evening Classes close—excepting Special Classes.

MAY 1, MONDAY
Evening Examinations, if any, commence.

MAY 18, THURSDAY
Ascension Day. Whole-time Day Schools—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes—closed.

MAY 28, MONDAY
Whit-Monday. Schools closed.

JUNE 8, THURSDAY
Feast of Corpus Christi. Whole-time Day Schools—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes—closed.

JUNE 24, SATURDAY
Teaching work ceases in Whole-time Day Schools—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes.

JUNE 26, MONDAY
Sessional Examinations commence in Whole-time Day Schools—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes.

JUNE 29, THURSDAY
Feast of Saints Peter and Paul. Whole-time Day Schools—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes—closed.

JULY 1, SATURDAY
Whole-time Day Schools and Part-time Domestic Economy Classes close—excepting Day Apprentice School and Special Classes.

JULY 15, SATURDAY
Day Apprentice School and Special Classes close.

Schools closed on all Bank Holidays not specified in above Calendar.

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GENERAL NOTICES

Entrance Examinations, Fees, Regulations

Students, on enrolment, may be required, at the discretion of the Principal to sit for an Entrance Examination. Introductory Courses are provided for those not sufficiently qualified to enter a full Technological Course.

FEES FOR SESSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Type</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introductory and Preparatory</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Courses</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Course Subjects</td>
<td>2.6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Subjects</td>
<td>7.6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Surveying and Levelling</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Of approximately Twelve Weeks).

Fees cannot be refunded.

Students who through obtaining employment are unable to continue in attendance at the Whole-time Day School Courses of the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee will be admitted to approved evening school courses, without fees, up to the value of the Day School Fees paid.

The same concession may be extended to other students who have left the Day School Courses, if the reasons for their non-attendance at the Day School Classes are considered by the Principal to be adequate.

In general applicants for admission to Courses or Classes must not be under fourteen years of age.
The Trade Classes are primarily intended for those engaged in the several trades. Others will not be admitted before November 5th, and then only if there be room, and on payment of a quadruple fee.

A Laboratory or Workshop Class can only be taken in conjunction with an approved Lecture or Drawing Class. No student will be allowed to continue in a Laboratory or Workshop Class if his attendance at the Lecture or Drawing Class is unsatisfactory.

A Class may be discontinued if an insufficient number of students join or attend; the number of evenings allotted weekly to a Class may be reduced if there is a falling off in the attendance. The right is reserved to close Classes for any other reason whatever.

Students must make good any damage done by them.

Strict order must be observed at all times within the precincts of the Schools.

A complete course of study in any section generally occupies about three years.

Where possible, separate classes for journeymen will be arranged in trade subjects.

The Courses as set out are not to be considered as arbitrary. The subjects may, with the sanction of the Principal, be varied to suit the needs of individual applicants.

Special Day Courses are provided for those actually engaged in trades—arrangements being made with employers whereby their apprentices can attend the School six or more hours weekly.

The authorities of the School do not accept responsibility for articles left in any parts of the School premises.

SCHOOL CHOIRS AND DRAMATIC CLASSES.

The Committee is prepared to facilitate the organisation of Choral and Dramatic Societies and similar activities. Students interested are invited to communicate with the Principal of the Institute in which they are enrolled.
Technical Institute, Bolton Street

TEACHING STAFF

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, A.COLL.H., F.B.I.C.C., Principal.

ALOYSIUS HANWAY.
WILLIAM D. HORGAN, B.A.
HENRY C. CLIFTON, B.A.
R. C. GRIMES, A.B.I.C.C.
JOSEPH CLARKE.
A. M. MCLoughlin, B.A., A.R.C.SCI.
W. L. WHELAN.
JAMES J. BURKE.
JOHN J. DOYLE.
MARTIN J. BURKE, M.S.A., F.S.I., L.R.I.B.A.
A. E. WILLIAMS, M.R.I.A.I., A.M.I.E.
JOHN O'CALLAGHAN.
JAMES F. CLEARY.
CHARLES KENNY.
THOMAS BRIDGEMAN.
JOHN G. BOLTON.
THOMAS McCLUSKEY.

Bolton Street Technical Institute

DAY SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL

COURSE IN BUILDING SCIENCE.

The Course in Building Science is arranged for those who intend to enter the offices of Architects, Builders, Civil Engineers, Quantity Surveyors and others.

The Course, occupying some 25 hours per week, will cover a period of about 18 months.

Instruments and materials for the use of students in the classes will be provided by the School.

As the number attending the Course will be limited, preference will be given to those whose education and suitability appear to be most satisfactory.

Fee for Course, £3.

At any time during the progress of the Course the Ticket of Admission may be cancelled if a student proves unsatisfactory in any respect, but especially in regard to attendance, progress and conduct.

Fees cannot be returned.

SUBJECTS AND HOURS WEEKLY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Construction and Quantities</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical Geometry</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Drawing</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Methods</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Surveying and Levelling</td>
<td>Course</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bolton Street Technical Institute

PART-TIME COURSES

PAINTERS' AND DECORATORS' COURSE.

Afternoon Lectures and Practical Work for Painting Apprentices.

By agreement with the Master Painters' Association and the Trade Unions concerned, apprentices to the trade are allowed time off to attend afternoon classes twice weekly, as conditions permit.

JUNIOR COURSE FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEAR APPRENTICES.

SENIOR COURSE FOR FOURTH AND FIFTH YEAR APPRENTICES.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' COURSE.

Afternoon Course in Drawing and Practical Work for Carpentry and Joinery Apprentices.

By agreement with the Dublin Master Builders' Association and the Trades Unions concerned, apprentices to the trade are allowed time off to attend afternoon classes for six hours per week as conditions permit.

Junior Course on Mondays and Wednesdays, 2.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Senior Course on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Courses similar to the above will be inaugurated in other trades in which the requisite conditions can be procured.

EVENING SCHOOL COURSES.

