

The Dutch Boy Digest

A page of discussion and comment of interest to users of National Lead Company products, digested chiefly from The Dutch Boy Painter and The Dutch Boy Quarterly

Published by National Lead Company

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1926

Manufacturers of Lead Products

Why Harder Film Results from Using More Turpentine

It Makes Paint Workable; Then Evaporates

It is well known that by using more turpentine and less oil a harder paint film will be secured. It is not always clear, however, just how and why this happens.

In the first place, so far as its effect on paint is concerned, turpentine may be classed with brushes and putty knives, scrapers, etc.; that is, it is a mere tool for proper application of the paint. It is not a paint hardener in a strict sense. The degree of film hardness depends alone on the relative proportions of white-lead and linseed oil. The less oil used the harder will be the paint film.

On many jobs—a floor for example—it is necessary to secure a harder surface than any workable mixture of plain lead and oil could possibly give, for if as much oil as would be required to make the paint brushable is used, there would be so much oil that the film would be comparatively soft. But by the addition of turpentine the proportion of oil can be reduced without decreasing the workability of the paint. In this way, turpentine has an indirect effect on the film secured. Once the paint is applied, the turpentine is no longer needed and it evaporates, leaving a film of lead and oil properly proportioned to make a hard film.

Thus for an average body coat one and a half gallons of linseed oil to 100 pounds of lead is about right. Such a heavy paint would be difficult to apply and brush out into a thin uniform film. But by adding a gallon and a half of turpentine the paint becomes perfectly brushable and, after application, it evaporates, leaving the one and a half gallons of oil in the film, which is the desired proportion.

LEWIS Linseed Oil

Under this brand we manufacture raw, boiled and double-boiled linseed oils—pure, well settled and carefully filtered.

We also make the following special oils:

"SH" Oil adapted for making special printing inks, varnishes, enameled leathers and hololeum.

"AAA Refined" Oil of the right character for making clear varnishes and white printing inks.

"SPC" Oil. Cold pressed raw linseed oil of clear light color, used to give a durable high gloss for exterior painting.

"Heavy Bodied" and "Air Treated" Oils of high specific gravity. Used straight for making printing inks and plate oils. Also used in the manufacture of preparations having a linseed oil base.

From our ample stocks we can fill your orders promptly.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.

437 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Greenhouses Particularly Hard on Paint; Yet White-Lead Stands the Test

The King Construction Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., who have been manufacturing greenhouses for twenty years, supply their customers with the following information relative to painting their structures. Their statements will interest everyone concerned with paint and painting, as on greenhouses paint is subjected to unusually severe service.

"If greenhouses weren't protected with paint," say the King Company, "they'd go to pieces in no time at all. The paint gets a test which is not equalled on any other structure."

For example, a greenhouse situated in northern New York State is subjected to frost and moisture-laden winds and alternate snow and rain storms and the hot sun for eight or nine months of the year. The temperature may be ten degrees below zero on the outside of the greenhouse, and less than an inch away on the inside it may be seventy or eighty degrees—as warm as a midsummer day.

You can see how this affects the paint—it causes expansion and contraction that tends to crack the paint, causing it to chip and peel off so that the metal and woodwork are soon exposed to rust and rot that eat up and weaken the greenhouse.

Greenhouse paint is also subjected to sprays, emulsions, etc., used for killing insects, fungus and weeds which are not wanted in the greenhouse. Many of these sprays are made of nicotine, chemicals, soap, etc., and when they come in contact with paint they have the tendency to take it off right down to the bare wood unless the paint is of the right kind.

Now let's see what goes on inside of the greenhouse. The grower is forcing plants to have them ready for some big flower day like Christmas, Easter or Memorial Day. He runs his house hot and sprinkles the plants often. This creates a steam or humidity which permeates everything. This vapor rises, comes in contact with the cool glass and ironwork and condenses, so that even when the sun is shining the iron, steel and woodwork are subjected to a dampness and heat which tend to go thru the paint, rust the metal and rot the wood.

