Du Pont products index

1957-58



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

THE DU PONT PRODUCTS INDEX

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DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

Du Pont products index 1957-58

advertising department

JAN 2 3 1957

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY (INC.) • WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

DUP210010208

JANUARY • 1957

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INTRODUCTION

THIS index contains information on chemicals and allied products manufactured and sold by E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY (INC.) and its subsidiaries.

The purpose of this index is to provide a convenient source of information on the properties, uses and other data for Du Pont products, where it was found practical to include such material.

Descriptions of products are limited to the bare essentials. For more detailed information, contact main or branch offices of the departments, divisions or subsidiaries which market the products. The addresses of these offices are given in the white section at the introduction for each department, division and subsidiary.

This INDEX contains five sections which are:

1. WHITE PAGES: *Here descriptions of products are classified under their respective department, division or subsidiary.* Addresses of offices and plants appear at the introduction for each department, division and subsidiary.

2. GREEN PAGES: *A major portion of Du Pont trademarks are listed in alphabetical order.* The page number after each refers to the page in the white section carrying the description of the product under the department or subsidiary by which it is marketed.

3. YELLOW PAGES: *The names of Du Pont products are listed in alphabetical order.* The page number after each product refers to the page in the white section carrying the description of the product under the department or subsidiary by which it is marketed.

4. PINK PAGES: *Use of a majority of Du Pont products are classified under 18 major industries.* The page number after each listing refers to the page in the Index carrying further information about the listing.

5. BLUE PAGES: *Geographical section which shows locations of offices, plants and certain stock points.*

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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DEPARTMENTAL SECTION

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ABBREVIATIONS

atm	atmosphere
bbl	barrel
°Bé	degrees Baumé
B.P.	boiling point
°C.	degrees Centigrade
cc	cubic centimeter
cm	centimeter
C.P.	Chemically Pure
cu. ft.	cubic foot
dia.	diameter
°F.	degrees Fahrenheit
fl. oz.	fluid ounce
F.P.	freezing point
ft.	foot
ft-lb.	foot-pound
g.	gram
gal.	gallon
g/l.	gram per liter
g/ml.	gram per milliliter
in.	inch
l.	liter
lb.	pound
max.	maximum
min.	minimum
ml.	milliliter
mm.	millimeter
M.P.	melting point
N.F.	National Formulary
No.	number
oz.	ounce
pt.	pint
qt.	quart
sec.	second
Sp.Gr. 1.5, 1.021, etc.	specific gravity at 20°C. referred to water at 4°C.
Sp.Gr. 1.625 (15/15°C.), etc.	specific gravity at 15°C. referred to water at 15°C.
sq. ft.	square foot
sq. in.	square inch
temp.	temperature
U.S.P.	United States Pharmacopoeia
wt.	weight
yd.	yard

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ELECTROCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICE: Du Pont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware — TELEPHONE OLympia 4-5121

DISTRICT AND SALES OFFICES:

Baltimore 2, Maryland	321 Fallsway	PLaza 2-2862
Boston 10, Massachusetts	140 Federal Street	HAncock 6-1714
Charlotte 1, North Carolina	427 West Fourth Street	FRanklin 5-5561
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others) ORchard 5-1010	
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	2412 Carew Tower	PArkway 1-5253
Cleveland 14, Ohio	1226 National City Bank Building	CHerry 1-6078
*Corpus Christi, Texas	1509 North Tancahua Street	TUlip 3-8464
*Dallas 10, Texas	Third and Borich Streets	HAmilton 1-7668
Detroit 35, Michigan	13000 West Seven Mile Road	UNiversity 4-1963
*Fort Worth 1, Texas	2802 South Main Street	WAlnut 7-8472
*Houston 7, Texas	2812 Center Street	CApital 7-4132
*Kansas City 20, Missouri	Guinotte and Michigan Avenues	VIctor 2-6240
Los Angeles, California	Post Office Box 70, El Monte, California	CUmberland 3-2761
*New Orleans 18, Louisiana	Maple and Leake Avenues	Walnut 2326
New York 1, New York	350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6440
*Odessa, Texas	125 South Grandview Avenue	7-7323
*Oklahoma City 1, Oklahoma	1700 West Grand Avenue	CEntral 2-1351
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-1420
San Francisco 4, California	111 Sutter Street	EXbrook 2-6230
*Tulsa 3, Oklahoma	26 North Guthrie Street	LUther 5-1251
*Wichita 4, Kansas	2041 North Mosley Avenue	AMherst 7-6293

Barada & Page, Inc.

PLANTS:

Dresden, New York
Memphis, Tennessee
Niagara Falls, New York
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Toledo, Ohio
Wyandotte, Michigan

EXPORT DIVISION: Du Pont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware

PRODUCTS

*INDICATES RESALE PRODUCTS

CERAMIC PRODUCTS

CERAMIC COLORS

Glass Enamels: A series of finely ground fluxes, basically lead borosilicate, intimately blended with colored ceramic pigments. Full range of colors available in paste (5:1 mixture of enamel with air-drying or thermosetting squeegee medium) or dry form. Different grades give characteristics of acid-resistance, alkali-resistance, sulfide-resistance, or low lead release to meet requirements for various uses. Firing range 1000°–1200°F. (537.8°–648.9°C.). USE: For fired-on labels and decorations on glassware, tumblers, milk bottles, beverage bottles, glass containers, illuminating ware, and signs. CONTAINERS: Dry colors, 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums; paste colors, 100-lb. (5-gal.) steel pails.

Gold Colors: Finely ground mixtures of low-melting glasses and gold-base pigments suitable for use over all standard glazes. Firing range 1300°–1500°F. (704.4°–815.6°C.); Cones 018–014. USE: Same as Overglaze Colors, this page. CONTAINERS: Under 25 lb., tin cans; 25 lb. or more, 25-lb. (3-gal.) fiber drums.

Overglaze Colors: Finely ground mixtures of pigments and low-melting glasses suitable for use over standard glazes. Temperature range 1300°–1500°F. (704.4°–815.6°C.); Cones 018–014. USE: For bands, decalcomania, and similar decorative designs fired on china, pottery, terra cotta, tile, and other glazed ceramic surfaces. CONTAINERS: 25-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums.

CONDUCTIVE SILVER COATINGS

Conductive Coating Materials: Specially compounded materials containing silver powder in a suitable vehicle; can be coated on base materials such as glass, porcelain, steatite, plastics, wood, cloth, and paper by spraying, dipping, or brushing. Types for air-drying, baking (160°–428°F., 71.1°–220°C.), and firing (850°–1450°F., 454.4°–787.8°C.). USE: To produce surfaces of low electrical resistance and high conductivity on nonconductive materials; to inhibit rust and maintain surface conductance of metal surfaces; coating electrical shields in electronic and radar equipment; as a base for electroplating. CONTAINERS: Paste, qt. and gal. cans; liquid, pt. and gal. bottles.

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Silver Powder—Ag: Finely divided silver powder, 99+% silver; with or without added flux. USE: Preparation of Conductive Coating Materials (See Page 1). CONTAINERS: 5-oz. bottles; qt. and gal. cans.

FLUXES (FRITS)

Fluxes: Low-melting glasses. Firing temperatures 950°–1300°F. (510°–704.4°C.). USE: To lower fusing temperatures of refractory materials; as a base vehicle for vitreous decorative coatings for glass, pottery, chinaware, etc. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums.

Porcelain for Aluminum: Vitreous frits which fire at 970°–1000°F. (521.1°–537.8°C.) for use on aluminum alloys. Enamels have excellent resistance to impact, chemical attack, thermal shock, and salt water corrosion. USE: For imparting chemical-resistance, dielectric strength, and color to aluminum alloys. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums.

LUSTERS

Luster Colors: Liquids containing resinates or similar organic compounds of various base or precious metals. USE: For decorating pottery, glass, tile, china, terra cotta, and similar ceramic surfaces with fired-on iridescent coatings or designs. CONTAINERS: Precious metal lusters, 500-g. (1-lb.) bottles; base metal lusters, gal. (7-lb.) bottles.

MEDIUMS AND THINNERS

Squeegee Media (Squeegee Oils): Specially compounded organic vehicles for paste colors applied by stencil screen. Stay open on the screen with fast drying on the ware. Dry to tough film, allowing superimposition of colors without intermediate firing. Burn clean with minimum residue. USE: As vehicles for paste colors for stencil application on glassware, tumblers, bottles, porcelain enamel, pottery, etc. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. steel drums.

Thinners: Essential oils and mixtures thereof for use with precious metal preparations. USE: Thinning and extending precious metal preparations used in decorating ceramicware. CONTAINERS: Lb. bottles.

PIGMENTS

Body Stains: Finely ground calcined oxide pigments for coloring ceramic bodies. USE: As colors or designs for tile, terra cotta, chinaware, etc., where the pigment becomes part of the ceramic body. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums.

Enamel Pigments: Finely ground calcined oxide mixtures. Maximum firing temperature 1600°F. (871.1°C.). USE: For coloring vitreous enamels for application on sheet steel, cast iron, or aluminum; in the manufacture of Overglaze Colors and Glass Enamels. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums.

Glaze Stains: Finely ground calcined oxides for use in coloring ceramic glazes. USE: Coloring glaze coatings for pottery, tile, terra cotta, and similar ceramicware. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums.

Underglaze Pigments: Finely ground calcined oxides for colored designs beneath the glaze on ceramic surfaces. USE: For coloring or decorating pottery, tile, terra cotta, and similar unglazed ceramic surfaces. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-lb. fiber drums.