INTRODUCTORY COURSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of Course</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Syllabus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10b</td>
<td>Workshop Arithmetic—C</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30-8.30</td>
<td>B 20</td>
<td>W. J. O'Brien</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English—C</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>8.30-9.30</td>
<td>B 20</td>
<td>W. J. O'Brien</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drawing—A</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>7.30-8.30</td>
<td>B 20</td>
<td>E. W. Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL BUILDING COURSES

For Architects, Civil Engineers, Clerks of Works, Builders and others

The First and Second Year Courses cover the work of the Dept. of Education Elementary Stage Examinations

(See Department of Education Technological Certificate Course Exams. Programme)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of Course</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Syllabus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101b</td>
<td>Building Construction—I A</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>7.30-8.30</td>
<td>B 17</td>
<td>J. F. Cleary</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practical Mathematics—I A</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30-8.30</td>
<td>C 7</td>
<td>H. C. Clifton</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practical Geometry—I A</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>7.30-8.30</td>
<td>B 17</td>
<td>J. F. Cleary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102n</td>
<td>Building Construction—II</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>7.30-8.30</td>
<td>B 14</td>
<td>A. E. Williams</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geometry, Mathematics and Mechanics</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>B 26</td>
<td>W. J. O'Brien</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Third and Fourth Year Courses cover the work of the Dept. of Education Intermediate Stage Examinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of Course</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Syllabus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103b</td>
<td>Building Construction—III</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30-9.30</td>
<td>B 10</td>
<td>A. E. Williams</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applied Mechanics—III, or</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>B 26</td>
<td>W. J. O'Brien</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Builders' Quantities—Inter.)</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30-10.0</td>
<td>B 26</td>
<td>M. J. Burke</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104n</td>
<td>Building Construction—IV</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30-9.30</td>
<td>B 10</td>
<td>A. E. Williams</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applied Mechanics—IV, or</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>B 26</td>
<td>W. J. O'Brien</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Builders' Quantities—Inter.)</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30-10.0</td>
<td>B 26</td>
<td>M. J. Burke</td>
<td>101</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Fifth Year Course covers the work of the Dept. of Education Advanced Stage Examinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of Course</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Syllabus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105b</td>
<td>Building Construction—V</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30-9.30</td>
<td>B 10</td>
<td>A. E. Williams</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applied Mechanics—V, or</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>B 26</td>
<td>W. J. O'Brien</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Builders' Quantities—Adv.)</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30-10.0</td>
<td>B 26</td>
<td>J. M. Burke</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' COURSE

(See Dept. of Education Trade Certificate Course Exams. Programme)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Course</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Syllabus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110A</td>
<td>FIRST YEAR. Carpentry and Joinery, Practice— I.</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 10</td>
<td>J. O'Callaghan</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practical Geometry and Calculations— I.B.</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>B 17</td>
<td>J. F. Cleary</td>
<td>7 &amp; 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110B</td>
<td>SECOND YEAR. Carpentry and Joinery, Practice— II.</td>
<td>Wed.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 10</td>
<td>J. O'Callaghan</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practical Geometry and Calculations— I.B.</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>B 17</td>
<td>J. F. Cleary</td>
<td>7 &amp; 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111A</td>
<td>THIRD YEAR. Carpentry and Joinery, Lecture and Drawing— I.</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>B 17</td>
<td>J. O'Callaghan</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111B</td>
<td>FOURTH YEAR. Carpentry and Joinery, Practice— I...</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 10</td>
<td>J. O'Callaghan</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practice— III.</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carpentry and Joinery, Lecture and Drawing— III.</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>B 17</td>
<td>J. O'Callaghan</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practice— IV.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carpentry and Joinery, Lecture and Drawing— IV.</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>B 17</td>
<td>J. O'Callaghan</td>
<td>27</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

# PLUMBERS' COURSE

(See Dept. of Education Trade Certificate Course Exams. Programme)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Course</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Syllabus</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118B</td>
<td>FIRST YEAR. Plumbers' Work, Lecture and Drawing— I.</td>
<td>Tues.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>D 14</td>
<td>D. L. Rooney</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbers' Work, Practice— I.</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>D 14</td>
<td>D. L. Rooney</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemistry and Physics for Plumbers— I.</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>A 8 &amp; 10</td>
<td>W. D. Houran</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119B</td>
<td>SECOND YEAR. Plumbers' Work, Lecture and Drawing— II.</td>
<td>Fri.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>D 14</td>
<td>D. L. Rooney</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbers' Work, Practice— II.</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>Plumbers' Work, Lecture and Drawing— III.</td>
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<td>Plumbers' Work, Practice— III.</td>
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<td>119B</td>
<td>THIRD YEAR. Plumbers' Work, Lecture and Drawing— IV.</td>
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<td>Plumbers' Work, Practice— IV.</td>
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<td>Plumbers' Work, Lecture and Drawing— IV.</td>
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<td>Plumbers' Work, Practice— IV.</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# PAINTERS' AND DECORATORS' COURSE

(See Dept. of Education Trade Certificate Course Exams. Programme)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Course</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>No. of Syllabus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120A</td>
<td>FIRST YEAR. Painters' Work, Practice— I.</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 12</td>
<td>C. O'Byrne</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drawing and Theory— I.</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 11</td>
<td>C. O'Byrne</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120B</td>
<td>SECOND YEAR. Painters' and Decorators' Work (Seniors and Journeymen)</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 11</td>
<td>C. O'Byrne</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—II. Theory and Pract.</td>
<td>Mon.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 11</td>
<td>C. O'Byrne</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120B</td>
<td>THIRD YEAR. Painters' and Decorators' Work (Seniors and Journeymen)</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 11</td>
<td>C. O'Byrne</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120B</td>
<td>FOURTH YEAR. Painters' and Decorators' Work (Seniors and Journeymen)</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
<td>7.30 - 9.30</td>
<td>C 11</td>
<td>C. O'Byrne</td>
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### Cabinet-Makers' Course

<table>
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<td>129B</td>
<td>Cabinet-making, Lecture and Drawing—I</td>
<td>Thurs.</td>
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<td>Mon., Wed.</td>
<td>7.30-9.30</td>
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<td>7.30-9.30</td>
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BOLTON STREET.

COACH PAINTING AND PAINTSPRAYING.

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<td>160B</td>
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<td>7.30-9.30</td>
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<td>163B</td>
<td>COACH TRIMMING</td>
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<td>7.30-9.30</td>
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WOODCUTTING MACMHIINSTS' COURSE.

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<td>170B</td>
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BRICK AND STONELAYERS' COURSE.

(See Dept. of Education Trade Certificate Course Exams. Programme)

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STONECUTTING COURSE

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MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES.

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<td>E Manual Instruction (Wood)</td>
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<td>L Plan Drawing and Reading</td>
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SPECIAL CLASSES IN IRISH.

| Irish—I.A. | Mon. | 7.30-9.30 | C 2 | F. Ryan | 159 |
| Irish—I.B. | Thurs. | 7.30-9.30 | C 2 | F. Ryan | 159 |

*This Class will start in March, 1939.*
ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING TRADES

SYLLABUSES

EVENING SCHOOL

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. I.

In this class the student will be familiarised with the more common building materials. Practice in freehand pictorial sketching of building details will be given, and students will be required to make therefrom proper working details to scale.

During the session occasional visits will be paid to buildings in course of erection for the purpose of examining and sketching details of construction.

6. Concrete: Examples of the use of Concrete in foundations, dwarf and rising walls, drain beds, door and window sills and copings.


