

PRENTISS WABERS PRODUCTS CO.

STOVES - RANGES
CAMP STOVES - PICNIC ICE BOXES

PREWAY

HEATERS
OIL FIRED FLOOR FURNACES

WISCONSIN RAPIDS
WISCONSIN

October 19, 1950

The Kettering Laboratory
College of Medicine - Eden Avenue
Cincinnati 19, Ohio

Attention: Mr. K. V. Kitzmiller, M. D.

Dear Mr. Kitzmiller:

We have been somewhat slow in answering your inquiry of September 20 mainly because our testing program has been delayed and there has been no need for adding Ethyl compound to gasoline for the last several months. This program may start up again in the near future depending upon whether or not we receive a new contract to continue the research work that we have been doing for the Government on the 75 man cookset.

It is true that we have been mixing Ethyl with gasoline for quite some months gone by and have thus far received all of our instructions from the Ethyl Corporation through several of that company's people. The whole program has been more or less controlled by their Mr. George Calingaert who initially laid out the details of the mixing outfit as well as all the precautionary measures that should be taken. If there are any additional safety precautions that are necessary, we will be more than glad to follow any methods that we have not learned to date.

The system we have been using is a gas mask, rubber gloves and white clothing for the protection of the person doing the mixing. All mixing is done outside and the mixing tank is below the surface of the ground. In operation, gasoline is started to circulate in the large storage tank. The operator submerges one can of Ethyl anti-knock compound under the surface of the fuel that is flowing through a large funnel in the circulating system. He unscrews the cap from the can and gradually permits the liquid to expell slowly into the gasoline that is flowing through this funnel and into the underground tank. As soon as all the anti-knock compound has been removed from the can, the empty can is destroyed by fire. All clothing is inspected for any spills. If such has been found, it is washed in kerosene and then sent to a dry cleaning establishment to be cleaned for the next operation. In testing the fire unit, the ordinary precautions used are probably even better than would be found in actual army use because the operators in this instance know the danger in the use of leaded gasoline.

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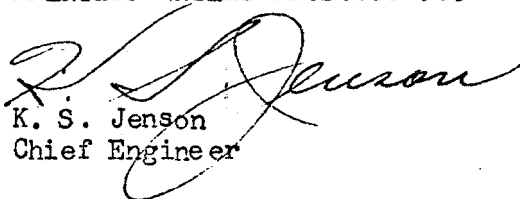
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I may have left out some of the minor details in the description, however, this is merely a broad description of the system that we have been instructed to use. If you find it possible to make any suggestions, we will be very glad to receive them.

Yours very truly,

PRENTISS WABERS PRODUCTS CO.


K. S. Jenson
Chief Engineer

KSJ:zlh