

LIQUID FUEL TESTING FOR
HEATING, LIGHTING AND COOKING APPLIANCES
AFFILIATED WITH
THE INSTITUTE OF COOKING AND HEATING APPLIANCE
MANUFACTURERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
240 NORTH ST. FRANCIS
WICHITA, KANSAS

October 1, 1941

Dr. Willard Machle
University of Cincinnati
School of Medicine
Kettering Laboratory of Applied Physiology
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. Machle:

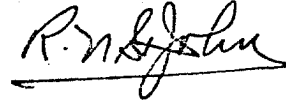
Your letter of September 20 addressed to The Coleman Lamp and Stove Company of this city to the attention of the writer was duly received.

The Coleman Lamp and Stove Company is one of the principal sponsors of United Laboratories and we are located in their Administration Building so when your above letter was received it was referred direct to the Coleman Company to the attention of Mr. Sheldon Coleman and you will no doubt hear from him or from Mr. B. W. Tullis, Development Engineer, in reply to your letter at an early date.

I understand that some very urgent work during the past week or ten days may have delayed their reply to your letter so I am writing this acknowledgment merely as a report of progress.

Very truly yours,

UNITED LABORATORIES



R.N.St.John/mb

100
September 20, 1941.

Mr. St. John
Coleman Stove and Lamp Company
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mr. St. John:

Our attention has recently been directed to the fact that your company is engaged in the development of a stove or burner designed for use with leaded gasoline. As medical consultants for the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, we are naturally interested in any investigations of this type and are writing you to get such information as you feel free to impart concerning the nature and mechanical details of the stove.

Since Mr. Coleman's last communications with Dr. Kehoe and Dr. Edgar concerning the use of leaded gasoline in stoves, the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army has developed a satisfactory filtering device for use with the Army field range. This device permits the use of gasoline that contains up to 3 c.c. of lead per gallon and is sufficiently complete in the removal of lead to avoid any stoppage of burners or deposits. Moreover, the degradation of lead in the generator tube and subsequent filtration is so complete after the stove is in operation that no hygienic hazard is created by its use.

Experimental work in which the potential hygienic hazard from the use of the stove was studied, has been carried out at the Army Medical School under the direction of Lieut. Colonel Gentzkow and here at the Kettering Laboratory. Information on the results of both of these sets of tests will be available to you or to the Navy, I am sure, upon request.

We would like to have one of the stoves when your development work is completed, and I presume it will be necessary for us to secure this through appropriate channels in the War Department or the Navy. I would appreciate, therefore, if you will advise us concerning the proper person, or persons, to get in touch with to obtain such a stove for study. Will you let us know at your earliest convenience.

KE 0009486

Mr. St. John - 2 - September 20, 1941

For your information, the Army field range that burns leaded gasoline is designated as M-1937. Details of construction and full operating instructions can, I believe, be obtained by you if you will address the Commanding Officer, Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Very truly yours,

WM:vr

Willard Machle, W. D.

KE 0009487