Text Book.—C. F. Mitchell: Elementary Building Construction and Drawing.

PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS. I.

7. Approximate calculations—fractions—areas of triangle, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, irregular quadrilateral, etc.—evaluation of formulae—algebraic symbols—rules as algebraic formulae—mensuration of the circle, prism, cone, cylinder, pyramid—easy simple equations—transposing formulae—square root—the right-angled triangle, sine, cosine, and tangent of an angle and use of tables—percentages—graphs—areas of irregular curved figures and average values by mid-ordinate rule—Graphical statics—the triangle and polygon of forces—simple problems on forces acting at a point—stresses in simple frames—parallel forces—simple cases only, such as determination of the reactions of supports of a loaded beam.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. I.

8. Construction and use of scales—plotting of angles by protractor or trigonometric tables—division of lines in giving proportions—measurement of angles in degrees—sine, cosine and tangent of an angle—their values by graphical methods—construction of a triangle from given data—location of points by rectangular co-ordinates—construction of polygons—similar figures—enlarging and reducing figures by radial projection—areas of triangles, polygons and curved figures—construction of circles from specified data—tangents—angles in a segment—methods of defining positions in space, of points, lines and planes—horizontal and vertical traces—inclinations of lines and planes to planes of projection—prisms and pyramids—the regular tetrahedron—the sphere—the right circular cylinder and cone—plans, elevations and sections of these solids.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. II.

The instruction in the second year will give a more extended knowledge of the subjects dealt with in the first year syllabus, including the following:

9. Concrete: Reinforced Concrete in floors, lintels, walls and roofs.

Foundations: Precautions in excavations in various soils, with necessary strutting and timbering—concrete foundations for walls and piers—damp-proofing of basements and ventilating of underground floors. Brickwork: bonding in junction of walls at right angles, in fireplaces and flues—finishing of chimney stacks—hollow walls and


GEOMETRY, MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

10. Areas of irregular plane figures by squared paper—mid-ordinate rule and Simpson's rule—mensuration of geometrical solids—volumes and weights of girders, floors, roof coverings—amount of excavation in trenches for walls—volume of concrete in foundations, etc.—more difficult examples in plane geometry—construction and chief characteristics of the ellipse—further examples of plans, elevations and sections of solids—development and interpenetration—general problems on lines and planes—intersecting planes and the angle between them with practical applications—parallel and perpendicular lines and planes—dihedral angle.

Graphical statics—the triangle and polygon of forces—stresses in frames—parallel forces—reactions of supports—units of force—measurement of force—composition and resolution of forces—moments of couples—centre of gravity and stability.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. III.

In this year of the Course the student will obtain a wider knowledge of the subjects already dealt with. More time will be given to the making of finished drawings. Colouring, tracing and inking will receive some attention.


APPLIED MECHANICS. III.

12. Revision of the Second Years' work on moments, couples and centres of gravity—efficiency of machines—graphic statics—Bowie's notation—space and force diagrams—link polygons for parallel and non-parallel forces—further consideration of stresses in frame structures, such as roof trusses up to 45ft. span
dead load and wind pressure diagrams—diagrams for structures not in one plane, such as are required for the stresses in shear legs, derrick cranes, etc.—stress and strain—elastic limits—elastic constants—working stresses—factors of safety—the testing of materials by compression, tension, and bending—concentrated and distributed loads on beams and cantilevers—shearing force and bending moment diagrams—the use of vector and link polygons in determining shear forces and bending moments—theory of simple bending—distribution of stress intensity—moment of resistance—application of formula for moments of inertia—section modulus—strength of beams of standard sections—combined bending and direct stress—common examples of eccentric loading—pillars and application of well-known formulae—various forms of stanchions and built-up struts—the use of manufacturers' pocket-books in the choice of sections for beams and struts, stanchion bases and caps, connections for roof trusses, etc.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. IV.

13. House planning—production of complete drawings of a small building with simple specifications and such working drawings as are usually supplied to a builder—heating systems—ventilation—methods of house sewage disposal in town and country—gas and electric lighting in their relation to building work—fireproof floors—steelwork generally—the manufacture, characteristics and general uses of all classes of building materials and the tests applied to ascertain their behaviour under various conditions—reinforced concrete work in stairs of various kinds.

APPLIED MECHANICS. IV.

14. Various types of roof trusses and spans for which they are suitable—determination of stresses by the method of sections—design of roof truss members—outline of design of plate or braced girder of uniform depth—calculations for deflection of a beam under specified conditions of loading—permissible deflection—camber—columns under eccentric and central loads—design of long struts in braced structures—simple calculations relating to masonry dams, retaining walls, piers and buttresses, foundations, small span arches, chimney—safe pressure on foundations in different classes of earth—distribution of pressure—resultant pressure in retaining walls—the importance of wind pressure in lofty structures—reinforced concrete calculations.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. V.


CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (PRACTICAL). I.

18. Examples to suit students' abilities will be chosen. The necessary tools will be provided by the Schools.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (PRACTICAL). II.

22. Examples to suit the students' abilities will be chosen.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (DRAWING AND LECTURE). II.

23. Choice and preparation of scales—plans and elevations, including sections—examples of joints and fastenings—oblique and isometric projection of common joints—simple forms of centres, turning pieces, rib centres; segmental and elliptical—common floor joisting—common floor coverings—trimming around chimney breasts and well-holes—couple roof—collar brace roof—king-post truss—setting out the commoner forms of mouldings—door frames and jamb linings—doors; braced and sheeted, four panelled—casement framesash frame and sashes—skirtings, grounds and fixing—growth and structure of timber, conversion, seasoning, etc.—tools, mechanical principles involved.


CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (PRACTICAL). III.

24. Examples to suit students' abilities will be chosen.
CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (LECTURE AND DRAWING). III.


TEXT BOOK.—Wilson: Carpentry and Joinery.


CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (PRACTICAL). IV.

26. Examples to suit students' abilities will be chosen.

PLUMBERS' WORK (LECTURE AND DRAWING). I.

30. Elementary Science: effect of heat on solids, liquids and gases—cause of frost burst, and methods of preventing it—effect of heat in causing motion in liquids and gases—its application to hot water circulation and the ventilation of pipes—thermometers—measurement of quantity of heat—relation of quantity of heat applied to rise of temperature in air, water, lead, zinc and other substances used in plumber's work—properties and composition of air and water. Alloys, Solders, etc.: various alloys used for valves and cocks—solders—their composition, preparation and uses—fluxes, their action and uses—methods of soldering—blow-pipe, copper-bit, wiping, etc.—special advantages of lead burning. Workshop Appliances: the lever, pulley block screws—behaviour of lead under great pressure—pressure due to action of liquids and gases—head of water—nature of a water seal—action of the syphon—principal and construction of traps and valves. Tools: their forms, uses, etc.—fitting up and equipment of workshop—varieties of pipes used in plumbing. Calculations: duodecimals, mensuration of plane figures—areas of sloping and curved roof surfaces—pyramidal, conical and spherical roof covering—estimating quantity and cost of materials—calculating capacities of pipes, tanks, boilers, cylinders, etc. Geometry: application of geometrical construction to cutting out sheet metals for covering dormers, gutters, lantern lights, etc.—development and interpenetration as applied to pipes, ventilators, roofs, vessels, etc.—projection—plans, elevation, sections, and details of pieces of work in plumbing, sheet metal work, etc.
In the subsequent years of the Course the Calculations and Geometry will be of the same practical nature, but of a more advanced type.

