

of Österreichische Daimler Motoren cars, the motor oil Gargoyle Öl of the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company—a subsidiary of the American Mobil oil—and the dragon of the Fafnir-werke Aktiengesellschaft Aachener Stahlwarenfabrik, German manufacturer of engines and mechanical parts for vehicles. They also identify the lion of Peugeot, the French manufacturer, and, supported in a terrestrial sphere, the one of the car manufacturer Gräf & Stift, from Vienna. Finally, we observe the rampant horse of Continental and the elephant of Metzeler, both German pneumatic tire manufacturers.

87. Full page caricature published in the Austrian magazine Motor, June 1913. Illustration by Emil Kneifs (1867-1956).



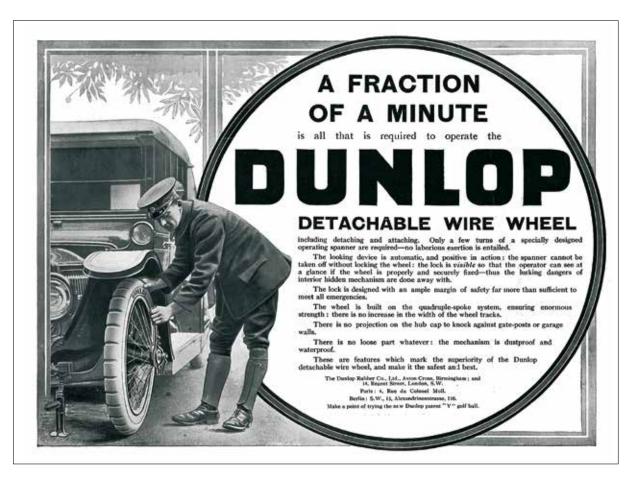






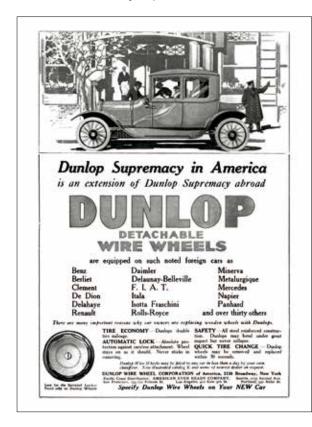
**THE AMERICAN MARKET.** Stepney successfully introduced their spare wheels in the North American market, through the subsidiary Spare Motor Wheel of America established in October 1907. At this time they also stopped utilizing the characteristic image of the bulldog emerging from a tire ring. Perhaps this was because other American companies, such as the Salisbury Tire Co. from Owoso, Michigan (founded in 1906), were advertising with a similar image, with the same breed of dog.

- 88. Advertisement published in Motor Age, June 11, 1908. 89. Advertisement published in The Automobile, May 28, 1908.
- 90. Advertisement published in Motor Age, August 20, 1908. 91. Advertisement published in The Automobile, July 30, 1908.



**DUNLOP.** The British company launched their detachable wire-spoke wheel model in 1909 for the local market, and later undertook the manufacture and sale in U.S. territory through the Dunlop Wire Wheel Corporation of America.

92. Advertisement in English press, 1912. 93-94. Advertisements in the American magazine Motor, April and July, 1914.







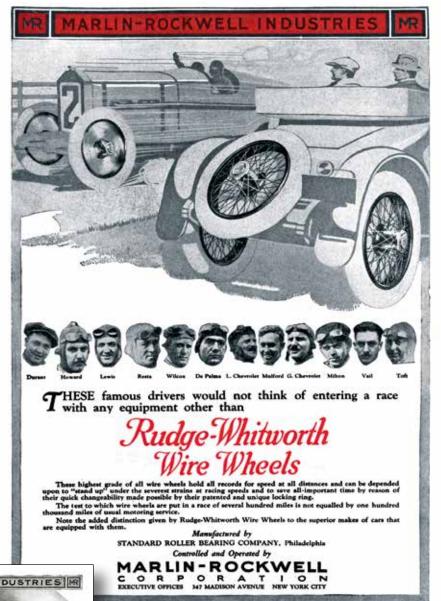
American car manufacturers are just beginning to feel the "wire wheel pressure." Buyers are demanding wire wheels because they have learned of their superior strength, their graceful appearance and their great tiresaving ability (in fact they increase the wear of the tires 70% by actual test).

## George W. Houk Company 5001 LANCASTER AVENUE

**PHILADELPHIA** 

**PENNSYLVANIA** 

**95.** The British and European brand of Rudge-Withworth wire-spoke wheels landed on the American market, manufactured by the Standard Roller Bearing Company in Philadelphia. Advertisement published in *Automobile Trade Journal*, January 1913.





**OF BICYCLES AND CANNONS.** The history of the British company Rudge-Whitworth goes back to 1869, when the engineer and mechanic Daniel Rudge started to manufacture bicycles. After the death of Rudge in 1880, the company merged with their competitor the Whitworth Cycle Company, creating Rudge-Whitworth which, over the years, incorporated motorcycles and automobile spare parts in their catalog. In 1905 they were already working on the detachable wheel and their patents for its manufacture were licensed in different countries. In the United States the rights were handled by the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, originally a family-owned company specializing in the manufacture of revolvers and pistols. In 1915 it was recapitalized by an investment group from New York and during World War I became one of the largest manufacturers of guns and weapons, supplying the American army and Allied forces with their products. The license for manufacturing the Rudge-Whitworth wheel is an example of the diversification undertaken after the end of the war.

**96.** Advertisement in *Motor Age* magazine, January 1, 1920.

97. Advertisement in an American magazine, 1926.

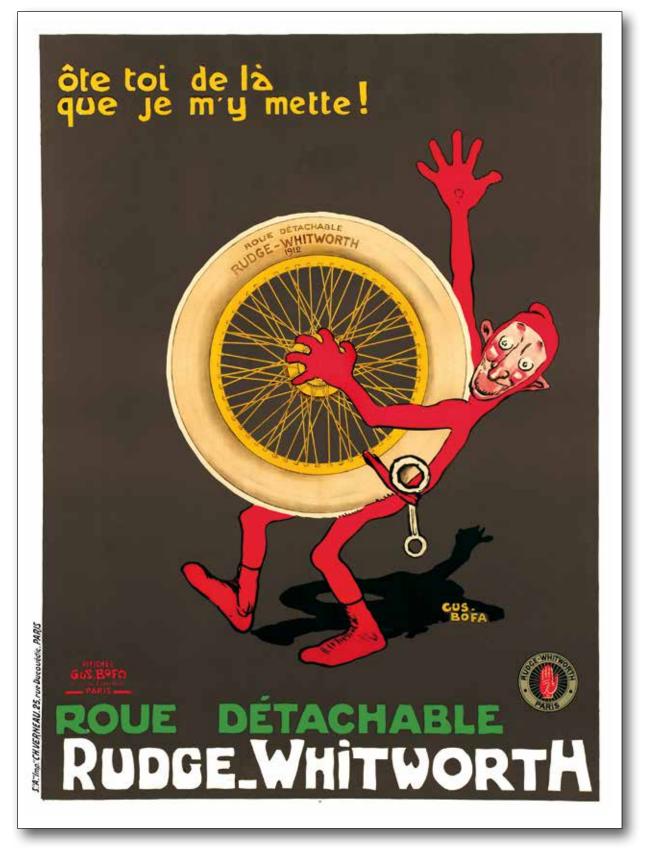


#### THE CRIMSON ELF.

Rudge-Whitworth wheels advertisements in France were created by the illustrator Gustave Blanchot "Gus Bofa" (1883-1968). Prolific author, graphic designer and illustrator, he was also linked to the development of satirical humorous press for his time. Bofa created a unique character portrayed in the company's advertisements from 1912 to 1917. It was a reddish elf who was willing to help the motorist in the complicated (or simple?) task of replacing the damaged wheel.

