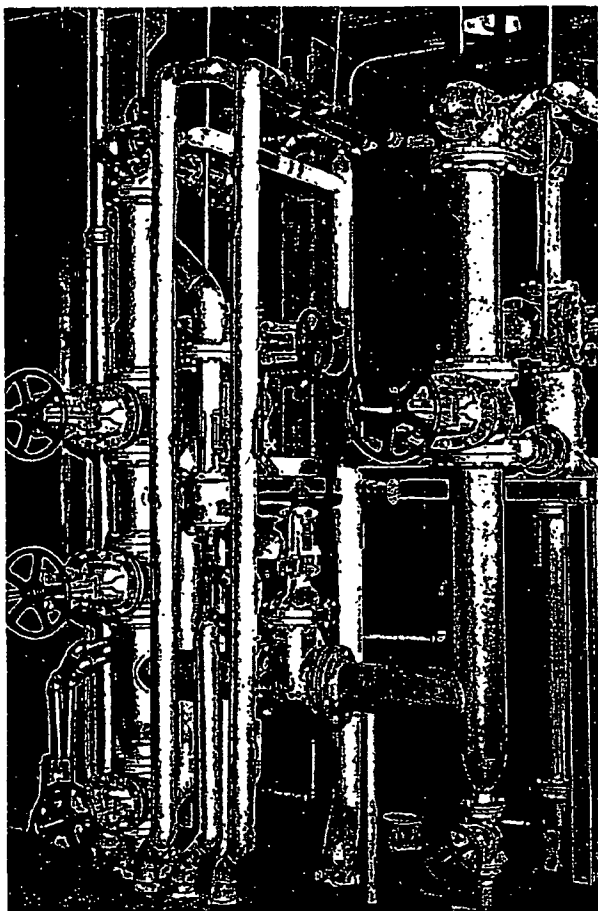
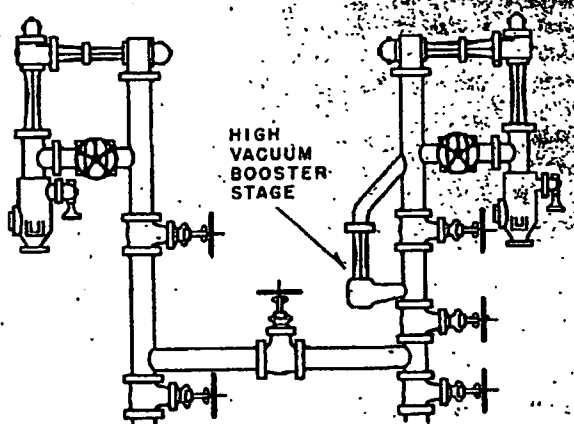




cause it is piped up with a full complement of tees and valves in order to make it suitable for handling all kinds of material at different vacuums.

The photograph shows how the installation was arranged in order to obtain the maximum amount of flexibility from a multi-stage ejector system. In order to illustrate clearly the manner in which the ejector was hooked up and to show ejector stages not visible in the photograph, a line sketch of the arrangement is included. Two three-stage ejectors and an extra booster stage are connected so that by manipulation of various shutoff valves, all of the stages of both ejector units can be used at once, each three-stage ejector can be used separately, various combinations can be made, or the smallest

maximum flexibility  
 features ejector hook up  
 for pilot plant



unit, a single-stage ejector with its barometric condenser, can be utilized by itself.

For lower vacuum requirements in the new building, other Elliott ejectors, including single-stage and two-stage noncondensing units, are located near the equipment which they serve.

The story of the pilot plant itself is very interestingly told in a recent issue of the *Lilly Review*. From this article we quote as follows:

"After a new drug has been discovered and it is known that it will be useful in medicine, it must be produced in quantities large enough to supply all doctors. That is where the pilot plant enters. A pilot plant is used to translate the development laboratories' small-scale production of a new product into large-scale factory production. Whereas the development laboratories use 12- and 22-liter flasks to make small quantities of a new product, the pilot plant utilizes equipment from 30 to 75