The King Construction Company, greenhouse builders for twenty years, have experimented with paints and the way they withstand action in the greenhouse and finally decided on pure Dutch Boy white-lead and bleached linseed oil mixed according to their formula developed after years of experience. They have found that Dutch Boy white-lead withstands the extremes of heat and cold, dryness and dampness without checking and flaking off and leaving the structure exposed to rust and rot. It has also been found that by using Dutch Boy white-lead the greenhouse does not have to be repainted as often as when other paints are used. This, alone, means a

Are You Receiving Our Free Publications?

If you would like to be put on our mailing list to receive free of charge the Dutch Boy publications which contain items of interest to you write your request on your letterhead and mail to our nearest branch. If you are interested in any of our products, our nearest branch will also be glad to quote prices or give you any information desired. For list of branches see bottom of this page.

Save the Surface Yourself; Others Will Follow You

Those in the Industry Must Set Example

The force of example, says a Save the Surface folder, is a powerful thing. If our property goes unpainted, how can we expect other people to paint theirs?

Keep this thought in mind. We are property owners. We own homes, warehouses, stores, motor cars and trucks.

We are urging people to buy paint to protect and preserve their property. We believe in the use of paint and varnish. It is up to us to see that our own property is painted and protected regularly.

An ordinary citizen may neglect to paint, saying "next spring or next fall." But we can't afford to talk this way. We must show our neighbors that we believe in saving the surface—not in any superficial way, but with all the faith we've got, and with our good money too.

Every store that sells paint and varnish products should set a shining example for the whole street. Merely to look at it ought to inspire people to follow suit. Every master painter should keep his property thoroughly protected. Then when he advises people to paint or varnish, they will realize that here is a man who believes sincerely in his own profession.

Let's keep our own homes, our automobiles, our stores, painted and varnished so they glisten. It's our bounden duty in the first place. In the next, it's good business for us. Lastly, it makes our property look better and last longer.

Any additional information desired on any of the subjects discussed on this page will be furnished gladly upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway • Boston, 111 State Street • Buffalo, 116 Oak Street • Chicago, 600 West 16th Street • Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue • Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue • St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street • San Francisco, 485 California Street • Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue • Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Red Lead Adds Years of Life to Buried Tanks

Tests on 26 Tanks Prove Value of Painting

A recent report of the Factory Mutual Laboratories published in the quarterly of the National Fire Protection Association indicates that a tank may be buried without serious impairment to its condition, provided it receives proper treatment.

Tanks that had been in service from eighteen months to twenty-six years and buried from ten inches to nine feet below ground level were investigated. The soils were sand, gravel, loam, clay or cinders, or a mixture of part or all of these. In some cases ground water was present and in a few cases salt tidewater. The tanks varied in capacity from 1,100 gallons to 22,000 gallons.

The report states that of all soils it is best to surround the tank with sand, since sand acts as a filter, preventing many surface impurities from reaching the tank. Oily sand gives the best protection. Gravel is not quite so good as sand.

It is interesting to note that the report emphatically supports the prevailing practice of using red-lead as the paint which goes on next to the metal. It recommends that this practice be strictly followed in all cases, regardless of the type of soil in which the tank is buried, as one which will enable the tank best to resist corrosion. Twenty-six tanks buried in different types of soil throughout the New England States were investigated. It was found in practically every instance that wherever the tank had been painted with red-lead its condition was excellent. Our own experience has shown that three coats of Dutch Boy red-lead will give excellent protection even when conditions most favoring corrosion prevail.

It is estimated that steel tanks buried under favorable conditions should last more than thirty years. Rigid adherence to the rule of applying red-lead next to the metal will materially aid in prolonging the life of the tank. In damp ground the tank's life is estimated to be from fifteen to twenty years. Tanks should be buried in clean sand three feet deep or more below surface, avoiding ground water and tide-water if possible.