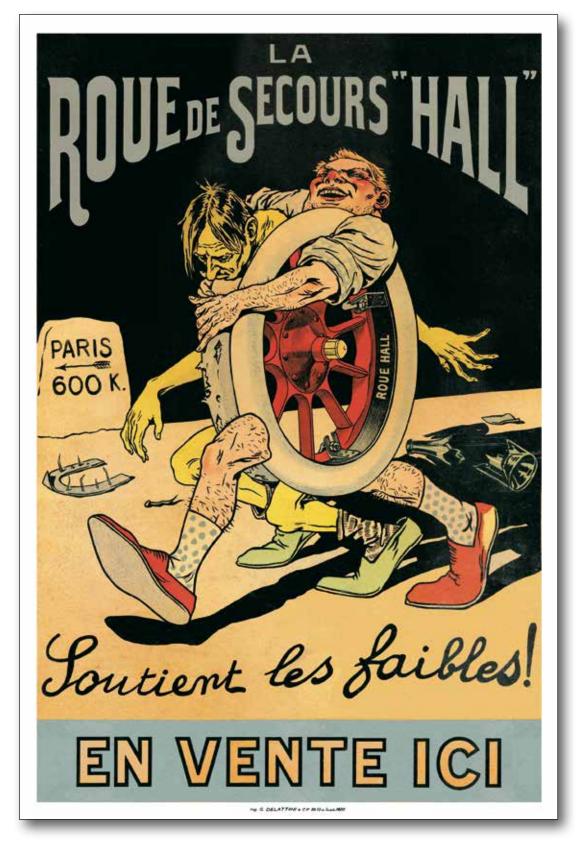
**98.** Advertisement published in *L'Illustration*, June 28, 1913. **99.** Advertisement published in the magazine *Automobilia*, *L'Automobile Aux Armées*, special issue for Christmas 1917.





**EXPORTING.** In France the detachable wheels, presumably made in Britain, were represented by the Roues Détachables Rudge-Whitworth joint stock company, with administrative headquarters and repair shops in Paris. The slogan pronounced by the advertising mascot of the product was very eloquent: "Get out of there, I'm getting in!"

**100.** Lithograph poster, c. 1912. 120 x 160 cm. Printer: Charles Verneau, Paris. Signed by Gus Bofa.



**THE PNEUMATIC TIRE LIFESAVER.** The Roue de Sécours Hall [Hall Spare Wheel] was a spare wheel made up of a pneumatic tire mounted on a metal rim. Its fastenings allowed it to be fitted on the outside, parallel to the fixed rim of the car wheel where the damaged tire was located. Thus, without dismounting the wheel and for short journeys, it could be utilized until reaching one's destination. It had been manufactured in Great Britain since 1909 and was also commercialized in the French market. The poster shown above portrays the faded worn and damaged tire being aided by the new Hall pneumatic tire and rim.

**101.** Advertising lithograph poster for Hall spare wheels, 1911. Printing house G. Delattre & Cie, Paris.







#### HOME MARKET.

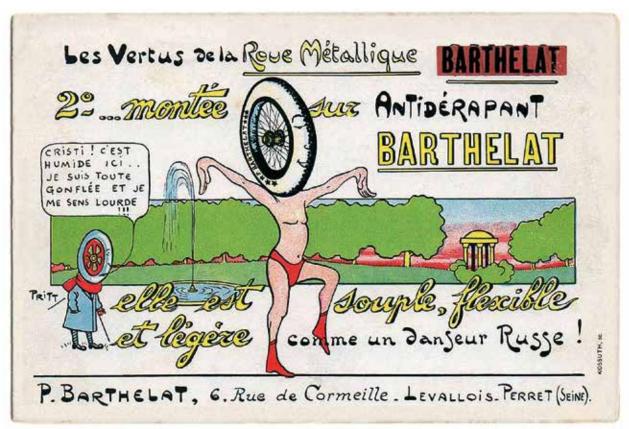
For the French market during the first and second decade of the 1900s, the brands of detachable wheels —rue amovible or rue détachable—included imported brands such as Dunlop or Rudge-Whitworth together with similar products offered by local companies.

This was also the case of the Roue Métallique Gallia —wire-spoke wheels commercialized by P. Barthelat—shown in the postcard at the top of the page, knocking out an obsolete artillery wheel. On the left, the promotional postcard shows how the Barthelat wheel could fit with different bands from the same manufacturer: pneumatic tires, non-skid tires and solid rubber tires.

**102.** Gallia advertising postcard, 1912. Signed by Raoul Vion (? -c. 1940).

**103.** Stamp promoting the Gallia wheel, 1913. Printed by Delattre et Cie., Paris.

**104.** Advertising postcard for Barthelat wheels and tired, c. 1914. Printed by Pichot, Paris. Illustrated by Jehan Testevuide (1873-1924).

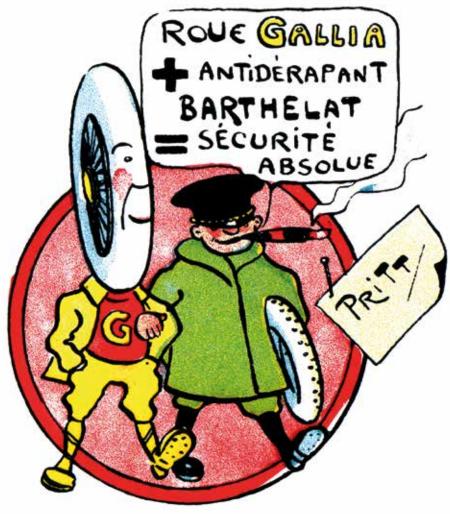


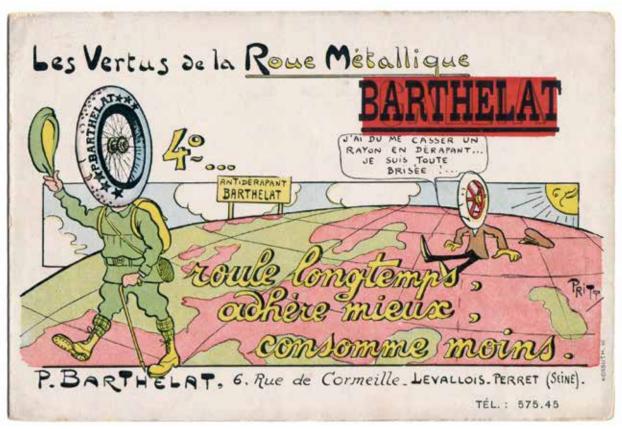
#### THE VIRTUOSO WHEEL.

Since 1913 the Gallia metal wheel was manufactured and commercialized directly by Etablissements Gallia, a joint-stock company with an office located at 67 Boulevard Bessières in Paris. For their part, the P. Barthelat firm went on to manufacture their own metal wheels in addition to non-skid covers, pneumatic tires and solid rubber tires at their production facilities located in Levallois-Perret.

That is why the postcards of the series "Les Vertus de la Rue Métallique" published by P. Barthelat were recycled, bypassing the previous reference to the Gallia wheel and printing the name of Barthelat in its place.

**105-111.** The six promotional postcards of the series "Les Vertus de la Rue Métallique" advertising the wheels Gallia / Barthelat, 1913. Printed by Kossuth, Paris. Illustrations signed by Georges Pritt.











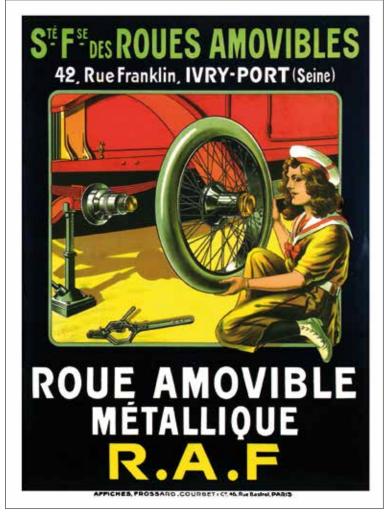


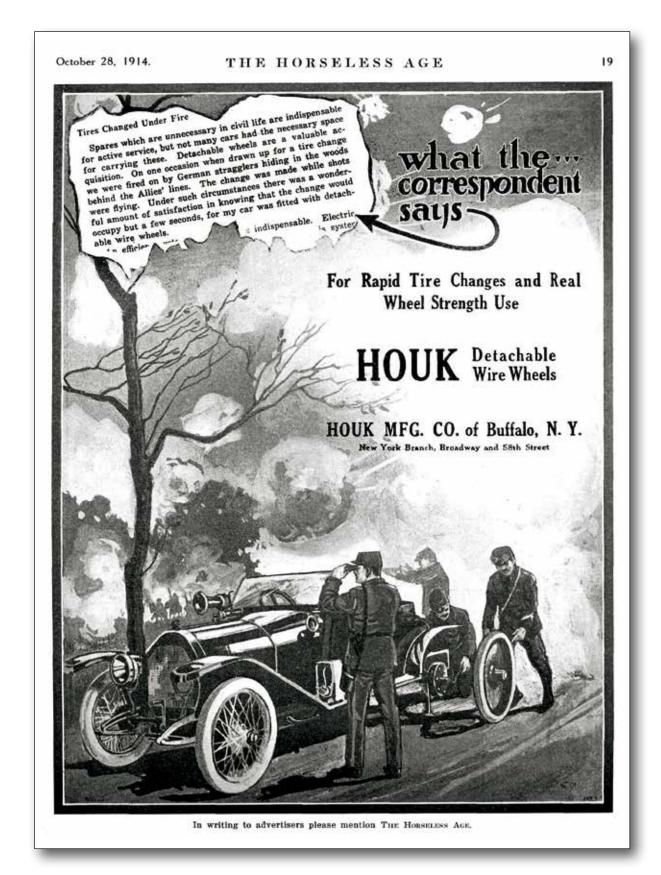


#### THE R.A.F. METAL WHEEL.

In addition to Gallia and Barthelat, other well-known brands were the Hardie wheel of the Aug. C. Gomes & Cie. and the R.A.F. metal wheel manufactured by the Société Française des Roues Suplebles under license with Dunlop. The image above shows a unit of military ambulances from the brand Panhard-Levassor, equipped with R.A.F metal wheels and ready to serve in the Great War. The roues amovibles allowed for simple assembly and disassembly, as depicted in the poster on the right, in which a young lady is able to manipulate and change it without major problems.