**Text Book.**—Bennett: Technical Plumbing.

**Plumbers' Work (Practical).** I., II., III. and IV.

31. Straightening sheet lead and tin, lead pipes, etc.—preparation of seams for soldering sheet lead and tin—soldering sheet lead with fine, tinman's, and plumbing solder—preparation of solder, soil, etc.—preparation of joints for soldering with iron, blowpipe and plumbing metal—joint making (copper bit, blowpipe, plumbing)—caulking joints with lead and rust cement—joints of earthenware and stoneware pipes—lead working into various forms—pipe fixing—pipe bending—lead burning.

An exhibition of students' practical work will be held at close of the Session.

**Physics and Chemistry for Plumbers.** I.

This subject is of the greatest importance to Plumbers, and forms part of the First Year Course.

32. General Properties of Matter: measurement of length, area and volume—determination of density—measurement of force—centres of gravity—the lever—the principle of work. Fluid Pressure: nature and modes of measurement of pressure of liquids and gases—variation of pressure with depth in liquids—atmospheric pressure—the barometer—Boyle's Law—the principles of physics in connection with water supply, pumps and syphonic action. Heat: expansion of solids, liquids and gases—temperature and thermometers—heat as a quantity—the calorie and the therm—thermal capacity and specific heat—change of state—melting and boiling points—latent heats of fusion and vapoprrisation—change of volume resulting from change of state—the spheroidal condition and the physics of fluxes—convection, conduction and radiation. Chemistry: oxidation—reduction—composition of water and its action on metals—acids and salts—hydrochloric acid and "killed spirit"—elementary chemistry of lead, iron, zinc, tin and copper—composition and properties of red lead, litharge, white lead, etc., and cements made from them.

This Course will be found suitable for those applying for Certificate of Registration.

**Plumbers' Work (Lecture and Drawing).** II.

33. Properties and Uses of Materials: relative strengths, under various pressures, of lead, cast iron, wrought iron and copper tubes—nature and uses of seamless lead pipes, tin and tin-lined pipes, sheet lead pipes, and method of joining. External Roof Work: covering of flats, gutters, cesspools, dormers, skylights, etc.—principles of jointing sheet lead by rolls, welts, drips and passings—development of surfaces—making of working drawings. Hot Water Apparatus: principles of hot water circulation for domestic and other purposes—cylinder and tank systems—boilers and taps—material used in valve seatings, packing, etc., systems in use for prevention of furring of pipes and boilers. Sanitary Appliances: water closets, their fittings and supply—water-waste preventers—baths, lavatories, sinks, etc.—traps—momentum, waving out, and syphonage of traps and methods of preventing same—house cisterns, their construction and fitting—traps, pipes, fittings and other materials used in house drain construction. Mechanical Appliances: the multiplication of power by water pressure, as illustrated by hydraulic press—pumps—construction and uses of different kinds of pumps—hydraulic ram, etc.


**Book of Reference.**—W. R. Maguire: Domestic Sanitary Drainage and Plumbing.

Students will find the instruction given in this Course suitable for the Final Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and for the Examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

**Plumbers' Work (Lecture and Drawing).** III.

34. Water: sources, properties, qualities; deep and shallow wells, springs—storage, filtration and distribution—pollution; causes and prevention—quantity per head for private purposes—rain fall—flow of water in channels and pipes—calculations of velocities. Hot Water and Heating: method of obtaining large supplies—heating buildings by hot water and steam—high and low pressure systems—sizes of
pipes and boilers—radiating surfaces for heating—heating surfaces of
boilers. 

Ventilation: systems of ventilation for private dwellings and
public buildings. 

Drainage: setting out town and country house
drainage—sewers—storm overflow—sewage gas and ventilation of
sewers—sewage disposal for isolated country houses—testing drains
and waste pipes—arrangement and fitting of sanitary appliances. 

Plans and Specifications: preparation of specifications and quantities,
making of working drawings to scale—measuring work. 

Bye-Laws: 

Local Authorities’ Bye-Laws and Regulations. 

Text Book.—S. S. Hellyer: Principles and Practice of Plumbing. 

Books of Reference.—As for Second Year Course. 

PLUMBERS’ WORK (LECTURE AND DRAWING). IV. 

SYLLABUS. 

35. Taking out quantities from plans for all classes of Plumbers’
work—setting out to scale of coverings for domes, turrets and finals,
making and fixing of wrought and cast lead, R.W. leads and pipes. 

Chemical Plumbing: description and manufacture of the various
materials and plant such as acid chambers, tanks, acid eggs, making of
pipe coils—method of supporting same, etc.—steam heating and
cooking, steam traps, valves, pressure gauges, injectors, etc.

Gas Fittings: the properties of gases used for illuminating and heating
purposes—fixing of gas cookers, gas fires and radiators, and gas-
heated boilers and circulators for domestic hot water supplies—
ventilation of gas-heated appliance. 

LEAD BURNING, COPPER AND BRONZE WELDING 

BY 

OXY-ACETYLENE PROCESS. 

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION. 

36. General principle of autogenous welding—combustion of
oxygen and acetylene—essential properties of the gases—
thoretical proportions of the gases in welding flame and the proportions actually
required in practice—freedom from oxidation of weld with correct
flame—effect of incorrect proportions—abstraction of oxygen from
atmosphere to burn the carbon monoxide and the hydrogen formed—
final products of combustion—parts of flame with their respective
chemical actions—essential apparatus—high-pressure and low-pressure
plants. 

Oxygen: physical and chemical properties bearing on the
process—methods of manufacture—nature of impurities and their
effects on welds. 

Acetylene: physical and chemical properties bearing on the
process—dissolved acetylene—generators—purifiers—hydraulic
valve—precautions. 

Cylinders: construction—valves—compression
pressure—effects of temperatures—measurement of contents—
manipulation and precautions—avoidance of lubricants—water in oxygen
cylinders—leaky valves—grit—testing—sizes obtainable—approximate
prices—trade conditions of sale—transport. 

