

The
American
Ceramic
Society



February 15, 1993

I hereby certify that the attached copies of **Ceramic Abstracts, Volume 9, 1930**, are true and accurate copies, which are maintained in the normal course of business at the American Ceramic Society, 735 Ceramic Place, Westerville, Ohio 43081.

Christine Schnitzer

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930).—While the recommends that it is not in favor aking this recom- of tile, refractory he date of issue. E.P.R.

6. 76 [6]. 390-94 any named The ill finance anyone use: (2) lot upon a street improved least 10% of the general contractor

A charge of 6% of 8% payable in nanced the build- on the original E.J.V.

[7]. 465 (1930).— suggests a method in are used. The E.J.V.

6. 76 [7]. 434-37 icts Institute or- unctional properties architects, engi- and cordial rela- the better under- ture and the engi- E.J.V.

The Medical Re- her investigations

of pulmonary silicosis and of other pulmonary conditions associated with the inhalation of dusts arising from industrial processes. E.P.R.

Some aspects of silicosis in industry. G. QUIN LENNANE. *Jour. State Med.*, 37, 602-606 (1929); *U. S. Pub. Health Eng. Abs.*, 10, IHS, 1 (1930).—Inhalation of silica dust causes the formation of fibrous tissue in the lung substance, gradually extending and encroaching on the aerating function of the lung tissue. Crystalline sandstone, quartz, quartzite, and flint produces a crystalline dust which is much more harmful than dust containing amorphous silica. The onset of the disease is very gradual and at first difficult to recognize. The common complication is pulmonary tuberculosis, which is usually rapidly fatal. The use of water, steam, oil, and mechanical equipment for minimizing dust in factories, quarries, and mines is discussed. (C.A.)

Asbestosis and silicosis. M. J. STEWART. *Chem. and Ind.*, 49, 34 (1930).—Silicosis was formerly believed to be the result of mechanical irritation by fine particles of silica; it has now been traced to the action of colloidal silica. S. believes that both silicosis and asbestosis are due to chemical effects. H.H.S.

Use of aluminum vs. ceramics. ANON. *Ceram. Ind.*, 14 [4], 423 (1930).—Aluminum shingles, roofing, and corrugated sheets which are standard products of growing importance have been joined in this field by ornamental castings for crestings, spandrels, cornices, finials, and other metal accessories. Several recently constructed office buildings carry from 50 to 100 T. of aluminum mainly in the form of cast spandrels or ornamental exterior wall plates and sills. F.P.H.

Effect of abnormal air conditions on mine workers. R. R. SAYERS. *Bur. Mines. Information Circ.*, No. 6245, 22 pp. (1930).—The report gives a summary of recent investigations on silicosis in Australia, England, France, Germany, Russia, South Africa, and the U.S. Also a summary of recent investigations on abnormal air conditions (abnormal temperatures and humidities) in England, France, South Africa, and the U.S., and some toxic gases found in mines. R.A.H.

Mechanical and human elements in smoke abatement. GEORGE C. FISHER. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Eng.*, 52 [1], 59-65 (1930).—A brief history is given of smoke abatement in Nashville, with the local conditions, technical details, and general policies followed. The human elements that entered into the problem of enforcement and the educational effort to put smoke abatement into effect are discussed. E.P.R.

Role of chemistry in ceramic industry. L. P. COLLIN. *Chem. and Ind.*, 49, 58 (1930); for abstract see *Ceram. Abs.*, 9 [4], 316 (1930). H.H.S.

Bonus methods of wage payment as related to production. H. R. STRAIGHT. *Bull. Amer. Ceram. Soc.*, 9 [4], 95-99 (1930); for abstract see *Ceram. Abs.*, 9 [3], 236 (1930).

Wage incentives in manufacturing. ANON. *Iron Age*, 125 [11], 786 (1930).—"Management factors and responsibilities preliminary to and coincident with installation and operations of wage incentives" by D. B. Kift was presented before the Chicago meeting of the Amer. Soc. of Mech. Eng. Kift states that the wage incentive must be large enough to bring forth the desired results from the employees. Most incentive plans need a penalty clause to correct conditions not reached by regular methods. The payroll investment should give greater returns by the wage incentive method. E.C.C.

Cost of modern glass factory. W. F. SCHAPHORST. *Glass Ind.*, 11 [4], 92 (1930).—A graphic method of determining approximately the cost of a new factory building, based on varying dimensions as to height, length, and width, is presented. Certain basic assumptions made in constructing the chart are enumerated, and features allowed in the construction costs are discussed. E.J.V.

Managers should promote safety. ANON. *Abrasive Ind.*, 11 [4], 33 (1930).—A safety organization without an enthusiastic manager back of it is a failure. E.P.R.

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February 18, 1994

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Bulletin of the American Ceramic Society

*A Monthly Publication Devoted to Proceedings of
the Society, Discussions of Plant Problems,
Discussions of Technical, Scientific,
and Art Questions and Promotion
of Coöperative Research*

VOLUME 9, 1930

Edited by the Secretary of the Society, ROSS C. PURDY

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and we sincerely hope that you will join with us in making the proposed RAW MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT DIVISION a successful one. We solicit your coöperation and support.