**112.** Advertising poster for R.A.F. wheels and their use in World War I, c. 1916. **113.** Lithograph R.A.F wheel poster.
120 x 157 cm. Printer: Frossard, Courbet et Cie, Paris. Signed by G. Marnier. c. 1920.





**HOUK WIRE-SPOKE WHEELS.** In the advertisement shown here for the detachable wire-spoke wheels manufactured by the American company Houk, an alleged newspaper excerpt explains the vicissitudes of an American war correspondent—in 1914 the United States maintained itself out of the conflict—deployed to the European front. The text narrates how the speed in changing a damaged wheel, being under fire from German soldiers, was key to be able to continue the route without suffering losses.

114. Advertisement published in the motor industry magazine The Horseless Age, October 28, 1914.



"The new standardized truck equipped for bad weather."

—The Scientific American, Nov. 3, 1917.



"This U. S. Marine Corps ambulance will carry eight patients." —The Commercial Car Journal, Jan. §18.



"Many of the Quartermaster's trucks have previously seen severe service in Mexico." —Lestie's Weekly, Jan. 5, 1918.

# WHEELS SOF MOTOR VEHICLES



"This truck kitchen will serve three hot meals a day to 2000 men." —Collier's Weekly, Dec. 29, 1917.

## "War chariots of the American Army"

(Note the wood wheels)

The accompanying illustrations are taken from recent issues of several well-known magazines. They show a few of the many purposes for which motor vehicles are being used by every branch of the service.

These illustrations also testify definitely and conclusively to the high appreciation of the Government for WOOD wheels.

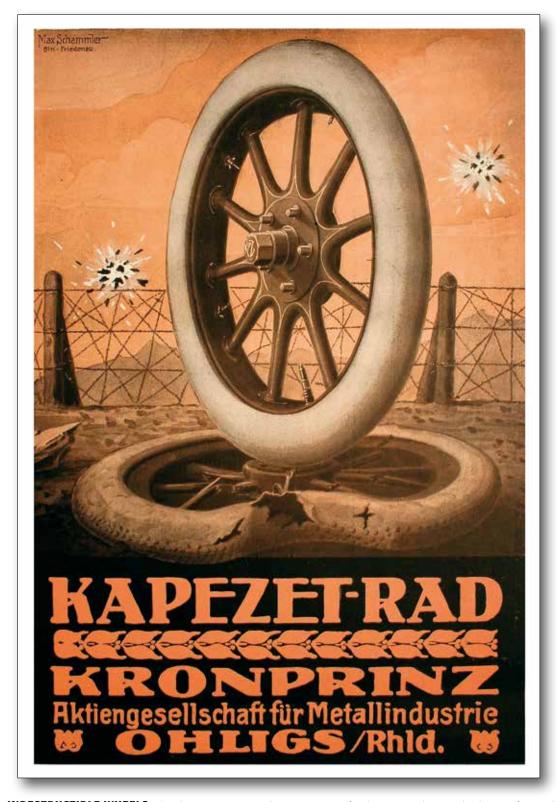
Motor transports, armored cars, ambulances, camp kitchens—and all manner of vehicles, large and small—are going forth equipped with WOOD wheels to do the strenuous work of war.

Wood wheels have been selected for these cars because the experience of engineers extending over many years has proved that they are unequalled for any service where strength, elasticity, durability and ease of repair are essential.

AUTOMOTIVE WOOD WHEEL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION 105 NORTH 13th ST. PHILADELPHIA

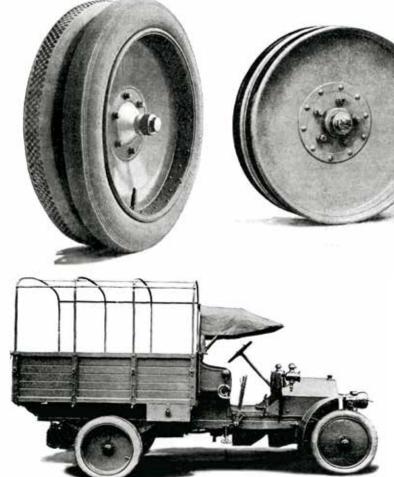
**ARTILLERY WHEELS.** The advertisement by the Automotive Wood Wheel Manufacturers Association, shown above, aimed to reinforce the reasons justifying the use of the artillery wheel. This was done by photographs published in the press, which showed U.S. Army vehicles—transport trucks and vans, ambulances and truck kitchens—equipped with this technology, a demonstration of its effectiveness and especially its efficacy under the hardest conditions.

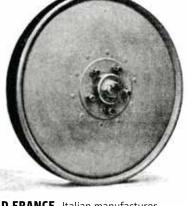
115. Advertisement published in the motor industry's monthly magazine, Automobile Trade Journal, May 1918.



**INDESTRUCTIBLE WHEELS.** The above image is an advertising poster for the wire-spoke rim wheels manufactured by the German company Kronprinz, founded by Rudolf Kronenberg and Carl Prinz in 1897. The illustration depicts the supremacy of metal over wood when serving as structural material for wheels that equipped military vehicles on the battle fronts. The Kronprinz AG für Metallindustrie de Ohligs, together with the city of Solingen, started their activities as an industry dedicated to the manufacture of metal products—tubes, profiles, machinery parts—made of iron and steel. Soon they directed part of production to the booming sector of bicycles and later, also to the supply of wheels and rims for the emerging market of motorcycles and automobiles. In 2001 they were acquired by Michelin, and dedicated entirely to manufacturing the range of steel rim wheels for the multinational company.

**116.** German lithograph poster, 1916. Signed by illustrator and poster artist Max Schammler (1868-?).





**ITALY AND FRANCE.** Italian manufacturer Fiat and French Michelin developed similar disc wheel technology during the First World War.

**117.** Above on the left, a Michelin twin wheel model, according to the article "European and U.S.A. tire practices," *Motor Age,* June 6, 1918. To its right, two variants of the wheels developed by Fiat, illustrating the article "Disc wheels for passenger cars," *The Automobile & Automotive Industries,* May 1, 1919. **118.** 1917 photograph of a Fiat truck for the Air Force, with disc wheels produced by the same company.

**119.** Photograph of French soldiers next to a Renault transport truck equipped with Michelin disc wheels. Soissons, Aisne, 1917.





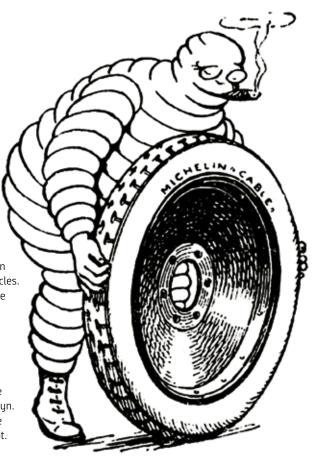
**FRENCH ADVERTISING.** Michelin devoted much of their advertising efforts in promoting the use of the *roue amovible*, becoming one of their star products along with the new Cablé pneumatic tire that soon replaced the prematurely obsolete R.U.-Roulement Universal.

**120.** Lithograph poster, 48 x 74.5 cm, 1921. Illustrated by Albert Philibert.

## MICHELIN DISC WHEELS FOR BATTLE AND FOR DAILY USE.

As the text in the image immediately below shows, the Michelin wheel surpasses all the tests that it is subjected to, in spite of the rough terrain and the worst conditions, as amply demonstrated in military battle scenes where it equips military vehicles. In addition, as explained by the second image at the bottom of the page, its ease of cleaning, assembly and maintenance—so much so that even a young girl is able to handle it—makes it the ideal choice to equip automobiles for civilian use.