Welding Blow
pipes: principle—high-pressure types—construction of essential parts
—interchangeable nozzles—method of regulating gases—ratio of
oxygen to acetylene— manipulation and care of blowpipes—adjust-
ment of flame. 

Regulators: pipes and tubing—appliances for
holding work—accessories—preheating appliances—welding machines. 

Suitability of Work: application of
process to various articles—
preparation of work—preheating—hammering and annealing. 

Welding: general procedure—common faults and their avoidance—
testing welds—expansion and contraction—welding—rods and flues—
metals—speed and cost of work. 

PRACTICAL WORK. 

Examination and setting up of high-pressure welding plant—
regulation of pressure and manipulation of valves—measurement of
contents of cylinders—preparation of materials—precautions against
the effects of expansion—welding of various metals—treatment of work
after welding—testing welds. 

PLASTERERS’ WORK. I., II., III. AND IV. 

General Syllabus of full Course. 

43. Arithmetic: A working knowledge of the four rules—simple
and compound proportion, percentages, averages—measurements of
simple rectilinear figures and circles—areas of figures expressed by
means of symbols—surface areas and volumes of cubes and rectangular prisms—measurement of cylinders, cones and spheres, all similarly expressed by symbols—exercises on wages, income and expenditure, simple trade accounts, rates, insurance, methods of measuring plastering trade quantities. Elementary Drawing: Freehand sketches from models—making dimensioned sketches of simple objects and details of plaster work—preparing working drawings from such sketches or from sketches supplied—simple problems in plane and solid geometry, with applications to plasterers' work. Science and Materials: simple mechanics, with illustrations on stability and on use of hoisting appliances—materials used in plastering, their properties and uses—simple experiments to illustrate the chemical changes which take place during the manufacture and use of plastering materials—the various limes used in candidate's neighbourhood and elsewhere—rich and poor limes—methods of making, slaking and testing limes and of making mortar for various purposes—plaster of Paris, its nature, origin, preparation and methods of use—nature of plaster substitutes, Keen's, Parian, Sirapite, and asbetic plasters, and the special purposes for which each is used—reasons for the defects which arise where these plasters are improperly used—natural and artificial cements, their properties and use for external and internal purposes—gauging, testing and using Portland, Roman, Medina, white and slag cements—mixtures of limes, plaster and cements—the purposes and methods of such admixtures with the dangers arising therefrom—other materials used in plastering, sands, hair, laths, oil, mastic, and water-proofing compounds.


MODELLING. II., III. AND IV.

A systematic introduction to modelled industrial design for expression in relief, in clay, plaster, cement, lead, brass, wood, etc. The work will include:


PAINTERS' AND DECORATORS' WORK. I.


Text Book.—Ellis Davidson: House Painting, Graining, Marbling and Sign Writing for all Classes.

DRAWING AND DESIGN. I., II., III. AND IV.

58. Designs for friezes, dado borders, string courses, pilasters, panels, corner pieces, breaks, centres, diapets—heraldic devices—ornamental
lettering, short texts to scale—drawings for imitation of inlaid woods and marbles—rough sketches for schemes of decoration—scales and working drawings for schemes of decoration—working out sketches with measurements taken from existing buildings and setting to given scale—drawing of historic ornament—sketches of Lunette, Cartouche.

PAINTERS' AND DECORATORS' WORK. II.

59. Faults in painting and their avoidance—preservative and decorative aspects of painters' work—economy in working—cleanliness in working—composition of, and the material used in, painters' brushes—use of plant and appliances—oils and dilutents: the properties, qualities and uses—driers: their composition, nature and action—permanence and fugacity of pigments—washable and firm distempers—water paints; limitations—selection of papers for walls and ceilings—setting out for and hanging relievo materials—arti­stic use of graining and marbling—graining of different woods: oak, walnut, etc.—notice and advertising lettering—elaboration and emphasising of lettering, flatting, enamelling, etc.—woods suitable for staining—preparation and application of stains—faults in varnishing and their cure—mixed tints and colours—general hints on paint mixing.

PAINTERS' AND DECORATORS' WORK. III and IV.

60. Selection of plant and tools for jobs, the testing of steps, ladders, etc.—arrangement of scaffolding for painters—testing colours, pigments, oils, turpentine and driers—quantities for given work—action of successive coats of paint upon preceding coats—arrangements of men when painting large surfaces—painting ornament, and gilding on distemper—use of distemper on other than plaster grounds—stencilling—punctuation, gilding and preparation of grounds, etc., for sign-writing and lettering—use of imitative effects of material and texture such as bronze, ivory, etc.—representation of inlays, marqueterie, etc.—polychromatic stencilling—matt and burnish gilding, etc.—chemical staining—preparation of stain—comparative value of water, oil and spirit staining—colour values and qualities—how to decide a colour scheme—selection and hanging of special papers, such as textile fabrics, imitation leather, Japanese grass cloth and relief materials. Measurement of painter's work, quantities and pricing.

61. More extended Course on the Syllabus for Third Year.

CABINET-MAKING (DRAWING AND LECTURE). I.

65. Nature and properties of various kinds of wood used in cabinet-making, with ports or places from which they are obtained—most suitable woods for construction—groundwork and veneers—best methods of seasoning and preparing for use—cabinet-making tools—names and uses—plain joints: dowelling, tongueing, dovetailing—methods of setting out and constructing mouldings; different names—preparation of working drawings—veneering surfaces—proper use of veneer—preparation of grounds and veneers, with methods of making wood stand after veneering—cabinet brass-work; hinges, joint stays, bolts and locks—methods of fixing and their different advantages—methods of measuring and setting out shaped window seats, cornice poles and drapery laths—hints with regard to the fitting up and completion of furniture for the showroom.

Text Book.—Bitmead: Cabinet-making.

CABINET-MAKING (PRACTICAL). I.

The Class forms part of the Course and must be taken in conjunction with the Drawing and Lecture Class in Cabinet-making.

The object of this Class is to afford the Student an opportunity of applying in a practical manner the knowledge gained at the theoretical and drawing lessons.

66. Tools: principles underlying their construction—proper method of sharpening and using—making of joints as used in cabinet work, including dowelling, tongueing, dovetailing—construction of simple mouldings by hand—preparation of machine-made mouldings for the polisher. Veneering: preparation of groundwork—veneering with caul and hammer, including rails and panels in straight and
Curved work, cross-banding circular rims, cleaning up veneered surfaces—proper methods of affixing hinges, joint stays, bolts and locks—fitting up furniture for the showroom, including proper methods of fastening glass—proper methods of affixing cornice poles, window seats and cosy corners.

The necessary tools and timber will be provided by the Schools.

CABINET-MAKING (DRAWING AND LECTURE). II., III. AND IV.

