PETER STEIN, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS, VISITS DALLAS.

THE Monday that Llew Reese hit the Regional Office, he brought with him Peter Stein, who by coincidence was also in Dallas, having stopped over on his way back to Coffeyville from an ore purchasing trip in Mexico.

THAT was our first meeting with Peter Stein — and he's delightful! Jolly, good-looking, and warm. He slipped off to the Dallas Factory to visit Willis Currens, Superintendent (and one of Gulf States' best and most understanding friends), without our getting a picture. Disappointed, we ripped into J. R. Stevenson's office and dumped our troubles upon Mr. Reese — the man we count on to get us out of predicaments. Well, he came to our aid before we batted an eye, telephoned Mr. Stein, and then told us everything was settled — Mr. Stein and Mr. Currens would be at the office in their gayest posing mood soon after lunch — and that's when we took the picture below.

THAT was also when we had a dandy talk with Mr. Stein, and we were so genuinely interested in the Coffeyville plant and the work done there that Mr. Ballow decided others would enjoy a little Coffeyville history and suggested Mr. Stein send the low-down upon his return.

PETER STEIN was sincere and enthusiastic in his assurance it would be a pleasure — to such an extent, in fact, we wondered if that wouldn't be the last we heard from him. There are men like that, you know — so hearty and pleasant in their promise which gets hopelessly buried - deep and forever.

THE truth is, Peter Stein - evidently before he tossed his hat on the hook and dropped down at his desk - dictated the nicest letter and sent posthaste the Coffeyville picture and history we print on pages 10 and 11. No wonder we like Peter Stein! ... and that's over and above the apparent fact we have a weakness for agreeable, good-looking men — such as Peter Stein.

LLEW REESE, PETER STEIN, WILLIS CURRENS

THE OZARK SMELTING & MINING CO.

MANUFACTURERS

OZLO (LEADED ZINC PIGMENT)
FERROLITH LITHOPONE

WHITE LEAD—LEAD OXIDES—CHEMICALS AND COLORS

ABOUT the Coffeyville Plant, Peter Stein writes - "Enclosed is an aerial view of the plant, which is inside the roads outlined in the picture. The various plants are noted at the bottom of the picture. Also enclosed is a little history, written a few years back."

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THE HISTORY ....

STARTING as a small one block zinc oxide furnace in 1906, the Ozark Smelting and Mining Company has grown to its present size - about 80 acres and manufacturing leaded zinc oxide, lithopone, zinc sulphate, cadmium and indium metals; employing 350 men, and located at Coffeyville, an industrial city of 18,000.

THIS plant was operated as a leaded zinc oxide plant exclusively until the zinc sulphate plant was added in 1926. In 1930-31 the lithopone plant was added and in 1937 doubled.