**121.** Advertising vignette. Michelin Studio c. 1920. **122.** Advertising vignette published in the magazine *L'Illustration*, July 5, 1919. Illustrations by E. L. Cousyn. **123.** Advertising vignette published in the magazine *L'Illustration*, April 16, 1921. Illustrations by G. Hautot.





Pratique et solide, le roue Michello n'e jemple intesé le Tigre en panne lorequ'il rouleit sus aux Baches, parmi les trons d'édon, sur les pistes Vennées des champs de batelle. LE 12º SAMEDI DE MICHELIN

PETITE ROUE PAS CHÈRE!

#### La Roue Michelin

Concentration of the Contentration of the Contentra

phant de toutes les épouves... à ses brisque et périls / C'est une vielle amie du front. Aussi le touriste régions dévastées par la guerre des pirtes de velours avec virages relevés, s'épargues bien des emmis et bien des parmes (mêtres légères I), en municipant sa volture de bonnes et solidos rouse

Le Rose Mishelin, c'est la Rose chie par excellence : elle a du galbe et de l'allure ; elle ajoute à l'élégance des plus belles carroseries. C'est la Rose sérapie entre teutes, painqu'elle est amovible au moyeu par 4 ou 6 beulons sou-

ernent.
C'est la Roue solide qui, pendant la guerre, s ann sur tous les fronts, — la Boue qui a bies

Coat la Roue pratique qui dévore à la fois l'espace et le temps, car un enfant peut la remplacer en trois minutes et la nettoyer en moins de temps encore,

n le refreidissant. Enfin — ce qui ne gâte rien ! — c'est encore ille qui cotte le mellieur maroid... Mon viell ami andis Halleur l'a prociamé dans une formule

Cos julios petitos rouse Michelin rialisent Pidiai dos petitos rouse pas chiros / Lour dovice est : « Non marcher et Son marché / »

Венаноти.



Simple et chie, le roue Michelin ajoute à l'Ajéunce des plus belles correseries en leur donnant legales à le fois Maire et pulseante qui leur



Exigez qu'elle vous soit livrée

#### sur ROUES MICHELIN.

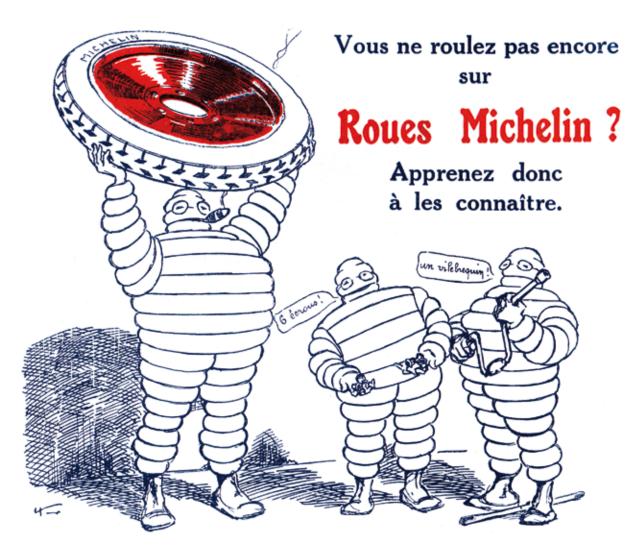
Vous vous en féliciterez lorsque vous aurez apprécié la simplicité de leur montage et de leur entretien, la parfaite sécurité qu'elles vous donneront.

Vous serez sûr, en effet, de pouvoir toujours les démonter aisément. Vous serez sûr aussi qu'elles ne se démonteront jamais toutes seules quand vous roulerez, et qu'elles "siendront", si vous heurtez quelque obstacle.

Mais, peut-être avez-vous déjà votre voiture et n'est-elle par montée sur Roues Michelin ? Nous en causerons Samedi prochain.



Le montage facile de la Roue Michelin



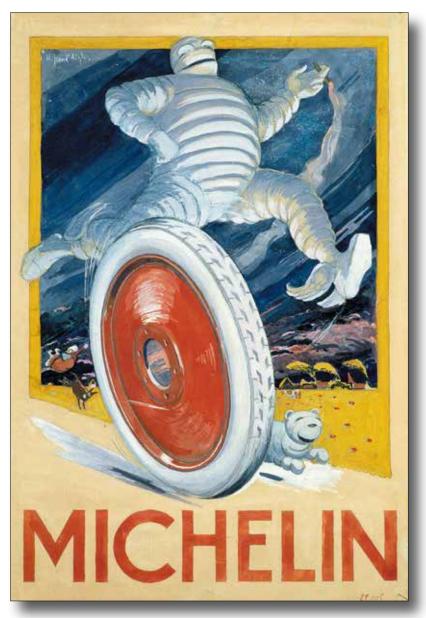




#### THE WHEEL OF VICTORY.

The characteristic pose of Bibendum lifting the detachable disc wheel victoriously as if it were a trophy—and thus showing its lightness and manageability—was repeated profusely in different advertising media and in the press advertisements for the firm.

**124.** Detail of full page advertisement on the back cover of *La Petite Illustration*, 1920. Signed by Georges Hautot. **125.** Cover page of publicity pamphlet, c. 1920. Illustration by E. L. Cousyn. **126.** Back cover of a Michelin road map, c. 1924. Illustration by Georges Hautot.



#### THE DYNAMIC DUO.

The French illustrator Henri Genevrier (1881-1951), whose artistic name was Grand'Aigle, contributed his particular vision of the mythical universe of Bibendum. In the poster shown above, the mascot appears as a modern-day Mercury with winged feet, moving full speed next to the new Michelin detachable wheel. The scene introduces a new character, Bibendum's faithful pneumatic companion dog, who follows the rhythm of his master. The canine mascot was shown in this unique appearance, and recovered almost eighty years later—under the name of Bubbles—in a TV advert launched in 2004 for the American consumer. Later it was adapted to the form of a promotional stuffed animal and resin figure, always accompanying Bibendum, as part of publicity campaigns.

127. Poster signed by Grand'Aigle, 1925.

128. Illustration of the back cover

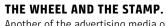
of a Michelin Road Map (French), 1925.

**129.** Illustration of the back cover of a Michelin Road Map (Spanish), 1925.









Another of the advertising media on which images of the Michelin wheel were portrayed included promotional stamps—known as poster stamps or cinderellas—, authentic miniature posters that displayed the product and which traveled glued to letter envelopes and package wrappers.

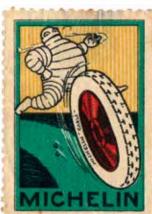
**130.** Various promotional stamps issued by Michelin between 1923 and 1927.

















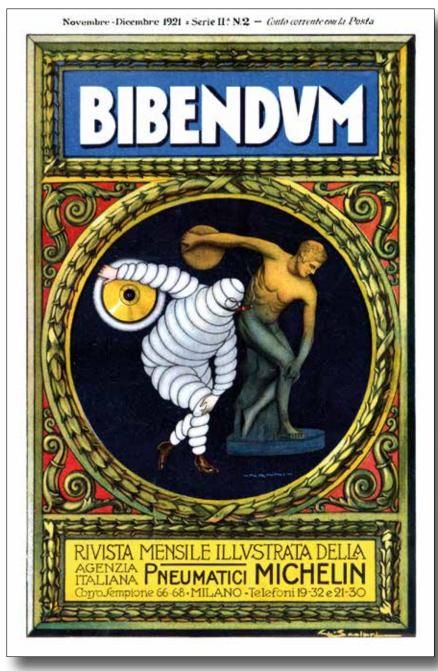




**LOOK ALIKES.** One of the possibilities offered by certain manufacturers was to attach a hubcap to the most economical and lightest wire wheels to protect them from the dirt, dust and mud from the roads. During the early part of 1925 in France the popular brand of *flasques* [hubcaps] known as Lumen was launched by the firm J. Lacoste in Paris. As stated in a news item covering the presentation of the product in the French magazine *La Nature, revue des sciences et de leurs applications a l'art et a l'industrie,* published in the first half of 1925, "(...) thus, a R.A.F. or Rudge-Whitworth wheel looks like a Michelin wheel."

