

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

YONKERS OFFICE
320 YONKERS AVENUE

YONKERS, NEW YORK

INTER-OFFICE
CORRESPONDENCE

May 4th, 1932

Mr. E. W. Webb

Dear Mr. Webb:

The following is a description of the method by which it is planned to handle the mixing of Ethyl Fluid in France.

The Air Ministry which has passed a contract with us for direct deliveries of Ethyl Fluid is not contemplating handling its own Fluid except in very rare instances. There is a special department of the War Ministry called the "Gasoline Service" which centralizes the purchases and distribution of gasoline for all the divisions of the Department of National Defense. The "Gasoline Service" has been instructed by the Air Ministry to build the necessary installations to enable them to supply the various air fields with Ethyl Gasoline of given specifications. A mixing plant of our standard type for the handling of drums of Fluid has been constructed at one of the main bulk storage stations. It is expected that when the use of Ethyl Gasoline throughout the Air Force justifies, additional mixing stations will be built at other points.

Although no distribution of Ethyl Gasoline has as yet taken place in France on a commercial scale, it is hoped that this may begin in the near future. The plans which are under consideration for this call for the construction and operation of full size mixing plants, particular stress being laid upon using all the safety appliances which are used everywhere else. It must be kept in mind that in spite of the desire of our foreign customers to comply with all our health regulations, the size of their respective markets and the probable demand for Ethyl Gasoline will make it very hard for them, at least in the beginning, to make mixes using full size 55-gallon drums of Fluid. For motor gasoline, however, it will probably be possible to use 10-gallon drums containing 20,000 ccs. of lead.

The interest in Ethyl Gasoline in Europe seems to be much greater for aviation uses than for automobile uses. If this field is going to be developed, this will no doubt call for the preparation of a fair number of special mixes on a comparatively small scale. Up to the present, in Europe as well as in this country, this is accomplished by using 1-liter cans of Fluid. The mixes are usually made by the head of a testing laboratory or by a member of the technical sales department of one of the local oil companies. While this system may be satisfactory in the very early part of the development of the use of Ethyl Gasoline, a point is soon reached where cans of Fluid are bound to be entrusted to mechanics and other people who may not fully realize the importance of correctly handling the product and who may also be less responsible and under less control than would be advisable.

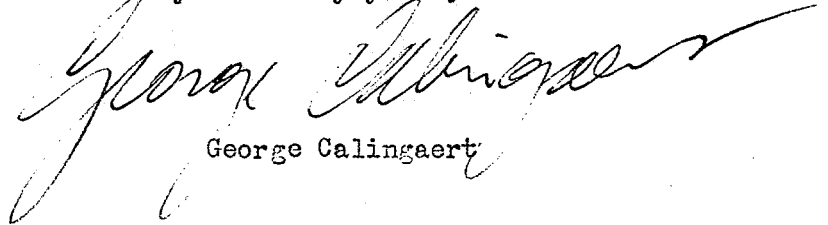
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I believe that Dr. Kehoe mentioned to me a few weeks ago that he had in mind the development of an Ethyl Fluid metering device which could be used to make up small mixes. I feel that the use of such a device would contribute greatly to increasing the safety in the handling of Ethyl Fluid and thereby also alleviate the fears of Public Health authorities as well as oil company executives.

I have not given the subject very much thought so far, but I shall be glad to cooperate in the design and development of such a metering device if necessary. Now that we have developed a successful metering device for large scale mixing, I see no reason why a similar small scale outfit could not be successfully operated.

Very sincerely yours,



George Calingaert

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