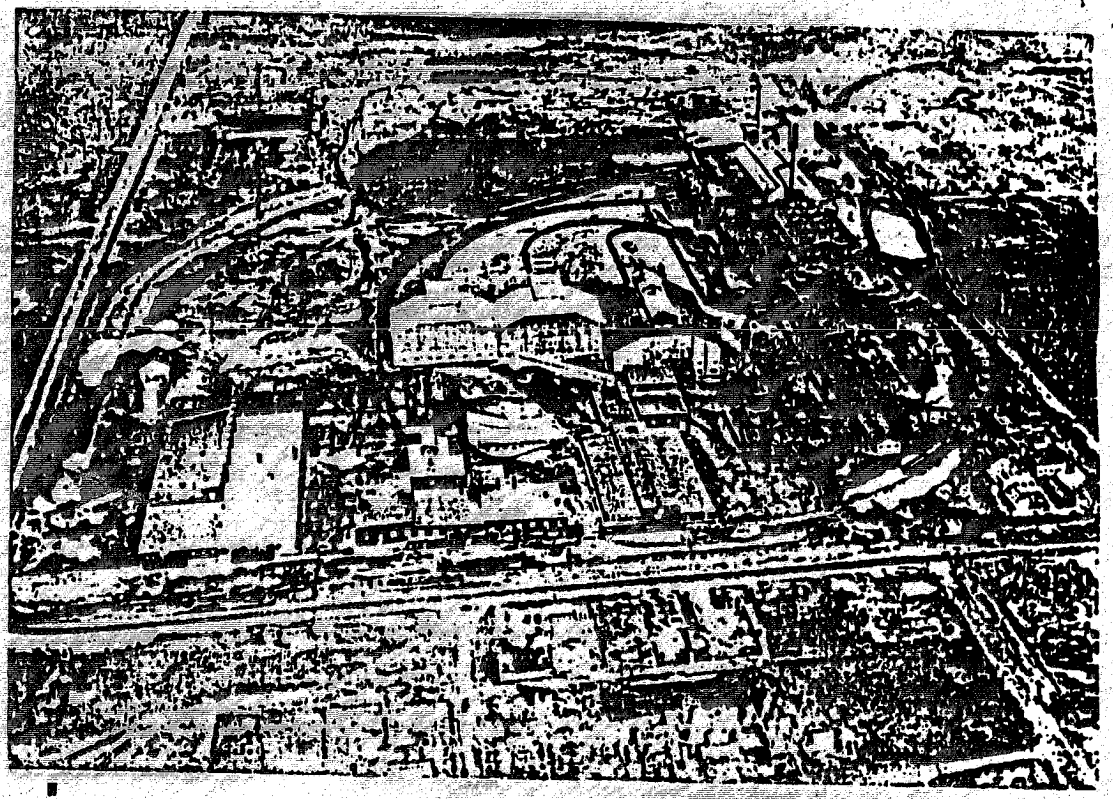
AT Coffeyville, the manufacture of products involves procurement of lead, zinc, and iron ores from all parts of the world. Some recently have been coming from "down under", being mined and concentrated in Australia. During normal times most of these raw ores come from the East and the Joplin Tri State district. Since the war, we have secured a great deal from Mexico and Canada. This plant also uses large quantities of coal, coke, chatts, sulphuric acid, barytes ore, and natural gas, most of them coming from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

LEADED ZINC OXIDE. The zinc oxide furnaces are made of arched brick, divided into units of two live grates each and each block consists of either 5 or 6 units. Coffeyville has 3 blocks of furnaces in operation most of the time.

THE leaded zinc oxide is driven off the charge at high temperatures and is collected by means of pipe lines and taken to the bag houses. The temperature of the fume laden gases is lowered by traveling through these long pipe lines so that the temperature of the bases entering the bags is about 300°F. Each of these lines is about 6' in diameter and 750' long. Each day it is necessary for men to walk along each line and knock the pigment loose from the sides of the lines.

AFTER the fume laden gases pass through the lines, they are moved by means of a large fan 200" in diameter and pass on into the bag collection system. Each baghouse has 800 bags 20" diameter by 30' long, and they filter the pigment and allow the fume free air to go to the atmosphere through huge ventilators.

THE leaded zinc oxide pigment is collected in the bagroom hoppers and is removed daily to the packer where it is packed in 50 pound bags. These finished bags are placed in the warehouse and from there are shipped to all parts of the world. This finished product is known to pigment users as "Ozlo" leaded zinc oxide.



ZINC SULPHATE PLANT. The zinc ores used in the manufacture of zinc sulphate are roasted in the Nichols-Herreshoff roasters to remove the sulphur and are brought to the zinc sulphate plant by means of industrial haulage locomotives. The ores are elevated into large cylindrical conical bottom lead lined tanks called "pachuca tanks" and sulphuric acid is added to form zinc sulphate liquor.

AMONG the by-products of the zinc sulphate plant is the production of cadmium and indium metals which are among the rarer metals.

LITHOPONE PLANT. The manufacture of lithopone consists of the combining of two liquids — one a clear colorless liquid and the other a yellowish color — to form a precipitate which later becomes a pure white solid, through a process of mixing, thickening, filtering, calcining, and drying.

STARTING as a one unit plant in 1931 to produce 7500 tons yearly, the main portion of the plant was doubled in size in 1937 and is now producing around 24,000 tons of lithopone annually.

ONE of the remarkable things about the manufacture of lithopone at Coffeyville is the fact that after the initial crushing of the raw ore and coke, the finished product is not touched by hand. The complete plant is almost self operating, and no heavy work is required except in the initial ore crushing and in the final packing and trucking.

IN CONJUNCTION with the operation of the lithopone plant, considerable research is involved, and Coffeyville has its own research department and test fence located about six miles southwest of the plant.