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DYE, CHEMICAL AND COLOR SALES DEPARTMENT.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

FACTORIES:
CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, NEWARK, MONTREAL, LONDON, ENG.

SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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Following we describe a number of very important Pigments, Chemicals, etc., manufactured by us, for which there is a very general demand on almost every territory:

LEADED ZINC (OZLO)

S-W Leaded Zinc, which we have assigned the trade name "Ozlo," is an extremely fine, white pigment produced from Zinc Lead Ore. It is chemically combined in the process of manufacture, having just the proper proportions of Lead and Zinc to make it an ideal pigment for paint manufacturers, etc., and one that is very generally employed. In fineness it is similar to Zinc Oxide, and in whiteness compares very favorably with Zinc Oxide. Owing to the lead content the opacity of Ozlo is measurably greater than Zinc Oxide.

The process of producing Ozlo is very technical, requiring the closest observation of each operation by highly experienced technical men to insure uniformity and purity, which are features very important to the trade and have resulted in the establishment of the enormous volume of business we are doing on this product.

Although primarily employed for paint manufacture, this pigment, however, is extensively used by oilcloth, rubber, linoleum manufacturers, large tin decorators, implement and other manufacturers preparing their own paints.

Packed in 400-pound barrels.

WHITE LEAD DRY

S-W White Lead Dry, otherwise known as Basic Carbonate of Lead or Corroded White Lead, is produced by the Old Dutch Process, which results in a Dry White Lead of superior quality. The process of manufacture is in outline as follows:

Metallic Lead in pig form is melted and cast into small perforated disks called "Buckles," which are placed in small earthen pots containing a small quantity of weak Acetic Acid and from thirteen to sixteen buckles of Lead. These pots are then placed in rooms covered with boards and layers of tan bark placed between each tier. The rooms, which are technically called "stacks," are kept closed for from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty days, during which period the Lead corrodes, due to the carbonic acid gas generated by fermentation of the tan bark, together with the acid vapors and combine to almost completely corrode the Lead buckles into a white, flaky substance termed Basic Lead Carbonate. This material is then conveyed to a separating machine, which extracts the uncorroded particles, permitting the balance to pass through rolls for still finer pulverizing. It is then passed through screens for removing any further coarse particles, and finally passed through twenty washing tubs, where any extraneous or irrelevant matter previously escaped is removed. The material is then thoroughly dried and ready for market.

Furnished in barrels averaging approximately 500 pounds each.

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