**131-132.** Advertisements in the magazine *L'Illustration*, 1926 and March of 1927. Illustrations by Henry Lebeuf.



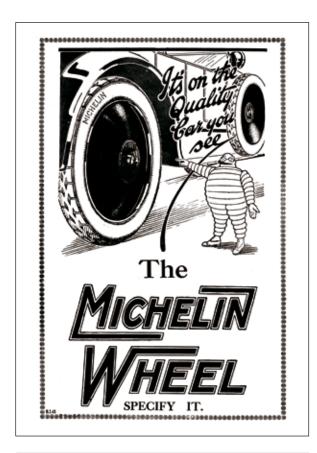


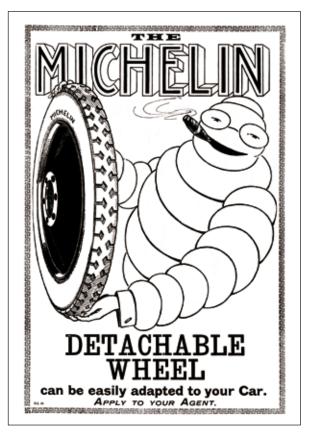
#### DISC OF SUCCESS.

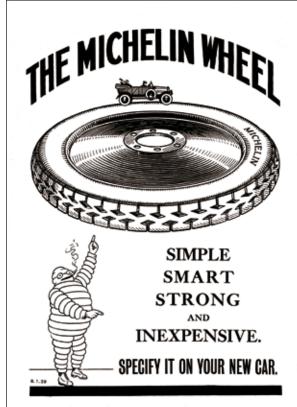
The Michelin disc wheel, competing with technologies similar to the one developed by the Fiat firm, was also present in the Italian market. The factory of the French company established in Turin presumably satisfied the needs of the local market and the exports to other European countries. The image on the left shows the cover of the magazine Bibendum, portraying the mascot holding a disc wheel in a humorous tone. The character, transformed into an athlete, imitates the pose of Myron's classic disc thrower.

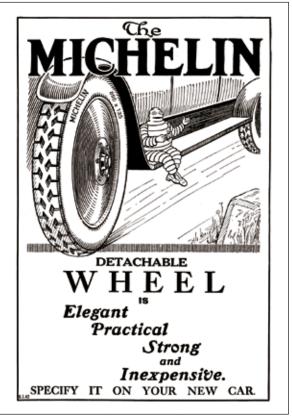
**133.** Interior illustration published in the Italian corporate magazine *Bibendum,* March-April 1922. Illustrated by Carlo Biscaretti di Ruffia (1879-1959).

**134.** Cover of the magazine *Bibendum,* November-December 1922 issue. Illustrated by Nino Nanni (1888-1969).









**ON ALL FRONTS.** Throughout the year 1920 Bibendum multiplied his appearances in the British press to promote the Michelin detachable wheel, in both newspapers and magazines. The illustrations always appear unsigned.

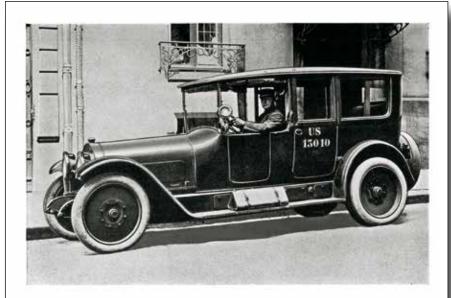
135. Advertisement in The Sphere, August 14, 1920. 136. Advertisement in the magazine The Graphic, December 18, 1920.

137. Advertisement in The Graphic magazine, June 26, 1920. 138. Advertisement in The Graphic magazine, July 24, 1920.



**MOTOR DOMAINS.** The shocking image of Bibendum, whose eyes are made up of disc wheels, serves to illustrate the motto "In the eyes of Motordom" (meaning "For the eyes of the motorist" or "in the eyes of the motor world"). The inner tube plus the cover, along with the detachable wheel, form a perfect combination for the motorist.

**139.** Advertisement in the English magazine *The Motor*, June 30, 1920.



### Wheels For the General

The war-torn, shell-pocked roads of France, in World War I, were the direct cause of the development of the steel automobile wheel by The Budd Company. The first ones were installed on General Pershing's staff cars.

The need for better products, however, does not have to be dra park Budd's engineering curiosity and inventiveness.

Nobody wanted the all-steel automobile body until Budd i ide greater safety and open the Soodgate of mass automobile

There was only bleak and silent depression when The Budd Company ought new life to the business of railway passenger carrying by creating all-stainless steel, streamlined train.

Railroad interest in self-propelled railway passenger cars ranged from apathy to antagonism, because of past experience, until Budd introduced RDC, the stainless steel rail dissel car fully qualified for main lise, branch line, commuter, long has and short hasd service, that attracts traffic and reduces operating costs substantially.

Constant scrutiny of the needs of the day, and of the future, and search etter ways to satisfy them, are Budd's daily life. It is a practice which rought worldwide acceptance of Budd products and methods, and has ged the course of many industries. The Budd Company, Phila., Detroit.







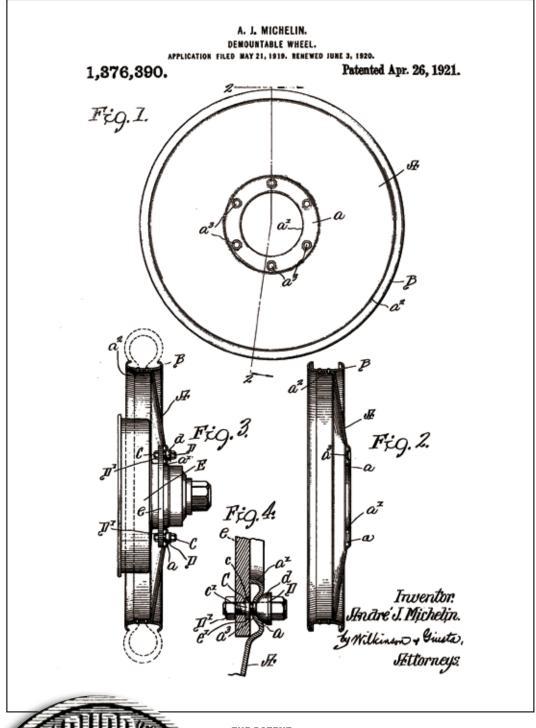
#### WHEELS FOR THE GENERAL.

One of General Pershing's official limousines was a 1917 model from the Locomobile firm, equipped with twin wheels in the rear and individual front-mounted wheels, to navigate the uneven roads of the French front. In 1919, after the armistice was signed, he was given a new car—with rounded lines, more stylized and modern—equipped with simple disc wheels built by the Budd company. The Locomobile company took advantage of this fact for publicity and it turned it into a selling point—for example in the advertisement published in the magazine Motor in March 1920—, as Budd did thirty years later with the advertisement shown above.

**140.** Advertisement for Budd Company in the monthly Fortune magazine, July 1950.

**141.** Image of the limousine built in 1919 for General Pershing's use.

142. Pershing's first Locomobile limousine, built in 1917 for use in the field.



#### THE PATENT.

The American patent for the *roue amovible* solicited by André Jules Michelin, who signed as its inventor, was deposited for evaluation in May 1919 and finally granted two years later. Following the agreement reached with the Budd Wheel Corp. for the production of this technology in the United States, the "Budd Michelin" seal was incorporated into the disc wheel manufacturing process. On the left, the appearance of the shaft socket located in the center of the wheel's exterior, with the design of the "Budd Michelin Wheel" emblem.

**143.** First illustrated page, of the three that make up the American patent of the "Demountable Wheel." **144.** Emblem extracted from a catalog of the period.



- T They all distinction to every con-large or smallin peopling with motion extraction design.
- 3 Their excepts protects against belong in shiddle accidents of collection. They never break.
- 5 They are simplicity itself. Nothing to get out of order; sorbing to begangle, day up of break.
- 7 They make the changing mater. But become the 7 four or all believes, and slip the artists wheel all. 9. They help the pair of a car, giring it that up-to-date

Wishing to give our automobile manufacturers and the motoring public generally the atmost in advanced wheel equipment, we have installed in our extensive plants all the needed special machinery to manufacture Michaile

Inquiries are solicite invited to communic new cars. Write d

## BUDD WHEEL COI

#### MICHELIN AND BUDD.

During 1920, the year of the product's launch, disc wheels manufactured by the Budd Wheel Corp. were intensively advertised in newspapers, generalist magazines and specialized motor world press, in local, state and national dissemination campaigns, always under the Michelin brand.

**145.** Full-page advertisement published in *The Boston Sunday Globe,* March 14, 1920. **146.** Full-page advertisement published in *The Detroit Free Press,* July 15, 1920.



# At The Auto Show Michelin Disc Wheels

For Any Car From

## Cadillac To Ford

See
The
Michelin
Man
Perform
Al
The

Michelin Disc Wheels did heroic work on thousands of cars, ambulances, trucks and other army vehicles. In the front of battle, over shell torn roads, on lines of communication — everywhere these sturdy wheels met the severest tests and proved themselves superior to all others in the essentials of safty, strength, simplicity and ease of operation.