PRECIOUS METAL PREPARATIONS

Brown Gold (Gold Powders)—Au: Finely divided, dry preparations containing gold (99+% pure), usually a flux, and possibly diluents. For dry application by dusting on a tacky surface which has been printed, sprayed, or brushed onto decalcomania or directly on the ware surface. Fire at 1365°F. (740.5°C.) to matt surface. Produce heavy gold deposits which have good stability and long-wearing qualities. USE: Decorating china, pottery, tile, etc., with fired-on gold designs; for increasing gold content of other gold preparations. CONTAINERS: 1-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-oz. bottles.

Burnish Golds: Finely divided gold powder combined with suitable fluxes and incorporated into low-viscosity vehicles suitable for brush application. Produce heavy, stable, long-wearing gold deposits. Fire to a matt surface; the true gold surface texture developed by burnishing with agate or burnishing sand. Platinum or silver can be added to whiten or impart a green cast to the deposit. USE: Decorating high grade china and ceramicware with fired-on gold designs. CONTAINERS: 100- and 500-g. bottles.

Liquid Bright Golds: Liquid compositions of metal resinate, flux, and low-viscosity, low-boiling vehicle. Suitable for application by brushing, stamping, spraying, or stenciling (squeegee). Fire to a bright mirror surface. USE: Decorating pottery, glass, tile, terra cotta, enameled metals, etc., with fired-on, bright gold designs. CONTAINERS: 100- and 500-g. bottles.

Liquid Bright Palladiums: Liquid compositions of metal resinate, flux, and low-viscosity, low-boiling vehicle. Suitable for application by brushing, stamping, spraying, or stenciling (squeegee). Fire to a silvery mirror surface. USE: Decorating pottery, glass, tile, terra cotta, enameled metals, etc., with fired-on, bright silvery designs. CONTAINERS: 100- and 500-g. bottles.

Paste Golds: Heavy compositions of powdered gold, suitable flux, and high-viscosity medium. Suitable for printing by tissue transfer method or can be diluted for brush application. Fire to matt surface which is burnished to develop true gold texture. USE: Decorating high grade chinaware and other ceramic surfaces with gold designs; for decorating ceramicware with encrusted or Roman gold designs. CONTAINERS: 1- to 10-oz. jars.

CHLORINE PRODUCTS

"Artic" Methyl Chloride: (See Methyl Chloride, Page 3.)

Chloroform (Trichloromethane)—$CHCl_3$: A colorless, sweet-smelling liquid; soluble in alcohol and ether; slightly soluble in water. Available in Tech-

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CHLORINE PRODUCTS

nical Grade. Boiling range 140.7°–142.5°F. (60.4°–61.4°C.). Weight per gal. 12.43 lb. at 20°C. USE: As a solvent for fats, oils, and other organic compounds; for spotting textiles; as a freezing-point depressant for fire extinguisher fluids; in manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums (660-lb.); tank cars.

Methyl Chloride (Chloromethane, Monochloromethane)—CH_3Cl: At ordinary temperatures a colorless gas with ethereal odor; slightly soluble in water; soluble in most organic solvents; stable; moderately flammable; high latent heat and other physical properties desirable in refrigerants. Available in Refrigeration Grade and Technical Grade. Boiling range −12.3° to −10.5°F. (−24.6° to −23.6°C.). Weight per gal. 7.68 lb. at 20°C.

REFRIGERATION GRADE ("ARTIC" METHYL CHLORIDE). USE: As a refrigerant; as a fluid for thermometric and thermostatic equipment. CONTAINERS: 70-, 100-, 145-, and 300-lb. cylinders; multiunit tank cars of 15 (1,300 lb. each) tanks.

TECHNICAL GRADE: USE: As a methylating agent in organic synthesis; as a low-temperature solvent; as a solvent and propellent in aerosols. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. cylinders; multiunit tank cars of 15 (1,300 lb. each) tanks; single unit tank cars.

Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane, Methylene Dichloride)—CH_2Cl_2: A colorless liquid with faintly ethereal odor; practically nonflammable and nonexplosive. Available in Refrigeration Grade for both solvent and refrigerant uses. Boiling range 103.1°–104.5°F. (39.5°–40.3°C.). Weight per gal. 11.07 lb. at 20°C. USE: As a refrigerant in centrifugal compressors; for chemical synthesis; as a low-temperature heat transfer liquid; as a paint remover; as a solvent for animal and vegetable oil extraction; as a solvent in aerosols; for dewaxing of lubricating oils; and as a solvent for cellulose acetates. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums (600-lb.); tank trucks; tank cars.

Perchlorethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)—C_2Cl_4: Clear, colorless liquid with ethereal odor; practically insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether; nonflammable and nonexplosive; stable in the presence of moisture. Available in Dry Cleaning Grade and Technical Grade. Boiling range 248.9°–251.6°F. (120.5°–122.0°C.). Weight per gal. 13.55 lb. at 20°C. USE: Spotting and dry cleaning fluid; textile cleaning; vapor degreasing solvent; drying agent for metals and other solids; vermifuge; as a solvent for rubber, waxes, tar, paraffin and gums; as a heat transfer medium; for chemical synthesis. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums (700-lb.); tank trucks; tank cars.

"Perclene" Perchlorethylene: (See Perchlorethylene, above.)

Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Acetylene Tetrachloride)—$C_2H_2Cl_4$: A clear, very slightly yellowish, heavy liquid; soluble in alcohol and ether; nonflammable and nonexplosive; unstable in the presence of moisture; vapors relatively toxic. B. P. approximately 295.3°F. (146.3°C.). Weight per gal. 13.32 lb. at 20°C. USE: As a solvent in special preparations; in chemical synthesis. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums (700-lb.).

Trichlorethylene—C_2HCl_3: Clear, colorless liquid, miscible with alcohol, ether, and most organic solvents; practically insoluble in water; stable in the presence of moisture; practically nonflammable and nonexplosive. Available in four grades. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums (660-lb.); tank trucks; tank cars.

TECHNICAL AND DRY CLEANING GRADE ("TRICLENE" TRICHLORETHYLENE): Boiling range 187.9°–190.4° F. (86.6°–88.0°C.). Weight per gal. 12.19 lb. at 20°C. USE: Dry cleaning and spotting fluid; textile cleaning; low-temperature heat transfer liquid; organic reagent.

METAL DEGREASING GRADE ("TRICLENE" D TRICHLORETHYLENE): Boiling range 187.5°–190.2°F. (86.4°–87.9°C.). Weight per gal. 12.16 lb. at 20°C. USE: Vapor degreasing of metals.

EXTRACTION GRADE: Boiling range 187.7°–189.5°F. (86.5°–87.5°C.). Weight per gal. 12.23 lb. at 20°C. USE: Extraction solvent for many waxes, resins, and alkaloids.

FREEZING-POINT DEPRESSANT GRADE: Weight per gal. 12.21 lb. at 20°C. USE: Freezing-point depressant for fire extinguisher fluids.

"Triclene" Trichlorethylene: (See Trichlorethylene, above.)

ELECTROPLATING PRODUCTS

Addition Agent 774: Pale amber, slightly viscous water solution of organic wetting agents; faint amine odor; mildly alkaline. USE: As antipitting agent with "Coppralyte" plating salts; as antifume agent with "Durobrite" zinc plating. CONTAINERS: 9-lb. bottles (1-gal.), 115-lb. carboys.

Anodes: (See Cadmium Anodes, Page 4.)

"Cadalyte" Bright Dip: Clear, colorless liquid; corrosive; miscible with water. Diluted with 15–30 parts of water for dipping solution. USE: To brighten cadmium deposits by "bright dipping"; to add a tarnish-resistant film on surface of cadmium plate. CONTAINERS: 5-lb. bottles, 120-lb. carboys.

"Cadalyte" Brightener: Light brown, free-flowing, fine powder; water-soluble. USE: In cyanide cadmium plating baths for maintaining high covering power of bath and brilliancy and uniformity of deposits. CONTAINERS: 5-, 25-, and 50-lb. steel pails and fiber containers.

"Cadalyte" Maintenance Compound: Buff-colored, free-flowing, fine powder; water-soluble. Contains "Cadalyte" Brightener and sodium cyanide in proportions consumed in cadmium plating. USE: Replenishing "Cadalyte" cadmium plating baths. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. steel or fiber drums.

"Cadalyte" Plating Salts: Reddish-brown powder consisting of a mixture of sodium cyanide, cadmium oxide, and brighteners; contains approximately

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19.2% cadmium. Free-flowing, water-soluble, stable. USE: To prepare a cadmium plating bath which deposits cadmium in a bright, ductile, adherent form on iron and steel to prevent rusting and corrosion. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. steel or fiber drums.

*Cadmium Anodes—Cd: Bar and ball forms. Contain 99.9+% cadmium. Barbed steel splines are cast through bar anodes and extend 8 in. from top; ball anodes are 2 in. in diameter and weigh approximately 1.25 lb. USE: As anodes for supplying cadmium metal to "Cadalyte" and other cadmium plating baths. CONTAINERS: Wooden boxes of 10 bar anodes or approximately 100 lb. of ball anodes.

*Cadmium Oxide—CdO: Dark red-brown, fine powder; soluble in sodium cyanide solution; insoluble in water. Contains approximately 87% cadmium. USE: To increase cadmium content in cadmium plating baths. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. steel pails and fiber drums.

