



HAMMOND LEAD PRODUCTS, INC.

Red Lead · Litharge · Silicates



40 EAST MAIN STREET
CARNEGIE, PENN.
PHONE WALNUT 2-3131

November 9, 1962

Mr. Don G. Fowler
Lead Industries Association, Inc.
292 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Don:

The date of Wednesday, December 5 for the next meeting on the lead release study is quite agreeable with me. I will arrange to be present. I would feel, too, that we would be well advised to invite Ernie Hommel and George Spencer-Strong or a representative from each company to attend our meeting since they are interested in the matter and have made a significant contribution.

In my letter to you of October 22 commenting on the recent report from Kettering Laboratory, I made mention on page 2 of three items of information which would be desirable to more or less round up and complete the story. This information is now available as follows:

1. Harry Thiemecke, of Homer Laughlin China Company, reported on the PbO content of three of the glazes which they submitted as follows:

Fiesta Red (Az) 56.0% PbO
Fiesta Green (Ba) 28.3% PbO
Clear glaze (Eb) 24.2% PbO

Harry said that he has made some moderate changes in the glaze formulation reducing alkali and B_2O_3 . He believes that these changes account for the lower lead release figures in this recent report.

2. Mr. E. M. Hommel, of the O. Hommel Company, reported on the PbO content of the Ceramastone glazes. The PbO content of the granite, yellow, cocoa, pink and black Ceramastone is approximately 31.0%. The PbO content of the tangerine and blue Ceramastone is a nominal 32.0%. The recommended firing temperature of these glazes is 1840°F.

Mr. Hommel said that the actual firing temperature of the Ceramastone ware is unknown. He pointed out that the glost kiln in which the ware was fired is very old, the temperature controls are entirely inadequate. It is known that there was a wide variation in temperature through the cross section of the kiln. He said that to the best of his knowledge there was no record attempted of firing temperature on the ware involved.

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Mr. Don G. Fowler
Lead Industries Association, Inc.

November 9, 1962

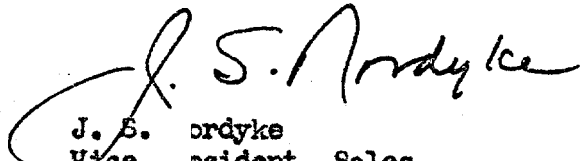
3. A letter of November 6 from the Pemco Corporation reports on two Ceramastone cups obtained by them locally. They made a lead release test using the hydrogen sulfide precipitation method on one cup as received. They then refired a cup at 1860°F and determined the lead release. At the same time they determined lead release on a cup glazed with one of their standard compositions for a satin finish. These figures are shown as follows:

Laurel cup (as received)		60-65 ppm Pb
Laurel cup (refired to 1860°F)	less than	5 ppm Pb
Sample C-67449	less than	5 ppm Pb

A photocopy of this letter is attached. It would be helpful to have similar information on a number of these cups as received and refired with solubility determined by the dithizone procedure because of its greater sensitivity and accuracy.

As I mentioned on the telephone I am sending copies of this letter to Dr. Kehoe and to Byron Merwin as a representative of the USPA so that the above information will be available to them before our meeting.

Very sincerely yours,
HAMMOND LEAD PRODUCTS, INC.


J. S. Ordyke
Vice President, Sales

JSN:pl

cc: Dr. Robert A. Kehoe ✓
Byron W. Merwin

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November 6, 1962

Mr. J. S. Nordyke
440 Sulgrave Road
Pittsburgh 11, Pennsylvania

Dear Jack:

The data you requested in your phone call of November 5 is shown following:

Laurel cup (as received)	60-65 ppm Pb
Laurel cup (refired to 1860°F)	< 5 ppm Pb*
Sample C-67449**	< 5 ppm Pb*

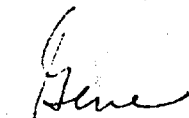
*A fine gray-white precipitate developed over several minutes time after H_2S solution was added; this was thought to be ZnS .

**Pemco composition tested in conjunction.

According to John Marquis. the data shown above is all that we have, since only two samples were received.

Best personal regards. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,



Edward E. Mueller
Assistant Director of Research

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