

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

February 16, 1932.

To the Members of the Lead Industries Association:

Believing that you might like to have a draft of the Secretary's and Treasurer's report for 1931 prior to submission at the Annual Meeting on February 26, 1932, copies of those statements are attached for your information and guidance.

Respectfully yours,

J. E. Worman
Secretary.



Report of the Secretary

The following is a brief resume of the activities of the Lead Industries Association during 1931:

(1) Statistics - The success attending publication of statistics relating to scrap lead derived from old storage batteries encouraged expansion of the service to include secondary lead production and stocks from all sources. Members now have monthly information about the secondary lead situation which has not been available heretofore.

We also began distributing statistics covering metallic lead products such as pipe and sheet, further rounding the statistical picture of our industries.

(2) Government Contacts - In continuation of our efforts on behalf of LeMber's using the drawback we attempted to procure a modification of a ruling by the Customs Bureau which curtailed the length of time the drawback might be used, the Bureau contending that the drawback period should run from the time ore, concentrates, or crude bullion is received at a bonded smelter, we contending it to run from the time the merchantable pig lead is withdrawn from bond. Although we believe that the ruling of the Bureau might be upset by Court action we felt it would be wisest to forego the expense of litigation, making the necessary industrial adjustments in conformity with the Bureau's regulation.

We succeeded in procuring an addition to the specifications of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department permitting the use of lead-covered skylights in Government work. Incidentally, it is also noteworthy that hard lead is now a permissible Government material for all architectural sheet metal.

The constant revision of plumbing codes in the United States makes it necessary for us to keep in touch with the situation in those cities where revision may affect our interests. Washington, D. C. has been revising its code for the past year and because of some trouble locally with lead pipe, which we investigated thoroughly, the continued use of our metal was questioned. I am pleased to report that as a result of our efforts the new Washington code will specify lead service pipe in the Lead Industries Association standard throughout.

(3) Standardization - Our experience in Washington, D. C. indicated that the pipe sizes used by the trade had not been established with an eye to uniformity and sometimes led to an incorrect selection of pipe. Thus the more important grades (A, AA, AAA) of pipe were not designed to withstand the same pressures regardless of diameter in their respective grades. For example, a 1/2 in. AA pipe could hold a much greater

pressure than 7.1 in. AA pipe. Moreover, there were slight differences in weight of the same grades of pipe among manufacturers. The opportunity appeared excellent to standardize all pipe sizes in the United States. Thus, with the cooperation of the lead pipe fabricators a new set of standards was prepared based upon laboratory research into the creep strength of lead, research which showed that the constants generally used to design lead pipe and probably other products were incorrect. The new standard was adopted on January 28, 1932.

(4) Educational Activities - The book, "Useful Information About Lead" appeared last summer and has had an extremely gratifying reception among architects, plumbers, engineers and others nationally and internationally. Unsolicited comment from some recipients of the books shows a real need for helpful data about our products.

Our bulletin "Lead" has gradually grown in circulation and in influence, we believe. We have tried to confine its contents to articles of timely significance and practical value to readers. It has helped to sell lead.

In view of the limited funds at our disposal to spend on educational work we have, in part, used the technical press to spread information about lead. Articles representing considerable study and of practical value to users of lead products have been published. For example, a paper of ours in the *SHIELD METAL WORKER* described the proper methods for shielding X-ray apparatus in hospitals, another described lead spandrels, another in "Domestic Engineering" discussed waterproofing with lead. Considering the great amount of publicity given to competitive non-ferrous metals our efforts seem small but even so I believe they are helping in establishing much good will for lead. We have contributed chapters to text books treating the subject of the lead industries, among other things, and are almost constantly at work on some educational literature. Moreover, our publications have aroused a stream of inquiries for assistance on lead problems that require considerable time to answer. The diversity of interest is illustrated by the variety of subjects covered in these inquiries, such as vibration insulation, roofing and flashing, ornamental design, waterproofing, painting of bridges, houses and water tanks, lead burning, resistance to certain corrosive chemicals, properties of lead and its alloys, and other subjects too numerous to mention. We are also frequently asked to refer our correspondents to manufacturers of various lead products.

