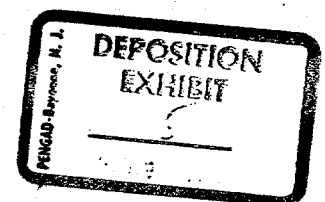


Auxiliary

REDACTED



N15828

REDACTED

AUXILIARIES DEPARTMENT

The Auxiliaries Department of The Sherwin-Williams Company was created as such about 1905 when the operations at the Linseed Oil Mill and at the Ozark Smelting & Mining Company at Coffeyville, Kansas were combined under one manager of which Mr. George A. Martin, later President and Chairman of the Board of the Company, was in charge.

In 1910 the White Lead Plant at Chicago was put in operation under the Auxiliaries Department. In 1917 production of Lithopone at Chicago was inaugurated, also, under this department. In 1916 Mr. Martin was made Vice President and General Manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company and Mr. H. J. Hain, who has been General Superintendent of Paint Manufacturing, was made Manager of the Auxiliaries Department. Mr. Hain continued as General Manager of the department until 1931 when he was made Vice President of the Sherwin-Williams Company and Managing Director of Auxiliaries Department. Mr. Hain continued in this position until his retirement in 1945. Shortly after Mr. Hain's retirement Mr. S. B. Coolidge, Jr., was elected Vice President and director of Auxiliaries

*R*EDACTED

ZINC AND LEAD PIGMENTS AND CHEMICALS

*R*EDACTED

For sometime the Company operated mines at the Magdalena range of New Mexico, producing both zinc sulphide and Zinc carbonate ores for use at Coffeyville and, also, mining lead carbonate for the production of Pig Lead. In 1945 the operation of these mines were closed down and the property was subsequently sold. At the present time all of our lead and zinc ores are purchased and the Company is not engaged in any mining operations.

REDACTED

In 1917 the production of Lithopone was inaugurated at the Chicago Plant. In the manufacture of Lithopone, a solution of Zinc Sulphate and Barium Sulphide are run together into a large striking tank wherein a chemical double decomposition takes place and an intimately mixed precipitation of Barium Sulphate and Barium Sulphide is deposited. After the precipitation is complete the slurry is then filter pressed, washed and the filter pressed cake is then calcined, ground, screened and packed. Operations continued at Chicago until the year of 1939 when it was discontinued. In the meantime, however, a Lithopone Plant had been built and put in operation at Coffeyville in 1931. The demand in 1938 for the pigment was such that the capacity at Coffeyville was doubled. At present the capacity of the Coffeyville Plant is 27,000 tons annually, of which 9500T is consumed by the institution and 5500T is sold to the trade, leaving an unused capacity of 12,000 tons per year.

✓ In 1910 a small plant was put in operation at Chicago for the production of Basic Carbonate of White Lead. This plant operated until 1947 when the production was discontinued. In conjunction with the production of White Lead the Company, also, produced Litharge and Red Lead.

REDACTED

SW-004674

- **REDACTED** -