Booth 5A — Decatur Auto Show March 3, 4 and 5

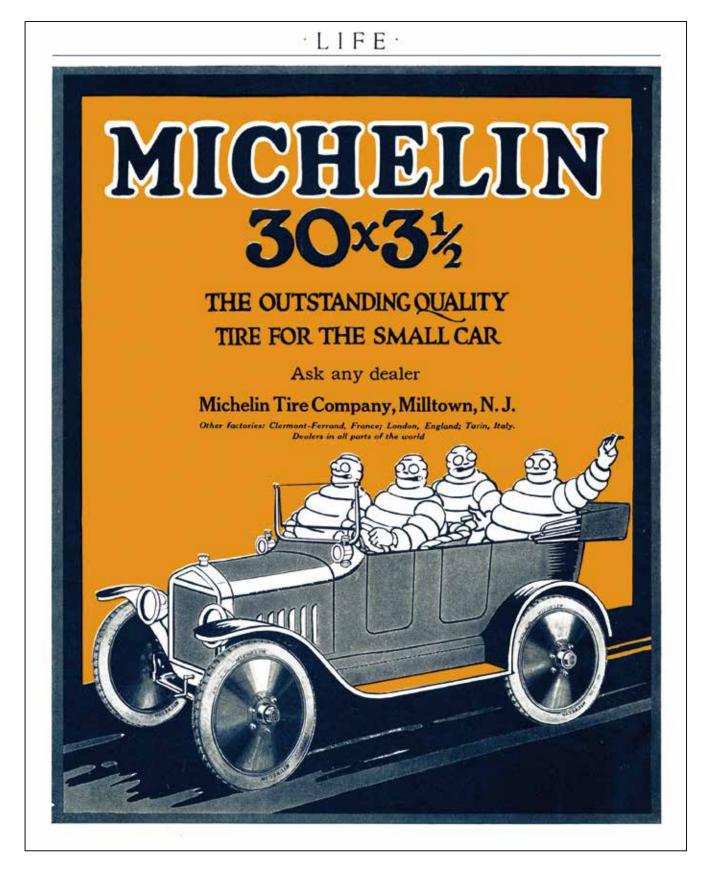
# Michelin-TIRES-UnitedStates ELDER & CONNARD

Vulcanizing — Repairing — Oils — Greases — Accessories 214-218 North Franklin Street

AN TANGS REPUTATA NA MEMBERA DERIKA DERIKA DERIKA DERIKAN PERSEKAN PERSEKAN

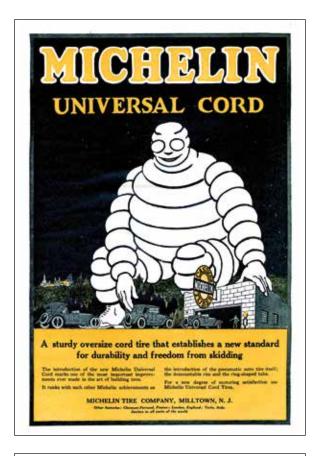
**RATIONALE.** In the above image, the recounting of the service provided by Michelin's disc wheels during the Great War serves as a letter of introduction for the product, exhibited at the Decatur Auto Show in March 1921. As the advertisement explains, Michelin wheels were available for all kinds of vehicles, from high-end cars such as the luxurious Cadillac to the simple and utilitarian Ford. In addition, a side note informed of a special promotional act: "See the Michelin man perform at the show."

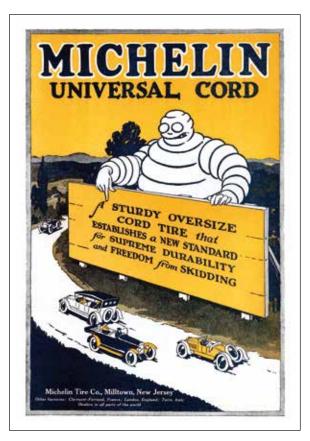
**147.** Advertisement in the local newspaper of Decatur, Illinois, *The Decatur Review*, February 27, 1921.



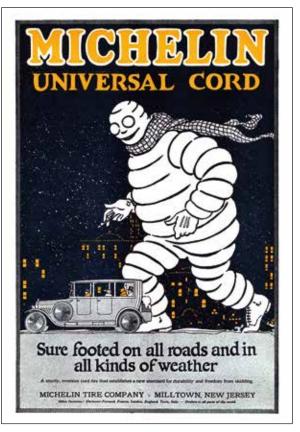
**CIRCLE OF FRIENDS.** Beginning in 1920, Michelin tire advertisements incorporated disc wheels, showing them equipping the featured cars. In this example, the popular four-seater Ford T presents a cloned multiplication of the mascot Bibendum, who appears as a driver, co-driver and a couple of passengers.

**148.** Full-page advertisement published in *Life* magazine, March 1920. Illustration by Arthur N. Edrop.



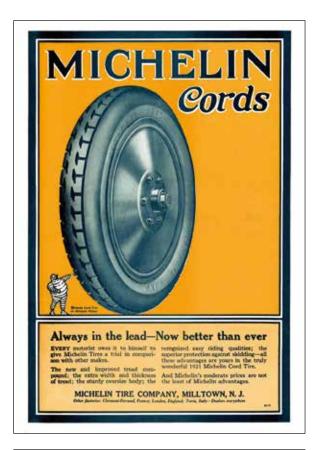


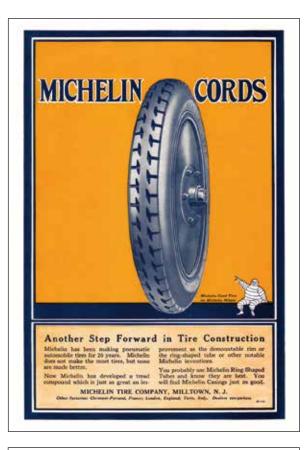




**THE COLOSSAL BIBENDUM.** The examples shown here in a series of 1921 advertisements portray a giant Bibendum ready to help and advise the motorist. The vehicles, of course, are equipped with all the novel Michelin disc wheels.

149-152. Advertisements in The Literary Digest, April 10, June 12, August 21 and November 27, 1921.



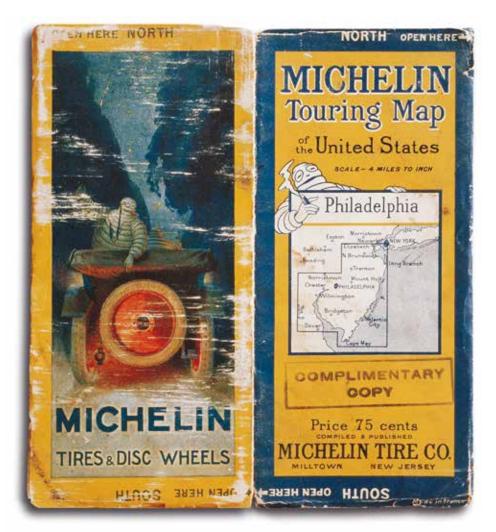






**THE TINY BIBENDUM.** In this other series of advertisements from 1922, Bibendum is represented on a small scale and takes the back seat, transferring the focus to the Michelin Cord tire that continues to appear mounted on the Budd-Michelin disc wheel.

153-156. Advertisements in The Literary Digest, July, September 17, September 23 and December 16, 1922.





## ROLLING ALONG WITHOUT GOING ASTRAY.

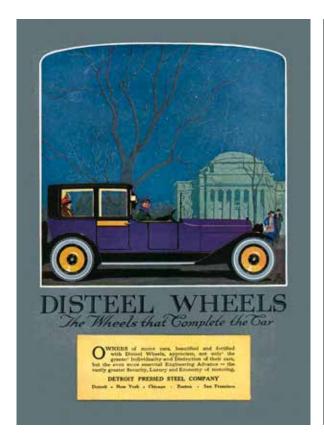
The poster made in 1921 by Albert Philibert to advertise the *roue amovible* in France was also used for Michelin advertising in distinct markets in the European continent as well as in America. In the United States, the illustration was reproduced on the back covers of the series of four road maps edited in 1922 by the Michelin Tire Company in Milltown and designed for the American motorist. The image on the left is an adaptation of the poster on the back cover of a Latvian magazine from1924, advertising the firm Sitmans & Bdris—distributor of Fiat cars and Michelin tires—based in Riga, the capital of a then independent Latvia.

