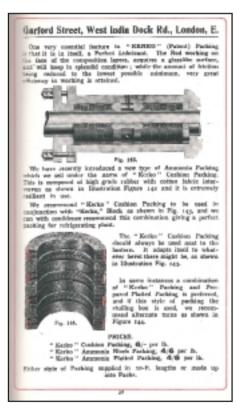
7 James Walker Products, Technology & Innovation

1888-1918

The first Walker packing, Lion Block Semi-Metallic Packing, appeared in 1888. The block type of packing was made like a concertina, with endless folds, so steam, as it passed between the folds, created expansion under pressure. A key feature was the insertion of metal studs so that the moving piston or rod of the machinery would rub against the studs rather than the packing fabric, reducing wear and tear and making it more durable.

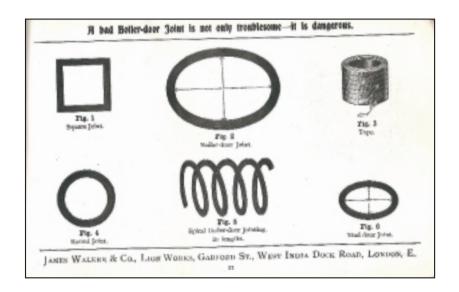
Walkers steadily extended the range. In 1895 waterproof Lion Automatic Packing, for hydraulic machinery, capable of withstanding high temperatures, was introduced, followed by elastic packing in 1900, Walker's Golden Walkerite, a form of sheet packing for general use which proved a bestseller, in 1907, spiral packing in 1910 and moulded fabric packing rings in 1913. All these products made a vital contribution to Britain's war effort from 1914 to 1918.

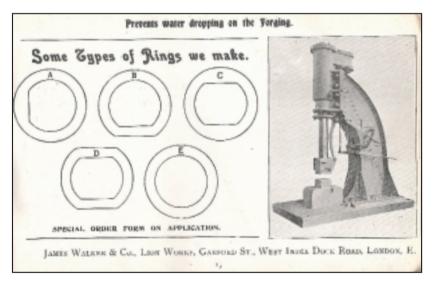






Lion Metallic Packing and Jointing was how James Walker made his name. Before the First World War he had to add a thin red line to demonstrate their authenticity, so frequently were they imitated. By then the company was also developing products for specific applications, such as Kerko for ammonia plant, and Golden Walkerite for high temperatures and pressures.







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The Walker's packings and jointings seen in these advertisements from the 1930s were displayed with a full range of products at the 1938 Glasgow Empire Exhibition.

Walkers SPECIALLY PREPARED COCCUMENTS HIGH GRADE PACKINGS

1918-1945

Between the wars the pattern of production remained largely unchanged, albeit with minor innovations. Under the Golden Walkerite name, a type of compressed asbestos fibre for high pressure steam and water joints was developed and fitted to both the 'Queens', the

Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary, as they were being built on Clydeside in the 1930s. One of the magnificent but ultimately ill-fated airships, the R100, also used Lion packing. The range also included Sentinel oil packing, Kerko packing for application on ammonia plant, Star packing for intermediate steam pressures and Overlap jointing for pump work. In fact, wherever power was used, from railways and motorcars to aircraft and shipping, Lion packings and joints could be found.

It was the stimulus of another war, from 1939, that led to a renewed flow of new products. Among them were fabricated synthetic rubber sealing rings for flame-throwers, leak-proof oil fuel valves for submarines, and special rubberised fabric jointing for torpedo gyro frames



1945-1969

Many wartime products had peacetime potential. Lion Chevron Packing, devised for tank suspension units, was used by the motor industry with shock absorbers. Nebar, a synthetic rubber bonded cork, with advanced sealing qualities, used extensively as jointing by the Air Ministry, found a market in the electrical and allied trades, in shoe manufacturing and above all with the railways.