Carbonate Remover: Fine, white, free-flowing powder. Slightly soluble in water. USE: To remove carbonates from cyanide plating solutions. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

Copper Cyanide (Cuprous Cyanide)—$Cu_2(CN)_2$: A creamy white powder; insoluble in water; soluble in sodium cyanide and potassium cyanide solutions; copper content min. 70%; cyanogen content min. 28.5%. USE: In copper and brass cyanide electroplating solutions. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, and 100-lb. fiber packages.

Copper Plating Addition Agents: (See Addition Agent 774, "Coppralyte" Addition Agent 1085, and "Dacolyte" Addition Agent.)

"Coppralyte" Addition Agent 1085: Pale amber, slightly viscous water solution of organic wetting agents; faint amine odor; mildly alkaline. USE: As antipitting agent for "Coppralyte" copper plating. CONTAINERS: 9-lb. bottles (1-gal.), 115-lb. carboys.

"Coppralyte" Plating Salt—Potassium Formulation: White powder; gives alkaline solution in water. Copper content (as Cu) min. 25.4%; free KCN min. 1.25%, max. 3.0%. USE: For preparing copper plating baths for producing smooth, bright, heavy, adherent coatings of copper on steel die castings, wire, and other parts. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, and 100-lb. fiber containers.

"Coppralyte" Plating Salt—Sodium Formulation: White powder; gives alkaline solution in water. Copper content (as Cu) min. 27.0%; free NaCN min. 0.4%, max. 2.0%. USE: For preparing copper plating baths for producing smooth, bright, heavy, adherent coatings of copper on steel die castings, wire, and other parts. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, and 100-lb. fiber containers.

"Cyanobrite" Mercury Salt: A red, powdered mercury salt; soluble in alkalies. USE: As the mercury-carrying ingredient for cyanide zinc plating solutions. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. cartons (5 in a case), 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-lb. fiber containers.

"Dacolyte" Addition Agent: Dark brown, amorphous, fine powder; sharp odor; water-soluble. USE: In acid copper plating solutions for heavy deposits only. Assists in producing smooth copper deposits free from nodules or trees. CONTAINERS: 5-, 10-, 25-, and 50-lb. fiber containers.

"Darsil" Oxidizing Agent: A fluffy, white material; insoluble in water; soluble in concentrated hydrochloric acid solution. USE: For oxidizing (black finish) silver, gold, and brass. CONTAINERS: 1-, 4-, 8-, 10-, and 16-oz. bottles.

"Durobrite" Addition Agent 309: Clear, amber liquid containing approximately 10% solids. USE: Brightening agent for cyanide zinc plating. Improves covering power by extending the bright plating range to low current density areas. CONTAINERS: 8½-lb. glass jugs (1-gal.), 40-lb. steel pails.

Electropolishing Solution: A clear, dark amber corrosive liquid; glycolic acid-sulfuric acid formulation; acid content 85%; F.P. below 32°F. (0°C.); nonflammable and nonexplosive; miscible with water. USE: In electropolishing stainless steel over a wide current density range. CONTAINERS: 162-lb. carboys.

Halogen Tin Addition Agent 2 Special: Clear, colorless liquid; miscible with water; stable. USE: In Halogen Tin Plating Process for brightening and controlling deposit. CONTAINERS: 400-lb. stainless steel drums.

Halogen Tin Plating Process: An acid tin plating process, using bivalent tin salts and tin anodes. USE: For continuous tin plating on steel strip, and copper or steel wire. Bath permits high current densities and rapid plating.

*Polysulfide: A sodium sulfuret similar to Liver of Sulfur, having a sodium base instead of a potassium base. Yellow to yellow-green powder; sodium polysulfide content min. 56%; total sulfur min. 50.7%. USE: For coloring copper and brass; for stripping copper plated deposits; for purifying cyanide plating solutions. CONTAINERS: 60-lb. cases (six 10-lb. tins), 100-lb. drums.

Potassium Cyanide: (See Page 7.)

Sodium Cyanide: (See Page 7.)

*Sodium Stannate—$Na_2SnO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$: A light brown, crystalline powder; soluble in water; tin content min. 40.5%. USE: For electrotinning ferrous and nonferrous articles, such as refrigerating coils, food containers, radio and automotive parts; for delustering rayon; and in cross-dyeing of rayon and cotton fabrics. CONTAINERS: 25-lb. metal cans, 100- and 300-lb. steel drums.

Sodium Sulfocyanide: (See Page 7.)

Sulfamate Lead Addition Agents: Compounds which facilitate the production of smooth, nonporous lead deposits, eliminate treeing, and in special applications increase the covering power. USE: In conjunction with Sulfamate Lead Salts for lead plating. CONTAINERS: 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-lb. fiber containers.

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FORMALDEHYDE PRODUCTS AND FURAN PRODUCTS

Sulfamate Lead Salts: Specially prepared salts for lead plating with the Sulfamate Lead process. Lead is plated rapidly and economically with a relatively pore-free deposit. USE: To prepare and maintain Sulfamate Lead plating solutions. CONTAINERS: 10-, 30-, and 80-lb. fiber containers.

Zinc Cyanide—$Zn(CN)_2$: Stable, white powder; soluble in alkalies, sodium and potassium cyanide solutions, and in dilute mineral acids with production of hydrogen cyanide. Insoluble in water and alcohol; decomposes on heating. Zinc content min. 55%; cyanogen content min. 40%. USE: In zinc and brass electroplating solutions; as a chemical reagent. CONTAINERS: 25-, 50-, and 100-lb. fiber containers.

Zinc Plating Addition Agents: (See "Durobrite" Addition Agent 309 and "Zin-O-Lyte" Addition Agent O.)

"Zin-O-Lyte" Addition Agent O: A heavy, gray powder containing molybdenum; soluble in caustic soda solution; insoluble in water. USE: In make up and maintenance of bright zinc plating baths prepared with "Zin-O-Lyte" salts. CONTAINERS: 5-, 25-, and 40-lb. fiber containers.

"Zin-O-Lyte" Brightener: Organic addition agent; fine powder; water-soluble. USE: In zinc plating baths prepared with "Zin-O-Lyte" salts to increase deposit brightness and current efficiencies of the bath and widen the bright current density range. CONTAINERS: 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-lb. fiber containers.

"Zin-O-Lyte" Salts: Fine, white powder containing sodium cyanide and other chemicals in proportions required for the "Zin-O-Lyte" zinc plating bath. USE: In preparing "Zin-O-Lyte" zinc plating baths for still or barrel operation. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. steel or fiber drums.

FORMALDEHYDE PRODUCTS

Formaldehyde Solution (Formalin)—CH_2O: A clear, colorless, aqueous solution. USE: In manufacture of phenolic and urea resins; in manufacture of casein plastics, dyes, chemicals for textile industry, and embalming fluids; in paper, leather and cork products; as a disinfectant, deodorant, preservative; for treatment of seeds and soil; for chemical synthesis.

LOW METHANOL GRADES: 37% formaldehyde by weight, max. 1% methanol by weight; 45% and 50% formaldehyde by weight, max. 2% methanol by weight. CONTAINERS: Tank trucks 26,000- to 38,000-lb. (within 200-mile radius of Perth Amboy, New Jersey and Toledo, Ohio); 72,000-lb. tank cars.

U.S.P. GRADE: 37% formaldehyde by weight, 6.5%–15% methanol by weight. CONTAINERS: 25-lb. cases (lb. bottles), 100-lb. carboys, 90- and 475-lb. drums, 26,000- to 38,000-lb. tank trucks (within a 200-mile radius of Perth Amboy, New Jersey and Toledo, Ohio), 72,000-lb. tank cars.

Hexamethylenetetramine (Urotropin, Hexamine) —$(CH_2)_6N_4$: A white powder or granular solid; soluble in water, chloroform, and alcohol; Technical Grade; contains less than 0.3% ash and less than 0.3% moisture. USE: In manufacture of phenolic molding resins, cork products, rubber accelerators, and pharmaceuticals; in chemical synthesis; for hardening casein, glue and other proteins. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. multiwall bags, 150- and 200-lb. fiber drums.

Paraformaldehyde (Paraform, Trioxymethylene) —$(CH_2O)_x \cdot H_2O$: A white powder or granular solid; slowly soluble in water and alcohol; evolves formaldehyde gas when heated; CH_2O content min. 95%. USE: In manufacture of synthetic resins, pharmaceuticals and cork products; for hardening casein and glue; as a germicide, fungicide, deodorant; for fumigation. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. multiwall bags, 100-, 125-, 250-, and 300-lb. fiber drums.

FURAN PRODUCTS

1,4-Dichlorobutane (Tetramethylene Chloride, DCB)—$Cl(CH_2)_4Cl$: A colorless liquid with mild, pleasant odor; miscible with most organic solvents; practically insoluble in water. Boiling range 307.4°–312.8°F. (153°–156°C.); F.P. —35.1°F. (—37.3°C.); flash point (TAG Closed Cup) 104°F. (40°C.); Sp. Gr. 1.135–1.141; weight per gal. 9.46 lb. USE: Reactive chlorine atoms permit its use in organic syntheses. CONTAINERS: 9-lb. (1-gal.) containers; 45- and 500-lb. drums; tank cars.

Furan (Furfurane)—$(CH)_4O$: A highly volatile, colorless liquid, miscible with most organic solvents; slightly soluble in water. Boiling range 80.6°–89.6°F. (27°–32°C.); F.P. —122.2°F. (—85.68°C.); flash point (TAG Closed Cup) —32°F. (—35.6°C.); Sp. Gr. 0.935–0.938; weight per gal. 7.8 lb.; stabilized with 0.05% hydroquinone. USE: Furan is highly reactive by either substitution or addition. Lends itself to pharmaceutical and industrial syntheses. CONTAINERS: 7-lb. (1-gal.) containers; 35- and 400-lb. drums; tank cars.