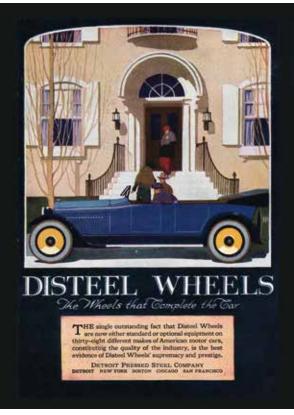
**157.** Back and front cover of the Michelin Philadelphia drop-down road map, printed in five colors and accordion-folded, 1922. In addition to the city of Philadelphia and surrounding areas, it includes the southern half of New Jersey, and areas of Maryland and Delaware. **158.** Michelin's advertisement on the back cover of the Latvian magazine *Nedela, Ilustrets Schurnals*, number 15, April 11, 1924.

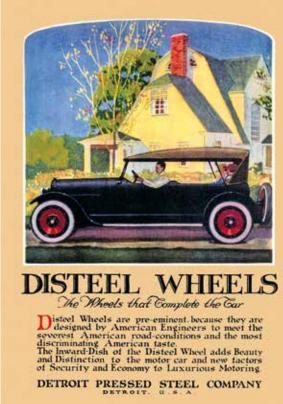
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST October 9, 1920 Count the Wheels that Run True YOU will find that they are Disteel Wheels, in-evitably Disteel Wheels. The United States Tire Company has issued this warning to motorists: "A displacement of only one degree" in a wheel "has the same effect on a tire as if it were dragged 92½ feet in every mile." Wobbly wheels destroy tires, and waste power and gasoline. Disteel Wheels are all steel—no uneven shrinking or expanding. They keep in perfect alignment, run true, stay round and hold the tire straight and firm. Therefore, wheels that run true are Disteel Wheels, the Inwardly Curved Wheels. Exclusive Manufacturers: Detroit Pressed Steel Company, Detroit, U. S. A. New York Boston DISTEEL WHEEL CORPORATION Chicago San Francisco THE WHEELS THAT COMPLETE THE CAR

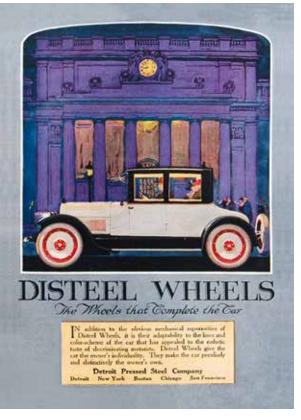
**DISTEEL WHEELS.** The principal competitor of the Budd-Michelin disc wheel was that made by the Disteel Wheel Corporation, a subsidiary of the Detroit Pressed Steel Co. which also produced chassis and bodywork components for the automotive industry, In January 1918 they launched an ambitious nationwide campaign, first in motor industry magazines such as *Motor*, *Automobile Trade Journal* and *Motor Age* and later in generalist magazines such as *The Literary Digest* (first advertisement published on April 20) and *The Saturday Evening Post* (first advertisement published on April 27).

**159.** Full page advertisement published in the magazine *The Saturday Evening Post*, October 9, 1920.



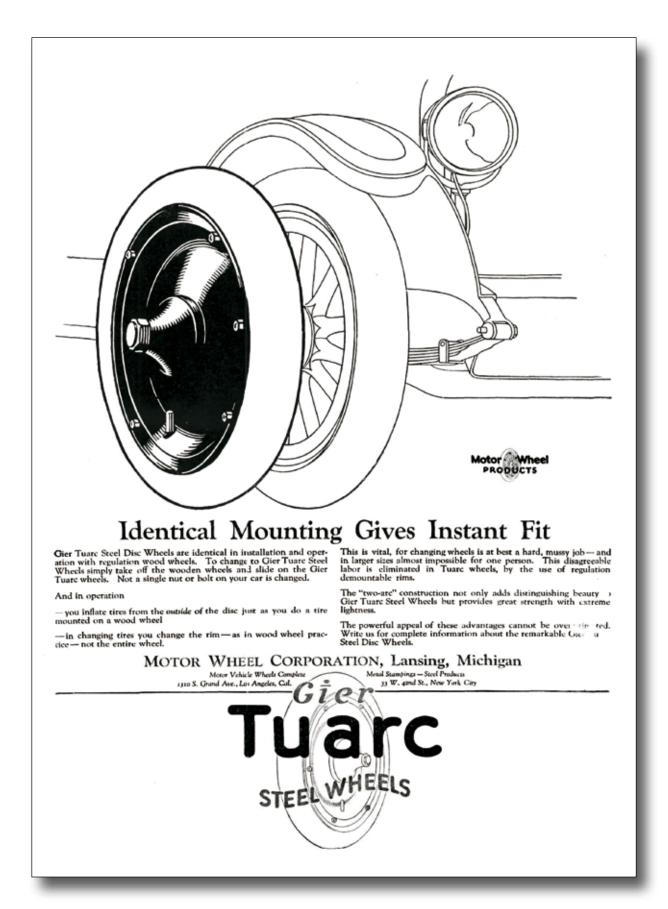






**STEEL, NOBLE METAL.** Disteel Wheels' advertising campaigns in 1920 included numerous full-color and full-page advertisements in leading magazines such as *Scribner's Magazine* or *Harper's Magazine*. This intense advertising can be understood within the context of the fierce competition that was being unleashed. One must bear in mind that the Michelin steel disc wheels had been launched on the market—accompanied by widespread promotional dissemination—in January of that same year.

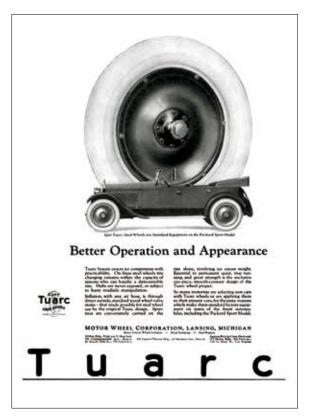
**160-163.** Full page Disteel Wheels advertisements published in various magazines during 1920.



**TUARC DISC WHEEL (1).** The Gier Tuarc disc wheel, which appeared in the spring-summer of 1921, was designed in such a way that the socket of itsa axle was the same as the standard one employed for artillery wheels, thus making the replacement simple.

164. Full page advertisement published in the journal Automotive Industries & The Automobile, June 30, 1921.



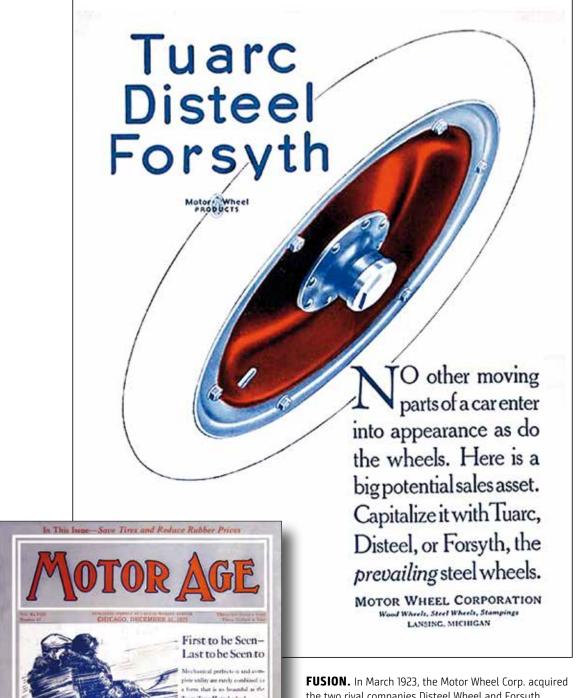






**TUARC STEEL WHEEL (II).** Just as their direct rivals had done, the Motor Wheel Corp. launched a significant publicity campaign to advertise their Gier Tuarc wheels. Long series of advertisements were published in specialized press such as *Motor Age, The Automobile & Automobile Industries, Automobile Trade Journal* or *Motor* and generalist ones such as *The Saturday Evening Post*.

**165.** Advertisement in *Automotive Industries & The Automobile*, July 21, 1921. **166.** Advertisement in *Motor* magazine, July, 1922. **167.** Advertisement in *The Saturday Evening Post*, 1921. **168.** Advertisement in the *Automobile Trade Journal*, May 1922.



**FUSION.** In March 1923, the Motor Wheel Corp. acquired the two rival companies Disteel Wheel and Forsyth Brothers. Thanks to this policy on the concentration of businesses, in their catalog from that same year they offered three types of steel disc wheels: Tuarc, Disteel and Forsyth. The Tuarc wheels were indicated for those transports that needed detachable tires that were easy to access and repair; Disteel wheels were suitable when it was necessary to equip the vehicle with a spare wheel; and Forsyth wheels were ideal for light cars.