Nebar proved ideal for use as anti-vibration rail track pads, supporting the concrete sleepers the railways had been compelled to introduce in place of timber sleepers during a wartime shortage of timber. Traditional rail pads, made from bitumen and cowhair, were not up to the job so Flexible Cork applied the Walker ability to find effective solutions for specific problems. Approached by Southern Railways, Flexible Cork devised a special bonded cork. Known as FC2, this, with its successors in the series, was widely used. The company continued to work closely with UK railways to develop improved rail track pads and by the late 1960s supplied some two million pads each year.

Continuing peacetime links with the Admiralty stimulated the design and development of a new edge-wound gasket, known as Metaflex, through the Surrey Grinding Company, formed in Woking in 1948. This turned out to be very successful, once again finding wider application throughout industry. It was extremely effective, for instance, in sealing acidic gases at high temperature under difficult conditions.

By 1963, Walker products covered a huge range of applications, for steam, water, oil and light hydrocarbons, acids and alkalis, air, refrigerants and other specialities, with various types of packings, jointings, gaskets and related products. There were proofed fabric, plaited or braided lubricated yarn, chrome leather lubricated, metallic, rubber and plastic packings; bonded cork, rubber, proofed fabric and compressed asbestos fibre jointings; plus gaskets, seals, valves and rings; and, among specialities, bonded rail pads, crane rail strips, Lion fabric foundation pads, Twilstele bellows, Tico bellows and machinery mounting pads and Treadmaster industrial safety mats.

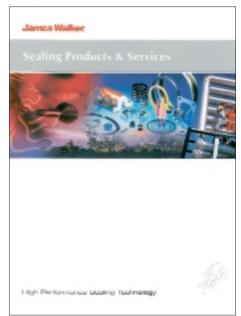
A series of advertisements from 1953 under the slogan 'A Tradition of Service'.

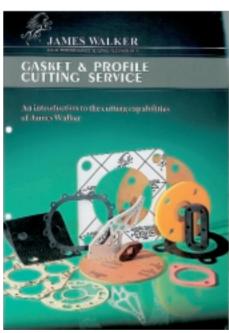






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1969-1993

The increasing use of new materials was a feature of product development and by the mid-1970s materials included metals and alloys, yarns and fabrics, synthetic and natural rubbers, asbestos, graphite, polyurethane and other plastics. PTFE, or Fluo-lion, became a standard engineering material.

One innovation which was a major departure for the company was Rotabolt, acquired in 1983. By accurately indicating the correct setting tension, Rotabolt made a huge contribution towards improved safety and reliability in countless applications. A completely unrelated innovation from the same period, the Rota-Lion non-contacting rotary shaft seal, made a major impact in the fluid sealing sector.

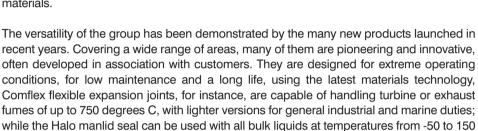
The rail business steadily expanded with the development of the Corkelast embedded rail system (with the rail embedded in a pourable elastomeric cork compound, eliminating the need for fastenings and tie bars, and improving the environment) for specific areas of tram track in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. For the Ministry of Defence during the 1980s, Walkers helped to ensure production of the new Challenger tanks by designing and developing the durable and resilient seals needed for the tanks' hydra-gas suspension. The company later used this experience to develop seals for high-speed suspensions. To the booming oil industry, Walkers supplied a range of Tico pipe clamping products, and in the early 1990s developed a product, Elasto-O-Lion, for wellheads and petro-chemical plants in arctic environments, effective for valve seal duties at low temperatures.



A range of Walker packings, jointings and seals from the 1970s.

1993-

By the mid-1990s the James Walker Group made a huge range of products. Sealing components included industry leading products such as rotary sealing cartridges, used in power stations worldwide. Plastic seals for use in the food and drink, ceramics and sewage industries, were produced by Flemings, and metallic static seals for the oil and gas industries by Moorside. These were complemented by the wide range of polymer-based products from Tiflex, encompassing anti-vibration materials, non-slip flooring, and jointing materials.





degrees C. The HydroSele innovative shaft cartridge seal, for use with water turbines in The diverse range of products from Tiflex.



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