67. Nature and properties of the various kinds of wood used in cabinet-making, their suitability for decorative work, their diseases and how to minimise their effect before and after being converted into furniture—mechanical actions, such as are used in cylinder fall desks, writing tables, dumb waiters, etc.—different methods of expanding dining tables—cabinet brass work: hinges, joint stays, bolts and locks—best methods of fixing—inlaying and veneering with tortoiseshell, ivory, mother of pearl, and metals—preparation and methods of applying veneers to flat and sweep work—styles of furniture and the periods to which they belong—joints: plain copper, dowelling, tonguing and dovetailing, secret lap and secret mitre dovetail—methods of setting out—construction of working drawings from student's own designs.

Text Book.—Bitmead: Cabinet-making.

CABINET-MAKING (PRACTICAL). II., III. AND IV.

68. In this Class difficult pieces of Cabinet work will be undertaken, and the complete setting out and working of pieces of furniture.

More advanced work on the First Year Course, and, in addition:

Inlaying and veneering with tortoiseshell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and metals—preparation of ground work and veneering of difficult pieces of cabinet work—making of joints, such as secret lap and secret mitre dovetail, knuckle rule and finger—construction of difficult Roman and Grecian mouldings by hand.

Students taking the City and Guilds Final Examination in Cabinet-making will find this Class suitable for the construction of the specimen of practical work to be submitted to the Examiners.

The necessary tools and a supply of ordinary timber will be provided by the Schools.

Text Book.—Bitmead: Cabinet-making.

UPHOLSTERY. I., II., III., AND IV.

GENERAL SYLLABUS—LECTURE AND PRACTICAL WORK.

76. Proper preparation of framework for upholstering. Materials used: Leather, leather-cloth, velvet, saddle-bags, tapestry, rexine, lace, etc.—use of springs—upholstering to suit various styles of furniture—treatment of couches, sofas, settees and chairs of various kinds—re-upholstering old work—re-conditioning of old materials—enamelling old frames for necessary repairs—tools and appliances used in upholstery. Measuring up for outdoor upholstery, arranging and fixing such work.

WOOD CARVING. I., II. AND III.

The course of instruction in Wood-carving includes a lecture and drawing class on one evening, practical work on one or two evenings, and a suitable Art class in drawing and design on another evening. The practical work will be of a progressive nature and selected in each case to suit the skill of the individual student.

82. The use and names of tools used in wood-carving—sharpening of tools—stones employed—various woods made use of—treatment of the different classes of wood—the influence and effect of grain—setting out and starting a piece of work—first stage in the working of a pattern—second stage in the working of a pattern—modelling the work—finishing the work—simple patterns of carving with one or two tools—ornamental forms in soft and hard timber—carving in flat and broad treatment in yellow pine—carving in hard timber and how
to treat same—simple panels from casts—conventional foliage in different styles from cast—natural forms of foliage—how to treat practically in wood—geometrical patterns and freehand ornament contrasted in their application to furniture and architectural work.

The work of the Italian Renaissance explained and examples given—the French Renaissance explained—natural foliage and geometrical treatment—the Gothic period—Norman periods—Early English period—decorated period—perpendicular styles—examples of architectural treatment—carvings as applied to furniture—individuality of style explained and examples given.

**FRENCH POLISHING. I. AND II.**

90. The art of French polishing—manufacture and use of various stains and polishes—colouring and lacquering—varnishing and glazing—gums and their use—colours and their use—aniline dyes and chemicals used in stains—methods of polishing different woods, wooden carvings and statues—imitation inlay transfer papers, various methods of polishing—German, Scotch, English, American, Swedish and French.


**COACH AND MOTOR BODY BUILDING. I., II. AND III.**

**General Syllabus—Lecture, Drawing and Practical Work.**

95. Construction of scales and their use—timber used in Coach Building and Motor Body work—measuring and valuing—natural and artificial seasoning, and the use of bent timber—iron and steel: process of forging and welding—how to tell the quality of steel and iron—precautions when forging or tempering various kinds of iron and steel—aluminium and other metals used for panels, wings, etc.—designing and drawing side view, plan and back view of carts, waggonettes, landaus, victorias, broughams and other carriages, open or closed, and motor bodies—designing drawing and making joints in coach-building—sizes of poles, bars and shafts for various horses or ponies—position of tug stops and staples, etc.—varieties of undercarriages—wheels with wooden spokes, including artillery patterns—sections of hubs, spokes and tyres, channels, pneumatic tyres, etc.—sizes and shapes of axles and springs and motor axles—spring making and methods of testing springs and axles; setting them true and fixing—shock absorbers—ironwork on bodies and carriages—lever brakes—foot brakes—wind screen—ironwork for luggage, tyre carriers, grids, etc.—tools used by body builders: sketches and descriptions—common workshop appliances and machinery—designing and drawing of all kinds of motor bodies—making working drawings for use in the shop, such as drawings of ironwork, sections of framing and naves—calculating the sizes of wheels, springs, axles and the quantity of timber required—writing out workshop orders—specifying the work to be done to a carriage or motor car when worn or damaged—estimating the cost of repairs—the general principles of costing—remedying of defects such as noise or vibration—methods of overcoming difficulties of construction, as in making folding hoods and seats, movable canopies and brougham tops, landaulette pillars and door tops.

**COACH PAINTING. I. AND II.**

**General Syllabus—Lecture, Drawing and Practical Course.**

115. Painting: materials used and process of painting and varnishing—preparation of paint from crude or dry colour—properties of oils, varnishes and other materials used—lettering, crests, etc.—tools used by painters, care and use—workshop appliances.


**COACH TRIMMING. I. AND II.**

**The Course will occupy two Sessions.**

**General Syllabus—Lecture and Practical Work.**

122. Trimming materials: leather, cloth, lace, etc.—methods of sewing, stuffing, etc.—marking out materials, especially with a view to appearance and economy—flat and curved work—tools and appliances employed.
WOODCUTTING MACHINERY I, II AND III.

GENERAL SYLLABUS, LECTURE, DRAWING AND PRACTICAL WORK.

Construction of scales and their use. Measurement and construction of angles. Simple working drawings and plans. Setting out pieces of joinery and cabinet work on rods preparatory to machining and preparing cutting lists. Drawing joints used in construction of various machine finished pieces of framing—Joinery and furniture.

Timber.—Technical terms, methods of measuring, growth, conversion, seasoning, suitability for various jobs. Cutter projection scales, enlarging and diminishing mouldings.

The names and forms of common mouldings and other stock sections, including the various parts of frames and sashes, doors, etc.

Speed calculations re pulleys, saws and cutter blocks.

