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LEAD ACETATE.

STATISTICS.

Bulletin 157. The Reessler & Hasslachher Chemical Co. June 11, 1923

Complying with the request of June 9th from Mr. Milton Kutz, Manager of Sales, the following statistics are presented concerning the domestic production of Sugar of Lead, or Lead Acetate:

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1919</u>	<u>1914</u>
Number of establishments :	9 :	9 :	
Production - pounds :	2,815,600 :	5,131,133 :	
For sale - pounds :	744,000 :	4,183,621 :	7,290,936
value :	\$90,300 :	\$552,435 :	

Lead Acetate is on the market in two grades:

1. White, or pure Lead Acetate.
2. Brown, grey or yellow impure Lead Acetate.

White lead acetate is also known and sold as "Crystals" while the brown grade is called "Granular". Other qualities of both white and brown are sold as "Broken" or "Broken Cakes".

Lead Acetate is used in the manufacture of pigments and in the preparation of alum mordants; and the dyeing of cloth and some fibres; in medicine; in the preparation of insecticides; as a reagent in chemical laboratories. Basic lead acid is used to some extent for weighting silk.

It is produced generally by the action of Acetic Acid upon Litharge. For the crude Lead Acetate, pyroligneous acid (wood vinegar) is used. Lead Acetate may also be made directly from metallic lead or white lead.

The imports of Lead Acetate prior to the War were negligible compared with domestic production, reaching a maximum of 128,433 lbs. in 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

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