

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

88 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SUBJECT TO REVISION

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

New York, N.Y.

June 22, 1959

A meeting of the Industry Development Committee of the Lead Industries Association was held in the offices of the Association on Monday, June 22, 1959.

PRESENT

J. J. Lennon
S. D. Strause
S. W. Sweet

R. H. Cutting
A. R. Mers
A. O. Wolff

Frank Hurlless

W. T. Istall
Dan Herts

REPRESENTED

American Metal Climax, Inc.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
The Broken Hill Associated Smelters
Pty. Ltd. (C. Tennant, Sons & Co.)
The Bunker Hill Co.
Cerro de Pasco Corp.
The Consolidated Mining and Smelting
Co. of Canada Limited
International Smelting & Refining Co.
(Anaconda Sales Co., Agents)
St. Joseph Lead Co.
United States Smelting Refining &
Mining Co.

OTHER MEMBERS

J. S. Smart, Jr.

American Smelting & Refining Co.

Robert L. Ziegfeld, Secretary-Treasurer
Schrade P. Radtke, Director of Research
David M. Bortina, Assistant to Secretary
Samuel E. Eck, Research Engineer

GUESTS

Harold Cooper
Frank Kiernan
Thomas J. Moorabainor
Elbert F. Utter

William Ginsberg & Associates, Engineers
John F. Abernethy Co.
Terminal Engineer, New York Central
Engineering Assistant, Terminal
Manager's Office, New York Central

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 P.M.

The minutes of the previous meeting of April 22, 1959, were approved.



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LEAD ANTIVIBRATION PADS

The secretary introduced the guests to the committee and called on Mr. Cooper to discuss the use of lead-asbestos antivibration pads for newspaper printing presses and other machinery.

Mr. Cooper reported that his firm had used the lead asbestos antivibration pads under newspaper presses for a number of years and found them highly satisfactory. He pointed out, however, that this use was predicated on experience and by using empirical methods as no engineering data were available. He believed there were many other printing press applications in which these pads could be used, particularly the flat bed type of press on which lead pads have been used to a minor extent, but his firm was in no position to experiment as to the effectiveness of the lead pads at various loadings and vibration frequencies. He also stated that competing materials in the antivibration field had all sorts of engineering data available for the designers and that it was his opinion that the lack of similar data for lead was a major handicap in expanding this particular market for lead. At this point, the secretary displayed a number of booklets and pamphlets distributed to engineers by producers of competitive materials, all containing engineering data.

In answer to a question, Mr. Cooper stated that the initial cost of lead antivibration pads, with the exception of spring mounts, at present are higher than competing materials. He pointed out, however, that most of the competing materials were organic in nature and therefore subject to deterioration, and that the cost of replacement of these materials was high.

Messrs. Mearnsheimer and Utter, New York Central Railroad, reported that the lead-asbestos pads are doing an excellent job in isolating vibration on all buildings in which these pads have been installed. They recently unearthed some lead pads installed under a building in 1913 at 270 Park Avenue, present site of the Union Carbide building, and found them to be still in excellent condition.

They also referred to some work done for the New York Central Railroad by Columbia University in 1913 that revealed that lead and asbestos are each good vibration attenuating materials but that in combination were better than either of them alone. They did not however develop any engineering data in this test project. The test was instituted because vibration was affecting buildings not equipped with lead pads along the right of way.

They also pointed out that one of the major advantages of lead, unlike competing antivibration devices, is its excellent corrosion resistance. In addition to this fact, they stated that they, as well as other engineers, need to have more engineering data, particularly the load limits and deflection limits of the lead-asbestos antivibration pads.

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The secretary thereupon thanked the guests for their informative remarks. He then stated that since his memorandum sent to members of the Industry Development Committee on June 12, 1959, an additional request for engineering data on these pads had been received from Metcalf & Eddy, one of the leading engineering consultant firms in the country.

Also, since our previous discussion with the Carrier Corp., as reported in the same memorandum, two of their engineers visited with the Association's staff to discuss the vibration problems inherent in commercial air conditioning equipment. They offered their cooperation in providing us with any data relative to their equipment that may be useful to us in our research efforts.

Dr. Radtke stated that invitations to bid on this research project were sent to four research organizations. The statement of the problem included with the Invitation to Bid was as follows:

"It is desired to develop engineering data which will permit the machine designer and civil engineer to make greater use of lead-asbestos pads in building and machinery foundations. We desire to develop information on vibration attenuation as a function of unit loading, determining the efficiency of vibration attenuation over a wide range of frequencies, from those encountered in railway rolling stock, printing presses, fans, blowers, compressors, motors, etc., over the entire range of frequencies normally generated by industrial equipment of all types. We wish to know the efficiency of vibration attenuation over the above range of frequencies as a function of unit loading from approximately 50 psi to a loading exceeding by 25% of the maximum bearing strength of the highest strength concrete materials available. We also wish to test the vibration pads to destruction to establish maximum permissible bearing loads.

"In addition, we wish to consider vibration pads containing other core materials other than asbestos, such as cork, rubber laminates and composites of such materials."

Proposals were received from each of the four research organizations invited to bid and it was the opinion of the Research Director, concurred in by the Technical Steering Committee, that the proposal submitted by Lessells and Associates, Inc., seemed to provide the soundest approach to the problem. In addition, they have conducted a number of other studies in vibration attenuation that would appear to make them eminently qualified to undertake this study.

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After some discussion, the motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried to accept the recommendation of the Technical Steering Committee for a research project to develop engineering data on lead-asbestos and other lead combinations as antivibration pads to be conducted by Lessells and Associates, Inc., at a cost of approximately \$38,000, with the proviso that an attempt be made to negotiate with the contractor at the expiration of our contract for the repurchase of equipment needed specifically for our project.

ASSOCIATION ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

The secretary referred to his recommendations for simplifying the Association's accounting procedures, sent to members of the Industry Development Committee on June 5, 1959, and requested their approval of the proposal.

It was agreed that the recommendations offered by the secretary would provide the necessary financial information, and as suggested by the secretary, they would prefer to see advertising space expenditures broken down in the same manner as cost of publications. With this minor change, the committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the secretary's recommendations as to the Association's accounting procedures be adopted.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN THE CHEMICAL AND
ATOMIC INDUSTRIES

The secretary presented a memorandum received from Alfred P. Knapp, Knapp Mills, Inc., on his thoughts with respect to the Association's activities in the chemical and atomic industries. (Sent to members of the committee on June 17, 1959).

It was the committee's recommendation that the secretary attempt to work out a specific market development program in these fields in further discussions with Mr. Knapp.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Dr. Radtke requested the cooperation of all sales personnel in submitting suggestions on the need for research in specific areas. He requested that any such suggestions be sent him for screening.

PIG LEAD SALES REPORT DURING STRIKES

The secretary reported that there was some question as to who should report pig lead sales to the Association in the event of strikes, that is, should the struck company report

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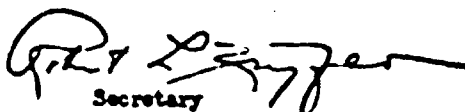
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the sale to the Association. The secretary pointed out that on our individual products reports, reporting companies do not report sales to other reporting companies.

It was generally agreed that insofar as reporting pig lead sales are concerned, the simplest method of reporting would be for the delivering company to report such sales to the Association, and that the struck company not report such sales. The secretary was instructed to notify all companies reporting pig lead sales accordingly.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:25 P.M.


Secretary