Practice in the following machines:—Circular saws, band saws, fret saw, surfacer and thicknesser, tenoning and scribing, chain and hollow chisel mortiser and spindle moulder. Circular saw setting and sharpening. Band saw brazing, sharpening and setting. Belt lacing and stitching. Grinding and sharpening cutters for use on tenoning, planing and vertical spindle moulder. Types of cutter blocks used on various machines and their suitability for various work.

Instruction in the use of safeguards as laid down by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, covering all classes of woodcutting machinery.

Preparation of templates for curved work and use of jigs for holding light work during machining operations.

Practice will be afforded in joinery and furniture manufacture.

BRICKLAYING (PRACTICAL). I.

135. Methods of bonding in walls of various thicknesses—preparation of foundation and footings—position of damp-proof courses—position of vents—laying and jointing of drain pipes—pointing a piece of brickwork in various ways—cutting of simple arches—cutting the skewback—simple weathering to buttresses corbelling—junctions of walls—plain tiling.

BRICKLAYING (DRAWING AND THEORY). I.


BRICKLAYING (PRACTICAL). II.


Practice will be afforded in setting out pieces of brickwork from architectural drawings.
BRICKLAYING (DRAWING AND THEORY). II.


BRICKWORK (PRACTICE). III.

SYLLABUS.

139. Practical Work: bonding irregular piers, etc.—arches, moulded and elliptical—niche hoods finished and for plastering—geometrical tiling—corbelling—splay corners to square, etc.—enamel work in walls and arches.

BRICKWORK (THEORY). III.

140. Drawing: Bricks, mortar, cements—more intimate knowledge of these materials—bonds of various kinds—arches and niche hoods—shoring and underpinning—flying, raking and dead shores—fire bricks and firework in Lancashire boilers, retorts, etc.—walls of stone, cutstone cornices, joints, means of fastening—lintels, etc.—tracery windows, etc.

COURSE IN STONECUTTING. I AND II.

GENERAL SYLLABUS—LECTURE, DRAWING AND PRACTICAL WORK. FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.


Machinery: Use of machines for various processes.

COURSE IN LAND SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

The Course is intended to give a sound theoretical and practical knowledge of Surveying, to give facility in the use of the various instruments, in plotting surveys, and in making finished plans. It will be found of service to students preparing for the examinations of the Institution of Civil Engineers, etc. It also covers much of the work required for the various foreign examinations for Surveyors.

The Course will comprise twelve lectures and ten practical demonstrations in field work. The dates and places for the field work will be announced in class as the Course proceeds.
All apparatus and instruments for field work are provided by the Schools, but students must provide their own plotting scales, survey book, level book, drawing instruments and materials.

SYLLABUS.

150. Surveying with the Chain: equipment, ranging and measuring a line, simple surveys, arrangement of survey lines, triangulation, booking the survey, methods of dealing with surveys of average extent, various field problems and operations. Traversing with the Chain, setting out curves.

Ordinance Survey plans, scales, conventional symbols.

Levelling: the dumpy and tilting levels, simple and compound levelling, booking and reduction of levels; datum, bench marks, sections, contours, permanent adjustments of the level.

Magnetic compass, declination, bearings.

Surveying with the Theodolite: the vernier; measurement of horizontal angles, traversing with the theodolite; methods of plotting, co-ordinates.

Calculation of Areas: method of triangles, planimeter, computing scale.

COURSE IN BUILDERS' QUANTITIES.

The Class is intended to supply a course of elementary instruction in Quantity Surveying as practised in Dublin and district, to Architects', Surveyors' and Builders' pupils and assistants, and others engaged in the building trade. Intending students should have a practical knowledge of Building Construction and Drawing and be versed in the elements of mensuration. Instruction will be given in the usual methods of taking off, abstracting and putting into estimating form the materials and labour required in the various trades.

The instruction will be given mainly by lectures illustrated by blackboard sketches; in addition, questions for homework will be set weekly.

Students will be required to provide themselves with a set of paper scales.

SYLLABUS.

151. Quantities and Specifications: general explanation of both, with their essential differences. Taking off: explanation and description of various methods of taking-off, with simple examples; squaring dimensions.

Abstracting: explanation; general hints and simple examples reducing the alternative estimates. Billing and Pricing: explanation; general hints and simple examples.

The mode of measurement and description of the following:

Excavator and Drainer: excavations over surface, and for basements and trenches; disposal of material; strutting and planking—drains; pipes, bends, junctions, traps, inspection chambers, connections to sewers. Bricklayer: concrete in foundations; floors and walls; common brickwork, including party walls; chimney breasts; boundary walls; openings; battered and circular work; work in cement; damper courses; pointing; cuttings; beam filling; trimmer and relieving arches; facings; moulded courses, etc. Mason: rubble walling; wall stone and ashlar facing; dressing, including plinths, sills; string, corner, copings, heads, templates; flagging steps, square and spandril; hearths, landings. Carpenter and Joiner: centring; floors; roofs; partitions; windows, doors, staircases, etc. Iron founder and smith: cast-iron work in pillars; pipes, beams and gutters; rolled and built steel girders; and iron roofing. Slater and Tiler: straight, circular and vertical; eaves course; cuttings; ridges; hips and valleys. Plumber and Zinc Work: flats; gutters; cisterns; flashings; bends; stock gutters and pipes in cast-iron; bath and lavatory fittings, etc. Glazier: sheet, ground, rolled and polished plate and lead lights. Plasterer: lime-washing walls; rendering on walls; lath and plaster ceilings and partitions; cornices; enrichments; soffits;
cement dadoes and skirtings. **Painter**: Painting on walls, wood and iron, external or internal; graining, staining, varnishing and lettering.

**Text Book.**—W. E. Davis: Quantities and Quantity Taking.

**COURSE IN GEOMETRICAL HANDRAILING.**

(Open only to Journeymen Carpenters or other qualified persons).

The accommodation available for this course being limited, preference will be given to applicants who are past students of the Schools. Those who wish to secure a place should make early application.

**SYLLABUS.**

152. Setting out wreath for quarter circle plan—method of obtaining the face mould and bevel—practical work—cutting wreath from the plank, bevelling, squaring and moulding—setting out wreath for semi-circular plan—arrangement of risers—how to obtain the face moulds and bevels for equal and unequal pitches—cutting wreath from the plank, bevelling and squaring, joining to straight rail, etc.—setting out terminal scroll and wreath—methods of obtaining bevels, face moulds and falling lines, jointing and moulding complete—setting out wreath over quarterspace of winders; obtaining the face mould and bevels; working and moulding wreath—setting out wreath for ship's stair, with quadrant well and level landing, the wreath being in two pieces.

Students will require to provide themselves with the ordinary drawing instruments. The Schools will supply the necessary woodworking tools and timber.