To spread information about the advantages of lead pipe for water services in comparison with competitive materials, we published a mimeographed summary for distribution to consumers. Extra copies have been furnished many members for their own purposes. The total circulation will be about 13,500.

We expect to publish a general booklet on lead pipe, to be profusely illustrated and which will circulate among water works engineers, chemical engineers, plumbers and others,

with a view to acquainting them with the merits of the product. This publication is also intended to help introduce the new lead pipe standards.

Subsequently we propose to publish an informative booklet on sheet lead.

(5) Technical Research - During 1931 the Bureau of Standards reported upon the results obtained from inspection of the first series of pipe specimens buried on behalf of the American Gas Association in a competitive test of pipe coatings. Our entry in this test, it may be recalled, was red lead baked upon the pipe as a priming coat and then covered with other material. The Bureau's examination of competitive specimens of coated pipe that had been buried about eight months shows that red lead gave an excellent account of itself, but it is too early to state definitely what conclusions will finally be reached after several more years of test.

Through the kindness of one member we were able to supply some lead foil to be used experimentally by the Texas Company and the Gulf Oil Company for wrapping pipe lines subject to soil corrosion. The result of this experimental work will also have to wait the outcome of field experience for a year or more.

We have interested the General Electric Company in undertaking some experimental work upon the properties of lead-asbestos anti-vibration pads.

(6) Medical Research - We have continued to support the research of Dr. Aub and Associates at Harvard College on lead poisoning - a matter of deep interest to us and to better understanding of which Dr. Aub has already contributed much enlightenment. Our appropriation will carry the work to about Fall of 1932.

(7) Miscellaneous - In an endeavor to correct misinformation considerable time was spent investigating several outbursts of anti-lead publicity relating to poisoning of infants and others. Our welfare work has brought us in contact with the U. S. Public Health Service, N.Y. State Department of Labor. It should ultimately help to dispel much of the unwarranted prejudice against some lead products.

The manufacturers of lead pigments in the Lead Industries Association, as a protection to the public, have expressed themselves as opposed to the shipment of lead products in paper bags.

In conclusion, may I express my deep appreciation for the unfailingly courteous and helpful cooperation we have received from the members in the furtherance of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. Warren
Secretary.

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Report of the Treasurer

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND
DISBURSEMENTS, FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER
31, 1930 and 1931.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1931	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930.
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	\$16,533.63	\$12,303.02
<u>RECEIPTS:</u>		
FROM MEMBERS:		
Assessments for calendar year 1930	650.50	638.60
Assessments for calendar year 1931	36,876.75	37,447.12
Subscriptions to Medical Research Fund . .	3,832.00	1,733.00
Interest on bank balances	128.46	258.66
Book sales	106.86	
Total Receipts	\$41,594.57	\$40,027.28
Total	\$58,128.20	\$52,330.30
<u>DISBURSEMENTS:</u>		
Expenses:		
Salaries	20,438.00	\$21,313.33
Rent, light, and water	2,450.31	2,437.53
Printing	13,549.39	4,527.81
Traveling expenses	1,319.48	1,200.66
Telephone and telegraph	479.07	613.61
Books and subscriptions	228.06	236.36
Technical research	403.05	825.00
Office Expense Miscellaneous	1,513.53	1,054.56
Total	\$40,380.90	\$32,110.77
Other:		
Harvard College, for medical research . .	\$5,000.00	\$3,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	107.75	185.90
Refunds:		
Membership dues	7.00	
Subscriptions to Medical Research Fund . .	457.00	
Total	\$5,464.75	\$3,685.90
Total Disbursements	\$45,845.65	\$35,796.67
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR:		
On deposit (The Chase National Bank of the City of New York)	\$11,960.55	\$16,508.63
On hand	25.00	25.00
TOTAL	\$11,976.65	\$16,533.63