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The Cement Mill Edition of CONCRETE is edited exclusively for those interested in the manufacture of portland cement and related products.

Its pages are devoted to discussions of plant design, management, operation, production, efficiency, chemical research and control, quarry operation, progress and news of the industry.

The Cement Mill Edition also contains all the material published in the corresponding Regular Edition and so provides news of the uses and merchandising of the materials whose manufacture is discussed in the Mill Edition.

The Regular Section furnishes mill operating officials and mill executives valuable points of contact with the users of the materials they produce.

The subscription price is \$4.00 a year in the United States and its possessions, and Mexico. One Dollar additional for postage in all other countries. Current copies, 50 cents each.

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CONTENTS

Control of Burning Becomes a Science	222
Canada's Exshaw Plant Celebrates Five Years of Safety	224
Accident-Prevention Work Has a Definite Value—By John I. Porter	225
June No-Accident Campaign Hangs Up New Record	227
Cement Shipments and Production Well Ahead of Last Year	227
Pulverizing Efficiency of Ball Mills	228
Sorel Cement No Relation to Portland	229
Co-Operation of Management Needed in Safety Activities	229
Why They Installed Dust-Collecting Equipment	230
Chile Is Self-Sustaining in Production of Portland Cement	230
Editorial Discussion	231
Accidents May Occur Anywhere	
Cements Affected Differently by Excess Water	
Comparing Large and Small Rotary Kilns	
Special Cements of Portland Types Produced in 1938	232
Death Takes President Johnson, of Aetna Portland	232
Cement and Quarry Section Program at Coming Safety Congress	233
Production and Shipments of Masonry, Natural and Pozzolan Cements	233
Adam L. Beck, President of Great Lakes, Passes Away	234
Universal Atlas Opens New Muskegon Distributing Plant	234
Mill Equipment	235
Men and Mills	236



Advertisers Index Page 32

CONCRETE is indexed in INDUSTRIAL ARTS INDEX, which may be consulted in any Technical or Public Library

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Page 221

Why They Installed Dust-Collecting Equipment

FRED A. EBELING, sales manager for The W. W. Sly Manufacturing Co., a Cleveland equipment manufacturer, recently



F. A. EBELING

mailed an identical letter to a number of managers of well-known industrial concerns, including a broad representation of superintendents of cement manufacturing plants, asking them why they installed dust collectors.

While many good reasons were given, it is noteworthy that back of all of them, in general, was the desire of the management to provide healthful working conditions. This sentiment is expressed in the following excerpts from typical replies:

"Our installations have been made from the standpoint of improving safety and health conditions in our plants. Any information which I may give you will be more or less general, therefore without much data on the economic angle."

"The dust nuisance was the first consideration in making these dust-collecting installations, and we are very well satisfied with the result. It would be very

difficult to estimate the economic returns of the installations. These returns are intangible, although we do feel that they are there."

"Our decision to install dust collectors at our various plants was brought about more by the desire to clean up the plants and improve conditions in general, and I might say that wherever we have made installations we have accomplished all that we set out to do. All our plant superintendents are very well satisfied with the results attained. As you know, we are again installing a number of collectors this winter, which should be very good evidence that we thoroughly believe in them. General cleanliness around the plant and good will from the employees are, of course, an economic advantage; but it is hard to measure in dollars and

cents. Only in one case were we requested by the authorities to install a collector. All the other installations are being made on our own initiative."

Cement Industry Among Leaders

"We have recognized the value of dust control from the standpoint of house-keeping and better relations with the workers employed in these departments. We have found that, when the workers recognize the desire of the management to provide them with clean, healthy working areas, they immediately show a greater interest in their work, and in maintaining the premises clean and the equipment in working order."

Prominent among industries using dust control, Mr. Ebeling lists those producing asbestos, baking powder, buttons, carbon, castings, cement, clay, coal, cork, fertilizer, gypsum, lampblack, mica, ore, oxides, paint, snuff, soap powder, talcum powder, tobacco. All signs indicate a constantly growing interest in this important subject of lifting dust out of industry. The cement industry has made notable progress in this direction.

Dust-filter installation used to exhaust a belt conveyor in a modernized cement plant in Canada. Observe the piping system through which the dust is drawn off



Chile is Self-Sustaining in Production of Portland Cement

CHILEAN production of portland cement, a virtual monopoly of the Cia. Fabrica de Cemento "El Melon," Calera, amounted to 363,987 metric tons in 1938, an increase of 50,877 tons as compared with output in the preceding year. Imports dropped during the period from 1,828 tons in 1937 to 1,676 tons. The imports consist almost entirely of white cement, says a report to the U. S.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the office of the American Commercial attaché at Santiago, Chile.

Rapidity of the progress made by that country in its successful efforts to become self-sustaining in meeting its requirements for portland cement is indicated from statistics in the report. In 1929, Chile produced 145,234 metric tons of cement and imported 241,961 tons. In

1938, the domestic production amounted to 363,987 metric tons, while imports were close to the zero mark, at 1,676 tons. In each of these years Chile exported a negligible quantity of cement.

The growth of the Chilean cement industry has brought about a corresponding increase in the number of workers employed, 1,557 workers being employed in 1938 as against 1,398 in 1937 and 1,120 in the two preceding years. Increased production in 1939 is expected to accommodate the demand arising for cement in the reconstruction of homes and buildings destroyed by the earthquake early this year. There is little doubt that the local industry will be able to handle the situation.

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Individual chapters cover the following subjects: (1) Analyzing the market for concrete specialties; (2) concrete burial vaults; (3) concrete septic tanks; (4) concrete fence posts; (5) concrete sills and lintels; (6) concrete silo staves; (7) concrete roofing tile; and (8) concrete floor tile.

A limited number of copies of the booklet, just made available, can again be offered to readers of "Concrete" while the supply lasts, at the reduced price of 50 cents a copy, which is half the publisher's price of \$1.00.

Orders should be addressed to

Book Department of CONCRETE

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Chicago, Illinois

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Concrete Making

By FRANKLIN R. McMILLAN

Director of Research, Portland Cement Association

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Books Inside Back Cover

Calbar Paint & Varnish Co. 22
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Classified Liners 31
Commercial Shearing & Stamping Co. 21
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Consolidated Concrete Machinery Corp. 24
Conwell Co., E. L. 32

Douglas Fir Plywood Assn.

Foote Foundry Co., J. B. 22

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Harshaw Chemical Co. 32

Ideal Div. of Consolidated Concrete Machinery Corp. 24

Jaeger Machine Company 19

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Living-Stone Co. 31
L & M Mfg. Company 31
Lone Star Cement Corp. 11

Mall Tool Co. 19
Marquette Cement Mfg. Co. 23
Mepharm Corp., Geo. S. 23
Miles Mfg. Co. 2
Multiplex Concrete Mch. Co. 21

National Chemical & Mfg. Co. 21
National Industrial Advertisers' Association Back Cover
Neptune Mfg. Co. 22
New Holland Machine Co. 23
Noble, Thos. W. 21

Olsen, Eugene F. 13

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. 15
Portland Cement Assn. 19
Professional Service 32

Ryerson, Jos. T., & Son 23

Safety Vault Corp. 20
Sargent, Lester L. 31
Sasgen Derrick Co. 23
Smith Co., T. L. 16
Specialties 31
Stearns Mfg. Co. 13

Tamms Silica Co. 23

Union Steel Products Co. 23
Universal Div. of Consolidated Concrete Mch. Corp. 24

Williams, C. K., Co. 23
Wodack Electric Tool Corp. 22