**169.** Advertisement in magazine, 1923. **170.** Front cover for Disteel-Tuarc in *Motor Age* magazine, December 31, 1925.





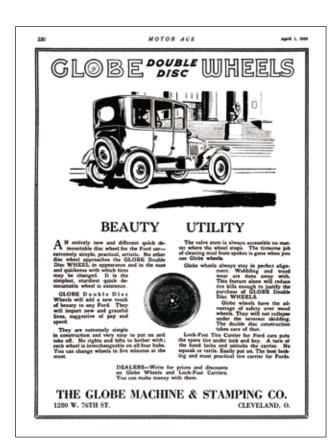
#### THE HARVEY WHEEL.

The Harvey Rim & Wheel Company from Buffalo, New York, was established in September-October 1919 to take over the production and business previously generated by the Interlocking Rim & Wheel Company in San Francisco and Stockton, California. The technology of their own disc wheel was developed by George E. Harvey, and the patent was finally granted

—with reference number 1,420,097—on June 20, 1922.

**171.** Full page advertisement published in the magazine *Motor Age,* November 6, 1919.

**172.** Full page advertisement published in *Automobile Trade Journal*, October 1919,



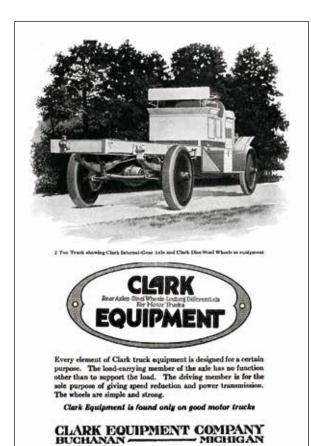


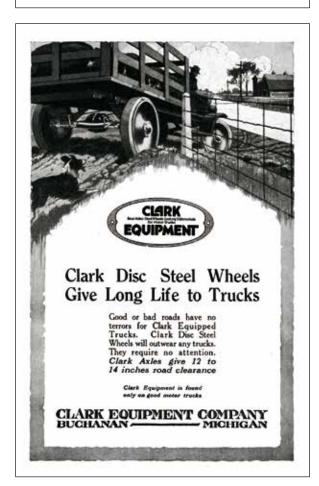


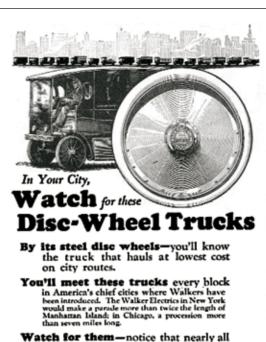


173. Advertisement for Globe in *Motor Age*, April 1, 1920. 174. Advertisement for Peerless in *Automobile Trade Journal*, June 1920.

175. Advertisement for Multidisc in *Motor Age*, November 4, 1920. 176. Advertisement for Schutte in *Motor Age*, January 3, 1919.







Watch for them—notice that nearly all the recognized leaders in American business use them on their city routes—American Railway Express Co., Beech-Nut Packing Co., Commonwealth Edison Co., and so on down the alphabet to Vacuum Oil and Wrigley.

Whatever your business—bakery, dairy, department store, ice cream distributor, laundry, manufacturing, wholesale—leading firms in your line and every line use Walkers.

Ask yearself why Walker Electrica lead with these business leaders. There is only one possible answer—because Walkers give greatest economy and satisfaction on city routes. Write her list of Walker users in your line—six them.

They'll still you every Walker saves them bundreds to thousand of dollars every year. They'll tell you horses can't compare with health They'll tell you force deliveries and freight to the or "gas" trucks. They'll tell you for Walkers operate at the cost of one or two "gas" trucks. They'll tell you the Walkers at the leading truck for city routes by wirms of quantity preduction, experience, quality, economy, tonous and milezar, reveiled building service and freedom from mechanical troubles.

WALKER VEHICLE COMPANY, CHICAGO
America's Leading Menufactures of Electric Street Tracks
DRANCHES AND DEALERS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Load Capacities: 34-34-1-2-334-5 tons

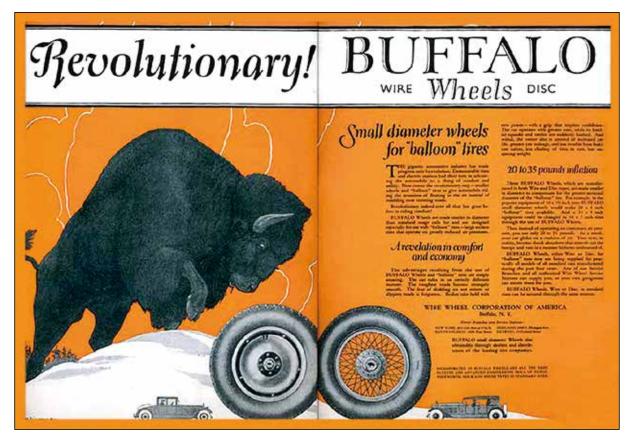
## WALKER ELECTRIC TRUCKS

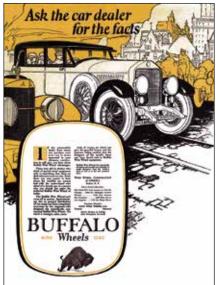
Lowest Trucking Cost on City Routes

#### **HEAVY-DUTY DISCS.**

The passenger and freight transport sector, especially heavy-weight vehicles and trucks, also benefited from entirely metal wheels, including pressed steel disc wheels. The equipment was offered by firms specializing in mechanical components such as the Clark Equipment Company, represented in the advertisements on the left, or produced directly by manufacturers of trucks and vans, such as Walker Electric Trucks, as seen in the above advertisement.

**177-178.** Advertisements published in the magazine *Automobile Trade Journal,* December 1918 and April 1919. **179.** Advertisement in *The Literary Digest,* October 20, 1923.





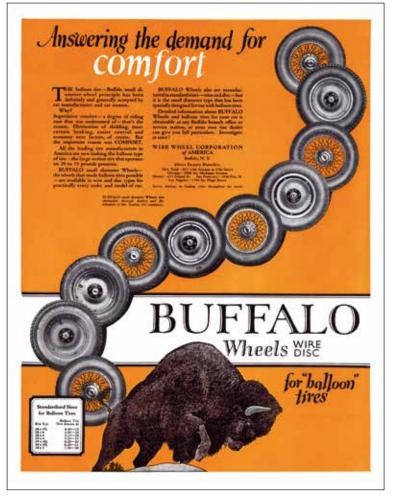
#### A BUFFALO ON WHEELS.

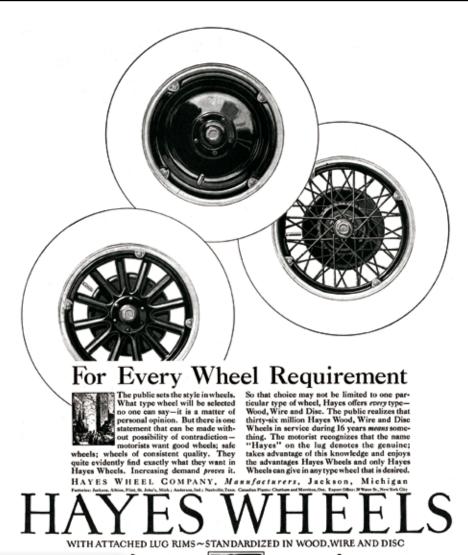
The Wire Wheel Corporation of America from Buffalo, New York, used as their corporate symbol the figure of a burly and powerful bison or buffalo for their Buffalo Wheels brand of wire and disc wheels.

**180.** Double page advertisement, *The Saturday Evening Post*, January 5, 1924. Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull (1874-1932).

181. Magazine advertisement, 1924.

**182.** Advertisement in *The Saturday Evening Post*, November 29, 1924.







of Natural Wood



#### FROM CARTS TO CARS.

Clarence B. Hayes, from the outset, was an entrepreneur closely linked to the wheel industry. First, equipping animal- drawn vehicles through his own company, the Kalamazoo Wheel Company (1889) and later as Director and Vice President of the Imperial Wheel Company from Flint, Michigan. In 1908 they acquired the former National Wheel Company and established the Hayes Wheel Company, which began with a staff of about one hundred employees and which in 1924, had six different factories—including the Canadian division in Chantham, Ontario—and nearly 4,000 workers. His company focused production on automotive wheels, both as artillery and wire-spoke wheels as well as steel disc wheels.

**183.** Advertisement in *The Saturday Evening Post,* June 13, 1925. **184.** Advertisement in magazine, 1926.