Tetrahydrofuran (Tetramethylene Oxide, THF)—$(CH_2)_4O$: A clear, colorless liquid with ether-like odor; readily miscible with organic solvents and water. Boiling range 149°–152.6°F. (65°–67°C.); F.P. —163.3°F. (—108.52°C.); flash point (TAG Closed Cup) 6°F. (—14.5°C.); Sp. Gr. 0.885–0.888; weight per gal. 7.4 lb.; stabilized with 0.1% hydroquinone. USE: Excellent solvent for high molecular weight polyvinyl chloride resins and for vinylidene chloride copolymers; in chemical syntheses, in extraction in the manufacture of drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. CONTAINERS: 7-lb. (1-gal.) containers; 35- and 400-lb. drums; tank trucks; tank cars.

PEROXYGEN PRODUCTS

"Albone" Hydrogen Peroxide: (See Hydrogen Peroxide, Page 6.)

Calcium Peroxide—CaO_2: Cream colored powder containing CaO_2 and CaO; CaO_2 content min. 75%;

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active oxygen content min. 16.65% by weight. Liberates oxygen slowly in water suspensions; decomposed by heat; insoluble in alcohol, ether, and ammonia; soluble in weak acids or ammonium salt solutions. USE: Preparation of bread dough developers; in manufacture of pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations; general oxidation applications. CONTAINERS: 25- and 100-lb. drums.

Hydrogen Peroxide—H_2O_2: Colorless, clear liquid; slightly pungent; miscible in all proportions with water; liberates oxygen when decomposed.

"ALBONE" 35 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: H_2O_2 content 35% by weight; active oxygen 16.4% by weight; weight per gal. 9.44 lb. at 20°C.; density 1.1327 at 20°C.; pH (Beckman meter) min. 3.4. USE: Bleaching of textiles such as cotton, wool, silk, rayon, linen, and blends of these fibers with synthetic fibers; bleaching of practically all vegetable and animal fibers, fur, straw, and buttons; fur carroting; purification of metal salt solutions; treatment of starch, glue, etc.; wood and wood pulp bleaching; bleaching of oils and fats; oxidation of vat dyes; dilution for pharmaceutical and cosmetic uses; general oxidizing reactions and synthesis of such products as alkaline earth peroxides and organic peroxygen compounds such as benzoyl peroxide; in epoxidation and hydroxylation reactions; polymerization catalyst; viscosity control agent for starch and cellulose derivatives; in electroplating. CONTAINERS: 120-lb. glass carboys; 250-lb. aluminum drums; aluminum tank trucks for delivery in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia areas; 33,000-, 39,000-, 57,000-, and 77,000-lb. aluminum tank cars.

"ALBONE" 50 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: H_2O_2 content 50% by weight; active oxygen 23.5% by weight; weight per gal. 9.98 lb. at 20°C.; density 1.196 at 20°C.; pH (Beckman meter) min. 2.4. USE: Same as "Albone" 35, above. CONTAINERS: 265-lb. aluminum drums; aluminum tank trucks for delivery in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia areas; 34,000-, 41,000-, 60,000-, and 80,000-lb. aluminum tank cars.

"ALBONE" 90 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: H_2O_2 content 90% by weight; active oxygen 42.3% by weight; weight per gal. 11.61 lb. at 20°C.; density 1.3913 at 20°C. USE: Monopropellent and fuel oxidant. CONTAINERS: 300-lb. aluminum drums.

Magnesium Peroxide—MgO_2: White powder composed of magnesium peroxide, hydroxide, and carbonate; MgO_2 content min. 15%; active oxygen content min. 4.26% by weight. Soluble in acid; liberates oxygen slowly in water suspensions; decomposed by heat, liberating oxygen. USE: For manufacture of dentifrices; for manufacture of dusting powder in cosmetics; in special oxidation applications. CONTAINERS: 25- and 100-lb. drums.

"Perdox" Sodium Borate Perhydrate—$NaBO_3 \cdot H_2O$: A free-flowing, white powder; dissolves readily in water to produce mildly alkaline peroxide solution. Sodium borate perhydrate content min. 96.6%; active oxygen content min. 15.5%. USE: For preparation of dentifrices and hair wave neutralizers; bleaching; oxidation of dyes; stain remover for plastic dishes. CONTAINERS: 125-lb. drums.

Sodium Borate Perhydrate: (See "Perdox" Sodium Borate Perhydrate, this page.)

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate—$NaBO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$: Technical and N.F. Grades. An alkaline, white powder; soluble in water and acid solutions; in water, gives slightly alkaline solution containing hydrogen peroxide and borate; above 40°C. the solution liberates active oxygen; active oxygen content min. 10%; sodium perborate content min. 96.2%; Technical Grade passes 20 mesh screen. USE: Bleaching textiles; oxidizing agent for vat colors; assistant to textile detergents; constituent of dentifrices and pharmaceuticals; ingredient in dry laundry bleach powders and plastic dishware stain removers; polymerization catalyst. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. multiwall bags, 250-lb. wooden bbl.

Sodium Peroxide—Na_2O_2: Pale yellow, granular material; stable when dry; readily dissolves in cold water to form hydrogen peroxide and caustic soda; reacts with acid solutions to form hydrogen peroxide. Na_2O_2 content min. 96%; active oxygen content approximately 20% by weight.

TECHNICAL GRADE ("SOLOZONE" SODIUM PEROXIDE): All passes 14 mesh and 97%–98% passes 20 mesh. USE: Bleaching of paper furnishes such as groundwood, kraft, and sulfite pulps; in recovering waste papers; bleaching of cotton knit goods; purification of metal salt solutions; manufacture of organic and inorganic peroxides; general oxidizing agent. CONTAINERS: 75-lb. pails, 400-lb. drums.

CALORIFIC GRADE: All passes 28 mesh. Meets A.C.S. specifications. USE: For calorific determinations. CONTAINERS: 65-lb. pails.

"Solozone" Sodium Peroxide: (See Sodium Peroxide, above.)

Zinc Peroxide—ZnO_2: Fine, grit-free, white powder composed of zinc peroxide and zinc oxide; ZnO_2 content min. 51.75%; active oxygen content min. 8.5% by weight. Technical Grade. Insoluble in water; dissolves readily in acid media to form hydrogen peroxide solution; 98% passes 150 mesh. USE: For manufacture of deodorants, dusting powders, ointments, bleaching creams, and foot powders. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. drums.

SODIUM AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS

Case Hardener: (See Cyanide Mixtures, Page 7.)

Copper Cyanide: (See Page 4.)

"Cyanegg" Sodium Cyanide: (See Sodium Cyanide 96%, Page 7.)

Cyanide-Chloride Mixtures 75%, 45%, and 30%: (See Cyanide Mixtures, Page 7.)

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SODIUM AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS

Cyanide Mixtures (Cyanide-Chloride Mixtures, Case Hardener): White, fused slabs 3 in. x 1¾ in. x 1 in. (approximately 3 oz.) or granular form. USE: Case hardening of steel. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. cases (containing twenty 5-lb. steel, ten 10-lb. steel, or four 25-lb. fiber containers); 100- and 200-lb. steel drums.

75% CYANIDE-CHLORIDE MIXTURE: Sodium cyanide content min. 75%, sodium chloride min. 12%, sodium carbonate max. 13%. F.P. approx. 1094°F. (590°C.); Sp. Gr. 1.74 at 77°F. (25°C.), 1.26 at 1580°F. (860°C.).

45% CYANIDE-CHLORIDE MIXTURE: Sodium cyanide content min. 45%, sodium chloride min. 45%, sodium carbonate max. 10%. F.P. approx. 1247°F. (675°C.); Sp. Gr. 1.91 at 77°F. (25°C.), 1.37 at 1580°F. (860°C.).

30% CASE HARDENER: Sodium cyanide content min. 30%; sodium chloride min. 25%, max. 35%; sodium carbonate max. 45%. F.P. approx. 1090°F. (587°C.); Sp. Gr. 2.12 at 77°F. (25°C.), 1.52 at 1562°F. (850°C.).

"Cyanobrik" Sodium Cyanide: Briquette form. (See Sodium Cyanide 96%, this page.)

"Cyanoflake" Sodium Cyanide: Flake form. (See Sodium Cyanide 96%, this page.)

"Cyanogran" Sodium Cyanide: Granular form. (See Sodium Cyanide 96%, this page.)

Potassium—K: Soft, silvery metal; extremely reactive; M.P. 147°F. (63.7°C.); B.P. 1400°F. (760°C.). Available in ½-oz. sticks (1⅜ in. x 1 in.) and 1-, 2¼-, and 4¼-lb. bricks. USE: Laboratory reagent; preparation of inorganic potassium compounds such as oxide, peroxide, or cyanide; in organic reactions involving condensation, dehalogenation, reduction, and polymerization. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. tins (boxed) with inside glass bottles containing ½-oz. sticks; 25-lb. pails of bricks.

Potassium Cyanide—KCN: A white, granular poisonous chemical; contains 98% min. potassium cyanide. USE: In high speed copper and silver plating processes; with sodium cyanide for cyanide nitriding. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. steel drums.

