The clay mixed with water and passed through a pug mill is forced through the orifice by a screw and cut on the belt by eighteen wires. Waste heat from the kilns is used in the drying sheds where the brick remain two days before being put in the kilns. The burning requires seven days.

The company has eight down-draft kilns, two rectangular and six of the bee-hive type. Each has a capacity of 80,000 brick. Gas coal from western Pennsylvania and West Virginia is used for fuel. The annual capacity of the plant is 10,000,000 brick but in 1937, owing to the depression, only 4,000,000 were made.

Several different colors of brick are produced. Most of the material is sold for facing brick. The brick is used locally and also shipped to points within a radius of about 70 miles.

The other brick company working in Northampton County is the Saucon Valley Brick Co. about half a mile west of Bingen. Brick has been made at this place at intervals over several decades. In Beers' "Atlas of Northampton County" published in 1874 a brick yard is shown in the same place where the present one is located.

Some years ago a new plant was built. For several years the material used was the clay from the mud-dam deposits from the Bahl limonitic iron ore mine to the north. The deposit on the south side of Saucon Creek was used first. On its exhaustion the clay was brought from a similar deposit on the north side.

The material in the Bingen mud-dam deposits was more uniform and less sandy than that of most of the other mud-dam deposits of the region, although the section exposed in the pit showed strata of somewhat different composition. The entire thickness of the deposit was dug, and when thoroughly mixed the clay was very tough. The composition of the clay was unlike that of most brick clays, as it was a mixture of ocher, red, white, blue, and black clays, shaly fragments of limonite ore, and some grains of quartz sand, all of which were washed from the limonite ore in the log washers. The prevailing opinion among iron-mine operators that such clays are useless seems to have been disproved at this plant as brick of fair quality were successfully made here for many years. They were much more porous than the brick made from the glacial clays described above and consequently were poorly adapted for outside use but entirely satisfactory for inner walls. Their porosity caused them to absorb water and disintegrate under the action of frost.

In recent years the plant uses the residual and glacial clay obtained about one-quarter mile northwest of the plant and close to the abandoned Bahl iron mine. The thickness of the clay is variable. The face being worked in 1938 is 15 to 18 feet high.