(Signed)

L. E. Riddle, Jr., Edgar Brothers Company
V. V. Kelsey, Consolidated Feldspar Corp.
H. F. Kleinfeldt, Abbé Engineering Company
F. G. Lord, Pennsylvania Pulverizing Co.

LOCAL SECTION NEWS

Pittsburgh Section

The Pittsburgh Section held a meeting, Tuesday evening, November 11.

Officers for 1931 were elected at this meeting in view of the fact that the final meeting of the year, on December 18, will be held in conjunction with the Pittsburgh Section of the American Chemical Society. Following are names of the officers elected for 1931:

Chairman, R. F. Ferguson, Mellon Institute
Vice-Chairman, H. M. Kraner, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
Secretary, Herman Wilcox, Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.
Treasurer, J. H. Waggoner, Mellon Institute
Councilor, E. W. Tillotson, Mellon Institute

Following the election, R. M. King, Ceramic Engineering Dept., Ohio State Univ., addressed the Section on the subject, "A Ceramic Tour of Europe." Professor King ably discussed both artistic and commercial phases of European ceramics, the former being illustrated with lantern slides.

The following members and guests attended: Frank L. Jones, Earl C. Petrie, Geo. R. Daniel, Ray E. Birch, R. F. Ferguson, P. A. Smith, B. C. Ruprecht, S. S. Cole, W. E. Williams, Jack H. Waggoner, R. A. Snyder, H. C. Harrison, F. C. Henderson, C. W. Gerster, P. D. Helser, F. W. Preston, Fred Sauereisen, J. R. Crandall, C. G. Snyder, Edward E. Marbaker, Harold E. White, Robert R. Robinson, and Robert C. Boyd.

St. Louis Section

The opening meeting of the St. Louis Section of the AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY was held Nov. 12, 1930. Dr. Irma Rhode, Petrographer of the Research Department of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co. discussed the method of optical determination of materials in raw and fired clay. Microscopic slides were projected on the screen. Additional slides were shown of such materials as feldspar, quartz, mica, and gypsum.

SECRETARY'S LETTERS

Membership in this Society

We are sending you a sample copy of the *Journal*. This *Journal* reflects the activities of the members of the SOCIETY, but does not constitute the entire activity.

The principal activities of the SOCIETY are in the committees and in the Divisions, through which means ceramic education and research are promoted and activated.

The *Journal* is only one of the tools used by the members for carrying on the work in which they are engaged. It does not, however, reflect the results obtained.

You will find each monthly issue in three parts. This makes really three books under one cover, the *Journal*, containing reports of original researches, the *Abstracts*, and the *Bulletin*. Each of these has its own pagination, and in the December number each has its own index, so that the members may tear them apart and bind them into three books, each self-contained.

We have had many persons tell us that the *Abstracts* alone are worth far more than the membership subscription price. They cover the world's literature of interest to ceramists so far as is revealed to us from readings of abstracts obtained in magazines, transactions, and other places, from all countries abroad, and from all sources at home.

Memberships in the SOCIETY are of two sorts, personal and corporation. The corporation dues have not been changed. The personal memberships will be advanced to \$12.50. Anyone joining the SOCIETY now will be received as of 1931 on payment of \$12.50 dues for personal, and \$25.00 for corporation and will receive the current numbers of the *Journal*.

We certainly hope that you will be interested.

Ross C. Purdy,
General Secretary

Richards Brick Company
Edwardsville, Ill.,
Nov. 7, 1930

Mr. Ross C. Purdy, Secy.,
American Ceramic Society,
2525 N. High St.,
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Sir:

I was very pleased to see your article, "National Structural Clayware Manufacturers' Association" in the October issue of the *Journal*. I heartily agree with you that there are many advantages in having but one association to include all the structural clay product manufacturers.

I note that you would include terra cotta in this group. My personal views are that the interests of terra cotta are somewhat different from the interests of face brick, common brick, structural tile, paving brick, etc. The manufacturing of terra cotta is a highly specialized branch of the clay products industry and while from a sales standpoint, it might be considered as a competitor of the other products mentioned, nevertheless from a manufacturing standpoint it is not so strong a competitor. It would not be very easy for the average terra cotta plant to go into the production of face brick, while we all know it is a very simple matter for the average common brick plant to go into the production of building tile, face brick, or other products.

It seems to me that there are other reasons besides those brought out in your editorial that should urge all manufacturers of clay products to join in one association. It is commonly known that both face and common brick are being produced today in plants originally designed for the manufacture of paving brick and that as a result, both the face brick and common brick market are overproduced and demoralized as to price. If the combined efforts of all brick manufacturers were put back of a campaign to increase the use of paving brick, it seems to me this would be the greatest possible help not only to the paving brick plants but also to the face and common brick plants.