Sodium—Na: A silvery white metal; soft and ductile; extremely reactive; M.P. 208°F. (97.8°C.); B.P. 1638°F. (892°C.); weight at M.P. 59.4 lb./cu. ft. (solid); inert toward dry petroleum ether, toluene, kerosene, naphtha, and other hydrocarbon liquids but reacts vigorously with water. Supplied in 1-, 2½-, 5-, and 12½-lb. bricks; contains 0.04% calcium max. and 0.005% chloride max. USE: In manufacture of indigo and dye intermediates, chemicals, perfumes, and drugs; as a "scavenger" and deoxidizer in metal melting and refining; metal descaling; and as a heat transfer medium. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. cases (two 25-lb. pails of 1- or 2½-lb. bricks), 100-lb. cases (ten 10-lb. tins of 2½-lb. bricks), 280- and 290-lb. drums (1-, 2½-, 5-, or 12½-lb. bricks), 400-lb. nonreturnable drums (fused sodium), and 78,000-lb. tank cars.

Sodium Cyanide 96%—NaCN: A white solid fused in 1-oz. eggs ("Cyanegg" sodium cyanide) and in granular ("Cyanogran" sodium cyanide) or flake ("Cyanoflake" sodium cyanide) form; also 1-oz. briquettes ("Cyanobrik" sodium cyanide). M.P. 1040°F. (560°C.); B.P. 2732°F. (1500°C.). Sodium cyanide content min. 96%. USE: Heat treating of steel; in electroplating; in cleaning of metal, including neutralizing after pickling; in fumigation; unhairing of hides; for manufacture of indigo, dye intermediates and other chemical compounds; in the extraction of gold, silver, zinc, and lead from ores. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. cases (twenty 5-lb. tins, ten 10-lb. tins, or four 25-lb. fiber containers), 100- and 200-lb. steel drums.

Sodium Monoxide—Na_2O: Light gray, fine, spherical particles. Usually contains a small amount of free sodium (1%–2%) and may contain a small amount of sodium peroxide (1%–2%). USE: As a condensing or polymerizing agent in organic reactions; as a dehydrating agent. CONTAINERS: 60-lb. pails, 350-lb. steel drums.

Sodium Sulfocyanide (Sodium Thiocyanate)—NaCNS: Available in anhydrous form and as solution. USE: In electroplating, textile printing, processing of color film, preparation of sulfocyanide compounds.

ANHYDROUS: Grayish-white granules; NaCNS content min. 98%; soluble in water and alcohol; M.P. 549°F. (287°C.). CONTAINERS: 25- and 100-lb. fiber drums.

SOLUTION: Aqueous solution of high purity; colorless; NaCNS content min. 47% (sold on basis of 100% NaCNS). CONTAINERS: 500-lb. steel drums.

Zinc Cyanide: (See Zinc Cyanide, Page 5.)

VINYL PRODUCTS

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Solution ("Elvacet" 60-05): Colorless, odorless synthetic resin available as a 50% solution in methanol. The resin is thermoplastic, stable to light and heat, soluble in a number of organic solvents and compatible with many resins and plasticizers. Because of its strong adhesion to most types of surfaces, excellent heat sealing properties and stability to light and heat, polyvinyl acetate is widely used in adhesive and binder applications. USE: Adhesive and binder; vehicle for metallic pigments; protective coatings on metal; heat seal applications; greaseproofing; stiffening and permanent sizing. CONTAINERS: 38-lb. pails, 400-lb. drums.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion: Viscous, milk-white water dispersions of polyvinyl acetate which can be diluted with water to the desired concentration; pH 4–6. Films or coating formed by the evaporation of water are thermoplastic and grease-resistant; they exhibit excellent adhesion to a wide variety of materials. The emulsions possess the desirable properties of high solids content (55%–57%) at workable viscosity as well as ease of application from a water medium which eliminates the need for

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expensive and flammable solvents. Available in three grades:

Grade	Viscosity of Emulsion (Brookfield) poises	Heat Sealing Temperature °C.
80-900	8–10	100°–105°
81-900	8–10	110°–115°
81-1600	15–17	110°–115°

USE: Textile sizes and finishes; water paint vehicles; leather finishes and dressings; paper coatings for greaseproofing and heat sealing; adhesive base materials for wood, paper, cloth, ceramics, leather, cork and metals; binders for paper pulp, sawdust, leather scrap, sand, clay, and plaster of paris. CONTAINERS: 45-lb. steel pails; 500-lb. steel drums; 26,000- to 32,000-lb. tank trucks; 32,000-, 37,000-, and 75,000-lb. tank cars.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer: White beads; bulk density approximately 1.21 g./ml. (5.9 lb. per gal.). Insoluble in water; soluble in dilute aqueous solutions of ammonia, alkali metal hydroxides, or alkali metal carbonates; soluble in many organic solvents. Solution viscosities vary markedly with concentration; usable up to 12%–15%. Compatible with triacetin, urea, glycerol, and similar hydrophilic plasticizers. Deposited films are glossy, water-resistant, and greaseproof. USE: Textile sizing and finishing; in water-based paints; paper coating and barrier coatings; adhesive modifier. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. multiwall bags; 25- and 150-lb. fiber drums.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol: Water soluble synthetic resin; white to creamy white powder; odorless; pH 6–8; density 1.21–1.31 at 20°C. Available in 8 grades covering various degrees of hydrolysis in three viscosities (high, medium, and low).

Grade	Viscosity of 4% Water Soln. at 20°C. (cp)	% Hydrolysis
72-60	55–65	99 –100
72-51	45–55	97.9– 98.7
50-42	35–45	87 – 89
71-30	28–32	99 –100
71-24	23–28	97.9– 98.7
52-22	21–25	87 – 89
70-05	4–6	99 –100
51-05	4–6	88 – 89

Polyvinyl alcohol solutions are stable over long periods of time. Films from these solutions are exceedingly tough, colorless, unaffected by all oils, greases, fats, hydrocarbons and most organic solvents, and possess a high degree of impermeability to gases and air. USE: Textile warp size; textile filling yarn size; size for nylon and rayon knitting yarns; tricot warp knitting size; pigmented paper coating binder; greaseproofing paper; paper size; top size on paperboard for high gloss printing; wet strength paper laminating adhesive; nonblocking, remoistenable adhesive; adhesive and binder for leather, cloth and paper; pigment binder; temporary protective coatings; molded products; emulsifying agents, emulsion stabilizer and thickener; photosensitive films. CONTAINERS: 10- and 25-lb. fiber cartons; 50-lb. multiwall bags; 100-lb. fiber drums.

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EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121

BRANCH OFFICES:

EXPLOSIVES SALES SECTION:		
Birmingham 2, Alabama	Brown-Marx Building, 2000 First Avenue	ALpine 4-3248
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others)	ORchard 5-1010
Denver 2, Colorado	Midland Savings Building, 444 Seventeenth Street	MAin 3-1253
Duluth 2, Minnesota	Hartley Building, 742 East Superior Street	RAndolph 4-8593
Huntington 1, West Virginia	West Virginia Building, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street	JAckson 5-5124
Joplin, Missouri	First National Building, 402 Main Street	MAyfair 4-5060
New York 1, New York	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6400
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania	One Gateway Center	ATlantic 1-7777
Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Schuylkill Trust Company Building, Center and Market Streets	2414
San Francisco 4, California	111 Sutter Street	EXbrook 2-6230
Scranton 2, Pennsylvania	First National Bank Building, 207 Wyoming Avenue	DIamond 2-9145
Seattle 4, Washington	Hoge Building, 701–705 Second Avenue	ELiot 8830
CHEMICAL SALES SECTION:		
Boston 10, Massachusetts	140 Federal Street	HAncock 6-1711
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	427 West Fourth Street	FRanklin 5-5561
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others)	ORchard 5-1010
Cleveland 14, Ohio	National City Bank Building	MAin 1-6460
Dallas, Texas	Wilson Building, 1621 Main Street	RIverside 6159
Los Angeles 58, California	2930 East 44th Street	LUdlow 2-6464
New York 1, New York	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6400
AMERICAN GLYCERIN SECTION:		
Bradford, Pennsylvania	214 Terminal Building	7271

PLANTS:

NAME OF PLANT	RAILWAY STATION	MAIL ADDRESS
Barksdale	Barksdale, Wisconsin	Barksdale, Wisconsin
Belin	Moosic, Pennsylvania (L.C.L.) / Hillside Junction, Pennsylvania (C.I.&L.C.L.)	Moosic, Pennsylvania
Birmingham	Mineral Springs, Alabama	Watson, Alabama
Carl Junction	Carl Junction, Missouri	Carl Junction, Missouri
Carneys Point	Carneys Point, New Jersey	Penns Grove, New Jersey
Du Pont	Du Pont, Washington	Du Pont, Washington
Louviers	Louviers, Colorado	Louviers, Colorado
Pompton Lakes	Pompton Lakes, New Jersey	Pompton Lakes, New Jersey
Potomac River	Martinsburg, West Virginia	Martinsburg, West Virginia
Repauno	Gibbstown, New Jersey	Gibbstown, New Jersey
Seneca	Seneca, Illinois	Seneca, Illinois

EXPLOSIVES SALES SECTION

PRODUCTS

*INDICATES RESALE PRODUCTS

BLASTING SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES

Blasting Caps: Small aluminum cylinders, closed at one end and loaded with a charge of fulminating compound, which is exploded by the spit or sparks from safety fuse. Furnished in two strengths: No. 6 and No. 8; No. 8 being the stronger. USE: For firing high explosives with safety fuse. CONTAINERS: 10, 25 and 100 caps per box.

Blasting Caps, Electric: No. 6 and No. 8 strengths, designed to be exploded by electric current. Nylon plastic insulated copper or iron wires. Lengths of wires range from 4 ft. up for copper and from 4 to 20

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ft. for iron. USE: For firing high explosives electrically. CONTAINERS: 25 and 50 per carton.