**COURSE IN MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK). I. AND II.**

The main objects of the Class are to afford a training in the proper use of woodworking tools, to give a knowledge of the proper proportion and suitability of joints for different purposes, to enable students to make articles of domestic, personal or other use, and to provide a medium for the learning of mechanical drawing and sketching.

153. **Drawing**: Simple projection, as required for the working drawing of each model. **Woodwork**: Exercises in planing, sawing and chiselling—making of woodworking joints—models of a useful nature, involving the use of these joints. **Theory**: Construction of the various tools, grinding and sharpening of edged tools. **Timber**: Woods in common use, growth, sources of supply, nature and properties; seasoning of timber.

In the Second Year of the Course the work will be chiefly the making of models of a utilitarian nature, and students will be allowed some freedom in their choice of models.

The necessary tools and timber are provided by the School.

**MECHANICAL DRAWING, PATTERN CONSTRUCTION AND GEOMETRICAL DESIGN.**

154. The course is arranged so that students may become acquainted with the use of instruments, T-square, set-squares, compass, scales, etc., and the principles of construction of ordinary geometrical figures—special reference will continually be made to the application of geometry to the different branches of industrial art, such as designing, etc. The exercises worked in class will include the drawing of geometrical patterns—spacing of wall and other surfaces for decorative purposes—bands and borders—units of pattern—diapers—the construction of arch-forms—tracery and mouldings. In addition, exercises will be given in the projection of simple solids.

**CLASS IN PLAN DRAWING AND READING.**

This Class is suitable for clerks in architects' and builders' offices, auctioneers, land agents, those engaged in insurance work, heating, engineers and others.

155 Drawing instruments, general setting out and arrangement—construction and use of scales—lettering simple form—use of protractor—segmental and elliptical curves—simple scale drawing—
drawing to scale plan of small building—drawing plans, elevations and sections.

Plans, elevations and sections of dwellings (bungalow and larger types) with all window and door opes, chimney breasts, floors, roofs, etc., etc.—drawing site maps—large scale details of some of the methods of construction in old and modern buildings—exercise in tracing, inking and colouring some of the foregoing drawings.

INTRODUCTORY BUILDING COURSE.

**Subjects:**
1. English.
2. Workshop Arithmetic.

**ENGLISH.**

156. Reading: Reading from a text book on building subjects—correct meanings of words—correct spelling. Letter Writing: The essential of good letter writing—forms of address in business letters—the beginning and ending of a letter. Writing Reports and Descriptions: Preparing the outline of a report on building work—matters with which the report should deal; progress, causes of delay, difficulties of obtaining materials, delay in transit of materials, trouble in obtaining suitable local labour, and other likely matters—how to describe simply and tersely any building process—points in such a description—outstanding features—more particular descriptions of selected portions.

**WORKSHOP ARITHMETIC.**

157. Arithmetic Signs: Units—units of area—simple fractions—decimals—area of triangle, rectangle, irregular quadrilaterals, walls of room, sides of tank, etc.—the circle, circumference, area, etc.—volumes and weights of rectangular solids, cylinders, etc.—capacity of tanks, cylindrical pipes—surface area of cone, pyramid and cylinder—proportions by unitary method—percentages—square root—calculating costs from areas and volumes.

**DRAWING.**

158. Drawing instruments—general setting out and arrangement—plain scales—scale drawing—the protractor—decimal scale—drawing quadrilateral figures, cutting out in paper and finding area—square root and its graphical representation—relation of diameter of circle to circumference—area of circle—comparison of areas of similar figures—elliptic and segmental curves—drawing in three dimensions—plans, elevations, and sections—simple development of surfaces—isometrical representations of solids.

**IRISH LANGUAGE.**

First Year.

Oral: Conversation lessons on simple matters such as the following: Name, home or residence, salutations, the clock, days of the week, months and seasons, the weather, money, easy counting, colours, etc. Location of objects in the classroom and neighbourhood, parts of the body and clothing, giving and carrying out simple orders. With the conversational lessons the student will be familiarised with the use of is and id and of verbal nouns.

Written Work: Each student will keep a notebook to record the salutations, phrases, etc., in correct Irish.

Cultural: Memorising of simple songs, rhymes, stories, etc., so as to be able to repeat them with correct Blass. Stories and recitations by Gaelic authors.
# GENERAL CURRICULUM OF THE SCHOOLS

UNDER THE CONTROL OF

THE CITY OF DUBLIN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## Bolton Street Technical School

- Mechanical Engineering
- Motor Car Engineering
- Gas Engineering
- Metal Plate Work
- Brass Finishing
- Building Science
- Building and Allied Trades
- Printing and Book Production
- Watchmaking
- Art and Art Crafts
- Day Apprentice and specialised Daytime Technical Courses
- Day Junior Technical School

## Kevin Street Technical Institute

- Pure and Applied Mathematics
- Pure and Applied Physics
- Pure and Applied Chemistry
- Bacteriology
- Pharmacy
- Electrical Engineering and Allied Trades
- Radio-Telegraphy
- Art and Art Crafts
- Domestic Science and Housecraft
- Bakery Science and Practice
- Bootmaking
- Hairdressing
- Tailoring

## Parnell Square Technical Institute

- General Commercial Subjects
- Accountancy and Allied Subjects
- Local Government
- Domestic Science and Housecraft
- Languages
- Retail Distribution
- Transport
- Day Trade Classes:
  - Dressmaking
  - Shirtmaking (Power)
  - Clothing Manufacture (Power)
  - Chefs' Training Course
- Day School of Commerce
- Pre-Employment Day Courses for Girls
GENERAL CURRICULUM OF THE SCHOOLS
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
THE CITY OF DUBLIN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

PEMBROKE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (Ringsend and Ballsbridge)
General Commercial Subjects. Mechanical Engineering.
Languages. Oxy-Acetylene Welding.
Domestic Science and Housecraft. Building Trades.
Art and Art Crafts.
Day School of Commerce.
Day Junior Technical School.

RATHMINES TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
Advertising and Publicity. Languages.
Physical Training.
Domestic Science and Housecraft.
Day School of Commerce.
Day Trades Preparatory Course (Girls).

MARINO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
General Commercial Subjects. Metalwork.
Languages. Science.
Domestic Science and Housecraft. Woodwork.
Physical Training.
Day Junior Technical School.
Day School of Commerce.
Day Trades Preparatory Course (Girls).

CHATHAM ROW SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Day and Evening Classes)
Pianoforte. Wind Instruments (Wood & Brass).
Violoncello. Fifes.
Uileann and Irish War Pipes. Viola.
Elocution. Orchestra.
Violin. Drums and Flute.
Singing and Choir. Traditional Music.
Organ. Irish Harp.

Offices—
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN.

L. E. O’CARROLL, B.A., B.L.
Chief Executive Officer.