

Thoughts

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.

Dedicated to Matters of Interest to Our Representatives

VOL. I.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 10, 1900.

NO. 20.

Paint and its Solid Constituents—The Pigments.

BY JOHN COLLET.

(continued from last week)

BARTER.

It is then ground, preferably under water, dried and sold under the name of lithophone or zinc-sulphide-white.

This pigment is an excellent substitute for white lead, its color is good, its body nearly equal to that of white lead, and therefore much better than zinc oxide or combination lead-oxide.

It possesses the great advantage of not being decolorized by sulphurous gases or pigments containing sulphur, and of not being poisonous. It mixes well with all vehicles and is very permanent in regard to the influences of the atmosphere and others.

It has, however, one drawback and that is that it cannot be used with such colors or pigments that contain lead in one or another form. Thus a white paint made from white lead and lithophone, or a tinted paint made on a lithophone base and tinted with chrome green or yellow, will be very soon decolorized owing to the action of the sulphur in the zinc-sulphide on the lead in the white lead or in these tinting colors, forming thus the black sulphide of lead, the paint in question will become brown or dirty gray.

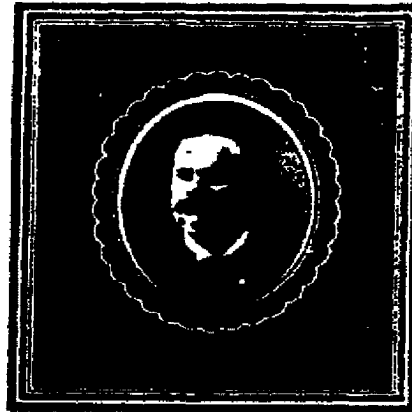
WHITING OR PARIS WHITE

The next important inert pigment used by the paint manufacturer and painter is double-Whiting or Paris White, names and designations given to powdered, levigated and purified chalk. The Latin name for chalk, *Creta*; German, *Kreide*, is derived from the island of Crete from which the Romans obtained their supply. But chalk was used as a pigment, as we know, not alone by the Romans, but also by the Greeks, and by the ancient Egyptians, and furthermore by the Chinese, even long before these former nations were in historic existence.

(continued from last week)

MR. C. F. MCCAULEY.

Mr. McCauley has been with us as a representative since 1891. His home is in Fredericksburg, Va., about the centre of his territory. He is a methodical and hard worker, and a man whose many friends in the trade place absolute reliance upon his judgment and advice. His "weave well" and is a steady builder of business. His field is a large one, as he goes as far south as Georgia and reaches north to towns in the southern part of New York State.



Mr. McCauley is a Southern man and understands his customers "like a book," and is successful in a field that could not be cultivated satisfactorily by a representative who was not specially fitted for the work. He has been identified with the paint and kindred line of business in the capacity of a representative for a large portion of his lifetime, or at least since he has been able to "shoot for himself." He joined the "Acme family" immediately after leaving the employ of a prominent varnish manufacturing house. His combined with energetic and convincing methods, the faculty for making "a good impression" from the start, and we are in position to know that this impression "stands," as the first criticism from the trade regarding him has yet to be received.

The immense chalk deposits of such great depth which are formed in the Thames and Paris basins, in some of the Danish islands and on the islands of Rugen, Usedom and Wollin on the mainland of Germany, have by their preponderance given their name to a whole aggregation or group of rocks. This group constitutes the chalk or cretaceous system of geologists, a group or classification which stands between the Jura and the tertiary formation; that is, it was formed after the volcanic forces of our globe were comparatively at rest, and the vegetable and especially the animal life in the immense and enormous bulk of

the covering then the earth, gave rise to the length of time say millions of years, sediments and precipitation, which after laying on the bottom of these great basins of prehistoric seas came to light on the surface at the beginning of the so-called tertiary period of our modern earth. I may say here that these precipitations and sediments are still going on in our fresh and salt water seas, and therefore the formation of this group of rock or earth may be considered continued. But as a matter of fact, the whole bulk of these cretaceous aggregations are not pure chalk, or in other words are not adapted to furnish the Whiting or Paris White of commerce, but they include besides pure chalk, deposits of clay and common lime stone, the latter although having the same chemical composition as chalk, is however not so to be used for the manufacturing of the so-called painters' pigment. Besides the aggregate of chalk and limestone, however, they belong to the same group of geologically, are very different from each other, and may easily be recognized by an expert familiar with their nature and their formations.

The only and chief way to discriminate one from the other is by means of a simple investigation. The limestone formed by the precipitation of minerals in solution by the water.

to be continued.

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