Blasting Caps, Electric Delay: Similar to electric blasting caps but having a time interval of about 1 second between periods. USE: For shots to be fired in rotation with a single set of wiring and with one application of the electric current. CONTAINERS: 25 and 50 per carton.

Blasting Caps, Electric MS Delay: Similar to delay electric blasting caps but having time intervals of 0.025, 0.050, or 0.100 second between periods. CONTAINERS: 25 and 50 per carton.

Blasting Caps, Electric "SSS" Seismograph: (See "SSS" Seismograph Electric Blasting Caps, Page 11).

***Blasting Galvanometer:** A small direct reading ohmmeter contained in a leather case. USE: To determine resistances of electric blasting caps, electric squibs, leading wire and the completed blasting circuit.

***Blasting Machines:** Used for the generation of current for the firing of electric blasting caps, electric squibs, etc. Types of machines are as follows:

	RATED CAPACITY		
	STR. PAR.	PAR. SERIES	SERIES
*CD-12-1	NR	NR	30
*CD-32-1	30	480	125
*CD-48-1	60	1200	200
*No. 10 Twist	NR	NR	10
*Permissible Multiple Type	NR	NR	10
*Pushdown No. 30 . . .	NR	150	30
*Pushdown No. 50 . . .	NR	250	50

NR = Not Recommended

***Blasting Switch:** Used for the power firing of blasts. Especially designed from the standpoints of safety and reliability.

***Cap Crimper (No. 4):** Makes waterproof crimp on a cap when a smooth surface fuse is used. Equipped with fuse cutter.

***Cap Crimper, Superior:** Bench type cap crimper which produces waterproof crimp. Hand or foot operated. Equipped with fuse cutter.

***Connecting Wire:** No. 20 and No. 22 gauge copper wire with plastic or paraffin coated cotton insulation. USE: To connect an electric blasting cap of one hole to another hole when the attached wires are not long enough.

Detonators (Fuses and Primers): (See Blasting Caps, Page 9).

***Fuse Lighters**

Hot Wire: Similar to toy sparkler. Has black powder composition on an iron wire.

***Ignitacord and Thermalite Ignitacord:** Cordlike materials which burn with a hot external flame. Used for igniting fuse so as to obtain rotational firing.

Lead Spitter: A tube of lead filled with black powder.

Master: Device for lighting two to six fuses simultaneously.

***Quarrycord:** Similar to Ignitacord but specially constructed to burn at a speed of about one foot per second. Used for igniting fuse in multiple blockhole secondary blasting with the added feature of remote firing. Ideal for use in thunderstorm season and not affected by stray currents.

Safety Match: Short paper tube coated at one end with match composition. The lighter is slipped over end of fuse and ignited by a match or striking with matchbox cover.

Jet Tappers: Shaped charges for tapping open-hearth steel furnaces. CONTAINERS: 20 per carton.

***Leading Wire:** No. 16 gauge solid copper wire, insulated with plastic or rubber composition (waterproof) or cotton coated with paraffin (dampproof). USE: As connecting source of electric current to blasting cap circuit. CONTAINERS: 125-, 250- and 500-ft. lengths.

***Portable Magazines:** Sectional steel construction; made in various sizes from 5 to 40 ton capacity. USE: For storing high explosives, blasting powder and blasting caps.

‡***"Primacord" Detonating Fuse:** Consists of a fabric tube about 0.21 in. in diameter, filled with pentaerythrite tetranitrate (PETN), a high explosive. Detonates with plain or electric blasting cap at a velocity of 20,300 ft. per second. Four types: Plain, Reinforced, Plastic Reinforced, and Plastic Wire Countered. USE: For firing large blasts and deep well drill holes. CONTAINERS: Spools containing 500 or 1,000 ft.

‡**"Primacord" MS Connectors:** Device for insertion into "Primacord" lines. USE: To provide delays of approximately 0.009 or 0.017 second. CONTAINERS: 50 per tube, 500 per carton.

Rheostat: An electric resistance bridge, having six binding posts and five different units of resistance wire between. USE: To determine when a given blasting machine is working at its rated capacity.

***Safety Fuse (Bickford's Fuse):** Consists of a core of A type black powder enclosed in several wrappings of jute and cotton threads with waterproofing asphalt type layers between the wraps. Many different types and brands are available. USE: For single blasts with black powder; for firing other explosives in conjunction with a blasting cap.

***Sectioning Switch:** Used as a safety switch in blasting lines for power firing circuits.

‡Trademark of The Ensign-Bickford Company.

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Seismograph Booster: Small copper tubes containing a high explosive charge. USE: As a supplement to an electric blasting cap in the firing of seismic charges under exceptionally severe conditions.

Squib, Electric: An aluminum cylinder containing a deflagrating charge ignited by an electric current. USE: For firing pellet and blasting powder electrically.

"SSS" Seismograph Electric Blasting Caps: USE: Especially developed for shooting dynamite in oil prospecting. No time lag between severance of bridge wire and firing of the cap. CONTAINERS: 5, 10, 25 and 50 per carton depending on wire length.

***Tamping Bags:** Heavy kraft paper bags, glued with waterproof cement; sizes from 1¼ to 5 in. in diameter and 8 to 24 in. in length. USE: To hold sand, clay, etc., for stemming (confining) the charges of explosives in boreholes. CONTAINERS: Bale lots of 5,000.

***Voltohmeter:** A combined blasting galvanometer, stray current detector, and AC-DC voltmeter. USE: Serves the same purposes as the Blasting Galvanometer and offers a means for guarding against stray currents of a magnitude which would be hazardous in electric blastings. It also offers a means of checking line voltages in power blasting circuits.

EXPLOSIVES

Black Sporting Powder: A uniformly dense black powder manufactured in four granulations—Fg, FFg, FFFg and FFFFg ranging respectively from coarse to fine. USE: The Fg or coarse grain is used for loading large capacity cartridges; the FFg or intermediate grain for medium capacity cartridges and the FFFg, FFFFg or fine grain for small capacity cartridges or general shotgun shooting. CONTAINERS: Each size is packed in 1-lb. metal canisters, 6¼-lb. in ¼ kegs and 25-lb. metal kegs.

Blasting Gelatin (S.N.G.): Solidified nitroglycerin. A rubbery, elastic substance, resembling printers' rolls or art gum in appearance. It is the strongest commercial explosive. USE: In shooting oil wells. CONTAINERS: 28.5-lb. (10-qt.) and 57-lb. (20-qt.) cases, 50-lb. cases for use other than in oil wells.

Blasting Powder (Saltpeter or A Blasting Powder): A composition of potassium nitrate, charcoal and sulfur. Available in a wide range of grain sizes. USE: For fireworks; for blasting dimension stone and architectural stone; for quarrying slate; used in safety fuses. CONTAINERS: 25-lb. kegs.

Blasting Powder (Soda or B Blasting Powder): A composition of sodium nitrate, charcoal and sulfur. Available in a wide range of grain sizes. USE: For coal mining (principally); for construction work when dry; for clay mining and open pit ore mining. CONTAINERS: 25-lb. kegs.

Ditching Dynamite: A 50% straight dynamite, especially packed so that it will have the greatest possible uniformity, cartridge for cartridge, and will give the best results in propagation ditching.

"Extra" Dynamite: Ammonia dynamites ranging from 115 to 172 cartridges (1¼ x 8 in.) per 50-lb. case. Available in both "high" and "low" velocity types. USE: In mining soft ores, limestone, gypsum, salt, clay, etc. In quarrying as top loads in well drill holes and as blockhole charges in secondary blasting.

Gelatin Dynamite (Straight Gelatin): A plastic, highly water resistant, dense explosive furnished in grades from 20 to 90% strengths. USE: For blasting in wet boreholes; for submarine blasting and blasting in quarries; for tunneling, shaft sinking and mining hard, tough materials.

"Gelex" Dynamites: Semigelatin dynamites having plasticity and water resistance between the dynamites and true gelatins. USE: In mining metallic ores, gypsum, limestone and in quarrying.

Gypsum A Dynamite: A modified "Extra" type dynamite. USE: Especially designed for mining gypsum.

"Hi-Velocity" Gelatin: A low density straight gelatin which has the property of always exploding at a very high velocity. This is not the case with most gelatins, which have a low velocity unless strongly confined in a borehole or detonated by a straight 60% primer. USE: Oil, gas and water well shooting, submarine blasting, mudcapping.

"Hi-Velocity" Seismograph 60% Gelatin: A straight gelatin especially designed and packaged for use in seismic prospecting. Recommended for deep hole work and lengthy water exposures. Offered in plain or Fast-Coupler cartridges.

Loggers' Powders: 15 to 30% strengths. USE: Blasting stumps for the logging industry in the Pacific Northwest.

Nitroglycerin—$C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$: An oily liquid; Sp. Gr. approximately 1.6. USE: Essential ingredient in all Du Pont dynamites; sold to drug trade in alcohol solution or with French chalk or sugar of milk to be used for medicinal purposes.

Pellet Powder (Soda or B Blasting Powder): An improved deflagrating explosive. USE: In mining coal where permissibles are not needed. Made in two grades in cylinders 2 in. long, with a central perforation of ⅜ in. Four of these cylinders are placed end to end and wrapped in paraffined paper to form cartridges. Available in diameters from 1¼ to 2 in.

Permissible Explosives: Explosives which have been tested by U. S. Bureau of Mines and passed as safe for blasting in gaseous and dusty mines if used in accordance with certain specified conditions.

