



Release and Photos sent to Mr. G. O. Stephenson

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Release sent to Messrs: F. B. Stieg

J. Mac Guffie K142N HAS MOVED

W. A. Kampfer

NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1964 - K142N has departed from Sayville,

Long Island, New York to establish domicile at Hightstown, New Jersey.

K142N is neither a ham radio station nor a coded counterspy. It is simply one of the thousands of paint test panels transferred from National Lead Company's Sayville Paint Exposure Test Station to newly established exposure testing facilities at Hightstown.

National Lead Company first established the Sayville Test Station in 1917. In the following four decades it became the country's largest and oldest facility for evaluating the weathering properties of paint. Hundreds of thousands of paints have been tested and a backlog of results, methods and plain know-how has been acquired which is indispensable to paint manufacturers and users of today. This information has accompanied K142N to the new site at Hightstown.

The new paint exposure test station is the third unit of National Lead's new Hightstown Laboratories. The first unit, which opened in 1962 is devoted to research in paints, pigments, non-ferrous metal and chemicals and the second unit which opened in June of last year is the Technical Service Laboratories of Titanium Pigment Corporation. The accessibility of paint exposure test station will facilitate the research and technical service work of these laboratories.

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The site of the new exposure test station provides the basic fundamental conditions for paint testing - an atmosphere with seasonal variations and largely free of contaminants. As to the physical set-up the area contains some of 100 feet long weathered concrete slabs with

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south, and special sections of 45°-angled fences facing south - which often give accelerated results. These occupy about 10 acres and provide about three running miles of fence space. The paint panels are mounted on the vertical fences, in two different ways, in movable frames and as nailed sections. The advantage of the movable frames is that they can be taken from area to area of the station to compare results more easily. The nailed sections are built up with building paper under the siding to simulate actual frame house construction.

Paints are evaluated on the varieties of lumber used in general construction in the United States: red cedar, a common material for clapboard siding and shingles; white pine; red wood, particularly indigenous to the West Coast; and yellow pine, a favorite building material in the South. Some tests are also made on Douglas fir panels. The paints are exposed on clapboards and also on wood surfaces such as on shingles and shutters to simulate the various usages of exterior paints.

Metal protective paints are also evaluated using steel panels and actual structural steel shapes. Attention is paid to the particular problem of riveted steel and welded sections. Facilities are also available for other kinds of atmospheric testing.

All test panels are prepared in a new on-site shop building which contains approximately 5,500 square feet of work area. The weather station is located on the roof of the shop building. Complete weather data is maintained, recording such factors as rainfall, hours and intensity of sunshine, wind velocity and direction, temperature and barometric pressure. This information is compiled in accordance with standard U.S. Weather Bureau procedure and may be compared with any other location where a regular U.S. Weather Bureau Station is maintained.