"Duobel" Explosives: High velocity permissibles furnished in five grades based upon velocity and cartridge count. USE: For mining coal where lump coal is not a factor.

"Gelobel" Explosives: Gelatin and semigelatin type permissibles; high density and high water resistance. USE: For coal mining where high strength, high velocity, concentration of charge and water resistance are desired.

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"Lump Coal" C Explosives: A product with a very low velocity of detonation. USE: For coal mining where maximum production of large size coal is desired.

"Lump Coal" CC Explosives: A low velocity permissible similar to "Lump Coal" C except that due to slight change in the ingredients it can be manufactured in smaller diameter cartridges. USE: For coal mining where maximum production of large size coal is desired.

"Monobel" Explosives: Low velocity permissibles; furnished in six grades based upon velocity and cartridge count. USE: For mining coal especially where lump is desired.

"Red Cross" "Extra" Dynamite: High density, general purpose ammonia dynamites of 20 to 60% strengths. USE: For quarrying, stripping, agricultural and general construction work.

"Red Cross" F.R. Dynamites: Four grades of dynamite (based upon strengths) with free-running characteristics (F.R.). Designed for use in sprung holes and adapted for replacing black powder in quarrying and in blasting soft rock. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. case containing four 12½-lb. bags.

"Seismogel" Gelatin: A straight gelatin dynamite designed and packaged for use in seismic prospecting when water conditions are only moderately severe. Offered in plain or Fast-Coupler cartridges. The latter provide a convenient means for assembling a rigid column of explosive.

Special Gelatin Dynamite (Ammonia Gelatin): A plastic, highly water resistant (not as good as Straight Gelatin), dense explosive furnished in grades from 25 to 90% strengths. USE: In mining hard rock, tunneling, quarrying, construction work, shaft sinking (if not too wet).

Straight Dynamite: Produces quick shattering action; is very sensitive to impacts; 20 to 60% nitroglycerin. USE: In ditching by the propagation method, submarine blasting.

"Stripkolex" Dynamite: A dynamite designed especially for shooting the coal in stripping operations.

BLASTING AGENTS

"Nitramex" No. 2 Blasting Agent: A blasting agent which is not detonated by impacts from rifle bullets, sledge hammers or by heat. Is detonated by specially constructed primers. USE: For blasting in extremely hard shooting quarries and strippings. CONTAINERS: Metal cans 4½- to 9-in. diameter x 24 in.

"Nitramite" Nitro Carbo Nitrate: A low density blasting agent similar to "Nitramon", packed in heavy spiral shell with metal ends, the water resistance depending entirely upon the container. "Nitramite" is as insensitive to shock and friction as "Nitramon" but is not as insensitive to fire as "Nitramon". "Nitramite" sells at a lower price than "Nitramon" or "Nitramex". "Nitramite" must be detonated by a primer specially constructed for use with this blasting agent. USE: Excellent for relatively easy shooting material, top loads, and for certain coyote shot layouts. CONTAINERS: 4½- to 9-in. diameter.

"Nitramon" Blasting Agent: A blasting agent which is not detonated by impacts from rifle bullets, sledge hammers, the strongest commercial blasting cap or by heat. Is detonated by specially constructed primers. Manufactured in two grades. USE: For blasting in quarries and stripping operations. CONTAINERS: Metal cans 4½- to 9-in. diameter.

"Nitramon" No. 2 Blasting Agent: A blasting agent having all the safety features and in all respects similar to "Nitramon" except that it is of lower strength and velocity and sells at a lower price. Like "Nitramon", it is detonated by specially constructed primers. USE: For blasting in quarries and stripping operations. Especially adapted for top hole loading. CONTAINERS: Metal cans 4½- to 9-in. diameter.

"Nitramon" HH Blasting Agent: Same general properties as "Nitramon" but highly heat-stable. USE: Strip blasting over burning coal. CONTAINERS: Cans 4½- to 9-in. diameter.

"Nitramon" S Blasting Agent: Has the same characteristics as "Nitramon", but is packed in cans which screw together to form a rigid charge. USE: For seismic prospecting. CONTAINERS: 2 in. x 1 lb., 2½ in. x 1 lb.

"Nitramon" WW Blasting Agent: Same characteristics as "Nitramon". USE: For seismic prospecting at sea. CONTAINERS: 10-, 16⅔-, 25-, 30-, 40- and 50-lb. cans.

Pelletol No. 1: A high density, free-running blasting agent which sinks readily in water and has unlimited water resistance. Safety characteristics similar to those of "Nitramex" No. 2. USE: For loading around "Nitramon" and "Nitramex" No. 2. CONTAINERS: Packed 4 bags per 50-lb. case.

Pelletol No. 2: A medium density, free-running blasting agent having practically no water resistance and hence applicable only in dry work. Lower in price but has same safety characteristics, use and containers as Pelletol No. 1.

Primer for "Nitramon" and "Nitramex" No. 2 Blasting Agents: USE: Special primer for detonating "Nitramon" and "Nitramex" No. 2. Must be initiated by "Primacord" Detonating Fuse. CONTAINERS: Metal cans 4, 5, 5½, 7 and 8 in. diameter x 24 in.

Primer for "Nitramon" S Blasting Agent: Primers which screw tightly to "Nitramon" S. Detonated by electric blasting cap or "Primacord". USE: To detonate "Nitramon" S in seismic prospecting. CONTAINERS: 2 in. x 1 lb., 2½ in. x 1 lb.

Water Work Booster: Small copper tubes containing a priming charge which are inserted in a copper well in the "Nitramon" WW cans. Detonated by an electric blasting cap. USE: To bring about the explosion of "Nitramon" WW. CONTAINERS: Cartons of 50, cases of 500.

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CHEMICAL SALES SECTION

PRODUCTS

Aircraft and Industrial Rivets: USE: As a "blind" rivet for fastening assemblies partially or totally inaccessible from the rear.

Ammonium Nitrate—C.P.—NH_4NO_3: Crystalline or granular powder. USE: Where chemically pure product is required; in manufacture of nitrous oxide gas, pyrotechnic compositions. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, 325-lb. wooden bbl.

Ammonium Nitrate—Explosives Grade—NH_4NO_3: Crystalline or granular powder, and solution. USE: Manufacture of explosives. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, 325-lb. wooden bbl., tank cars.

Ammonium Nitrate—U.S.P. ("Niox" Ammonium Nitrate)—NH_4NO_3: Crystalline or granular powder. USE: In manufacture of nitrous oxide gas. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. polyethylene lined paper bags.

Aniline—$C_6H_5NH_2$: Pale yellow, oily liquid. USE: Dyes, intermediates, paints and varnishes. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. metal drums (450-lb.), 110-gal. metal drums (900-lb.), tank cars. (See also Organic Chemicals Department, Page 61.)

BL-353 Blowing Agent: Yellow powder containing 70% N, N'-dimethyl-N, N'-dinitroso terephthalamide and 30% white mineral oil. USE: For formation of cellular polyvinyl chloride and for expanding other plastics and elastomers. CONTAINERS: 5-lb. fiber drums.

Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT)—$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$: Highly refined, white, briquetted solid. USE: As an intermediate for plasticizers and other organic derivatives of terephthalic acid; as a component of alkyd and other type resins. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. "Fiberpak" drums, 350-lb. "Leverpak" drums.

Diphenylamine (DPA)—Technical and Refined—$(C_6H_5)_2NH$: Technical grade available only in a molten state; refined available in a molten state and as a flaked solid. USE: In manufacture of rubber chemicals, phenothiazine, dyes and numerous organic intermediates, and as a stabilizer for smokeless powders. CONTAINERS: 50- and 100-lb. paper bags, 70,000- and 90,000-lb. tank cars. (See also Grasselli Chemicals Department, Page 53 for veterinary medicines.)

"Hitec" Heat Transfer Salt: A eutectic made up of sodium nitrite ($NaNO_2$), sodium nitrate ($NaNO_3$) and potassium nitrate (KNO_3). USE: Heat transfer medium. CONTAINERS: 150-lb. wooden kegs, 400-lb. wooden bbl.

Iron Oxide—Essentially Fe_2O_3 and FeO: By-product from aniline manufacture. USE: Source of iron for metallurgical operations; preparation of pigments; manufacture of cement. Shipped in bulk in open railroad gondola cars only.

Jet Perforators: Small explosive charges utilizing the "shaped charge" principle. USE: In perforating oil well casing to permit entry into the well bore of fluids from producing formations. CONTAINERS: Fiberboard cases of 200.

Lead Azide—PbN_6: A highly sensitive explosive when dry. Must be kept wet until used. USE: In manufacture of detonators. CONTAINERS: 150-lb. steel drums.

Mixed Acid—Technical (Nitrating Acid): Mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids. USE: As a nitrating agent in the manufacture of explosives, nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin, dyes, and intermediates. CONTAINERS: Tank cars.

Nitric Acid—HNO_3: In varying concentrations. Clear colorless to light brown, fuming corrosive liquid. USE: Metallurgy, manufacture of dyes, intermediates, etching agent for photoengravers, general oxidizing purposes. CONTAINERS: Tank cars.

Nitrobenzene—$C_6H_5NO_2$: Pale yellow liquid. USE: Intermediate for manufacture of aniline, azobenzene, rubber chemicals and other organic intermediates. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. (500-lb.) and 110-gal. (1,000-lb.) steel drums, tank cars. (See also Organic Chemicals Department, Page 65.)

Nitrocellulose—Soluble Types: Cellulose nitrate with variable nitrogen content in a wide range of viscosities. USE: Excellent film-forming material for use in lacquers and other types of finishes; coating for cellophane, paper, fabrics; component of adhesives. CONTAINERS: 135-lb. and 160-lb. returnable steel bbl.

Nitroglycerin—Beta Lactose Mixture—$C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$: Available as Nitroglycerin—Beta Lactose Mixture, 10% and 90% respectively, by weight. USE: Manufacture of medicinals. CONTAINERS: 10-lb. and 50-lb. polyethylene lined fiber drums.

Pentaerythrite Tetranitrate (PETN): White crystalline powder, explosive. USE: Manufacture of detonators; safety fuse. CONTAINERS: 280-lb. steel drums.

Riveting Irons: USE: Specially designed electrical heating tools for expanding Du Pont Aircraft and Industrial Rivets.

Riveting Iron Tips: Metal tips specifically fashioned for use with Du Pont Riveting Irons.

Sodium CMC (Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose): Dry, free-flowing, off-white powder available in several grades based on solubility and viscosity characteristics. USE: Adjuvant in detergents, paper, drilling muds; in adhesives, paints, textile finishing and ore beneficiation. CONTAINERS: 6-ply paper bags, 13-gal. "Fiberpak" drums, 51-gal. "Leverpak" drums.

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Sodium Nitrite—U.S.P.—$NaNO_2$: High purity, white crystalline solid. USE: Preparation of azo dyes; textile dyeing; meat packing; and corrosion inhibitor. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, 150-lb. wooden kegs, 400-lb. wooden bbl.

Sulfuric Acid—H_2SO_4: Strongly corrosive, dense, oily liquid; colorless to dark brown, depending upon purity. USE: Metallurgy and manufacture of explosives. CONTAINERS: Tank cars.

Terephthalic Acid (TPA)—Technical—$C_8H_6O_4$: Pale yellow crystalline solid. USE: Dibasic acid intermediate for plasticizers; modified alkyds and other polymers; and organic intermediates. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. "Fiberpak" drums, 300-lb. "Leverpak" drums.

TNT (Trinitrotoluene)—$C_7H_5O_6N_3$: Pale yellow, flaked solid. USE: In manufacture of detonators and certain types of commercial explosives; military explosives. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. wooden boxes.

"Unicel" ND Blowing Agent: Cream-colored powder containing 40% N-N'-dinitrosopentamethylene tetramine (DNPT). USE: For formation of cellular products from elastomers and resins. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. "Leverpak" drums.

SMOKELESS POWDERS

Improved Military Rifle Powders: These powders represent the latest development in progressive burning nitrocellulose powders, giving higher velocity than the older types within the prescribed limits of pressure. These powders do not contain nitroglycerin. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. metal cans, 20-lb. metal kegs.

I. M. R. No. 3031: For use in sporting rifle ammunition requiring heavy bullets and in military cartridges.

I. M. R. No. 4064: For use in military cartridges, most prominent of which, in this country, is the 30/06 Springfield Rifle.

I. M. R. No. 4198: For use in sporting rifles and with light bullets in military cartridges.

I. M. R. No. 4227: For use in sporting rifles and with light bullets in military cartridges.

I. M. R. No. 4320: For use in sporting rifles and in military cartridges with limited case capacity.

I. M. R. No. 4350: For use in magnum cartridges.

PB Smokeless Shotgun Powders: A single base propellant, designed particularly to be used in light and medium shotshell loads. The powder is very flexible and is noted for its consistency of performance in all makes of shells. It is clean burning and not affected by moisture. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. metal cans, 25-lb. metal drums.

Sporting Rifle Powder No. SR-4759: A nitrocellulose powder, especially designed for use in reduced loads in large capacity cartridges, such as the 30/06 Springfield and similar cartridges. This powder is not recommended for use in pistol and revolver cartridges. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. metal cans, 25-lb. metal drums.

AMERICAN GLYCERIN SECTION

PRODUCTS

Service of Torpedoing Oil and Gas Wells with desensitized liquid or solidified nitroglycerin or other high explosives.

"A. G." Time Bomb: A combination timing and firing mechanism, contained in an aluminum alloy case 22½-in. length and 1⅞-in. diameter. USE: For detonating oil and gas well explosives.

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FABRICS AND FINISHES DEPARTMENT

FABRICS DIVISION

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE:	DuPont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121
EXPORT SALES OFFICE:	Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware	

BRANCH OFFICES:

Boston 42, Massachusetts	35 Cambridge Parkway	UNiversity 4-1442
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others) ORchard 5-1010	
Cleveland 14, Ohio	3133 Chester Avenue	MAin 1-8516
Dallas 21, Texas	2607 Live Oak Street	VIctor 2517
Detroit 2, Michigan	5–238 General Motors Building	TRinity 5-1990
Los Angeles 22, California	2000 South Garfield Avenue	RAymond 3-8401
Newburgh, New York		3700
New York 1, New York	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6400
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-1420
St. Louis 10, Missouri	2300 Hampton Avenue	MIssion 7-0800

PLANTS:

Fairfield, Connecticut — Newburgh, New York

PRODUCTS

VINYL COATED MATERIALS

"Fabrilite" Vinyl Coated Fabrics: These materials are made on a wide variety of fabric backs and are coated with selected vinyl compounds engineered for maximum resistance to flexing and wear. The fabric backing supports the vinyl coating and makes it resistant to ripping, tearing, scuffing and cracking. All "Fabrilite" is water resistant and soap- and water-washable. Made in a wide variety of colors, embossed effects and finishes, "Fabrilite" is available in a range of grades based on the service requirements of the end use. Grades are determined by the weight and construction of the fabric base and the amount of vinyl applied. Upholstery grades include: elastic knit fabric back construction for ease in stretching and tailoring around curves; breathable constructions that promote seating comfort because they permit passage of air through thousands of tiny pores. The following list shows how "Fabrilite" is used by other manufacturers:

Automotive: For upholstery and trim, headlining, bindings and welts, and seat covers
Baby Carriages: For upholstery and tops
Belts
Bicycle Saddles
Bookbinding: For looseleaf binders
Folding Door and Partition Enclosures
Footwear: For upper stock in certain types of women's shoes and slippers; for quarterlining, sock lining; for platform wrappers and heel coverings. Nontarnishing gold and silver colored metallic "Fabrilite" made with metallized "Mylar" polyester film for evening shoes and trim
Furniture Upholstery and Household Furnishings
Handbags and Pocketbooks
Luggage
Motion Picture Screens for the Home
Sporting Goods
Table Pads
Wall Coverings

"Tontine" Flame-Resistant Vinyl Drapery Material: This vinyl coated fabric is especially designed for darkening drapery use in visual aid schoolrooms. It comes in a wide range of colors and designs.

UNSUPPORTED VINYL MATERIALS

"Fabrilite" Unsupported Vinyl Materials: These materials are made without a fabric backing from selected vinyl compounds for handbags, pocketbooks, looseleaf binders and notebooks.

PYROXYLIN COATED AND IMPREGNATED MATERIALS

"Fabrikoid" Pyroxylin Coated Fabrics: The fabrics are processed with pyroxylin to produce water resistant and soap- and water-washable materials for applications which do not require the resistance to flexing given by vinyl coated fabrics.

Bindings and Welts
Bookbinding

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Card Table Covers
Case Coverings
Draw Sheet: For newspaper printing presses
Footwear: For strapping in certain types of women's shoes and slippers and for sock lining.
Hat Sweats
Luggage Lining
Paper Machine Aprons: For paper making equipment
Table Mats and Pad Coverings
Tire Liners: Prevents adhesion to rubber
Trimmings: For millinery and costumes

"PX" Book Cloth: A special grade of pyroxylin or vinyl impregnated, washable book cloth for bookbindings.

"Tontine" Washable Window Shade Cloth: This material is a uniformly woven fabric impregnated and coated on both sides with pyroxylin or vinyl compounds. "Tontine" is available in many colors with range of light transmittancy. Opaque coated cloth and fire-resistant grades are also available.

CEMENTS

"Fairprene" Industrial Cements: These products are made from synthetic rubber compounds for cementing various combinations of cured and uncured "Fairprene" sheet stock (without fabric insert), cured and uncured "Fairprene" coated fabrics, cured and uncured rubber to leather, fabrics, paper, metal and wood.

RUBBER COATED, SILICONE COATED AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER COATED MATERIALS

"Fairprene" P.A.W. Tape (Protective and Waterstop): A seam sealant engineered for shipbuilding and aircraft use in oil-, air- and water-tight structural joints.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Coated Fabrics: A line of synthetic rubber coated fabrics, including silicone rubber, designed for industrial applications in the automotive, aviation, gas, chemical, petroleum and marine fields. "Fairprene" coated fabrics have extraordinary oil, chemical, heat, cold, flame, abrasion, flexing and sunlight resistance for diaphragms, gaskets, washers, packings, seam sealants and curing bags and blankets used in laminating.

"Rug Anchor" Rug Underlay: Sponge rubber underlay which prevents rugs from slipping.

"Velvetex" Sponge Rubber Rug Cushion.

"Ventube" Rubberized Flexible Ventilating Duct: Flexible ventilating tubing for mines, tunnels and underground construction. Available for both blower (collapsible) and exhaust (noncollapsible) types of motor driven fans.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER SHEET STOCKS

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Sheet Stocks: Without fabric back; made from synthetic rubber compounds, including silicone rubber, for special industrial applications in the automotive, aviation, gas, chemical, petroleum and marine fields. Has extraordinary oil, chemical, heat, cold, flame, abrasion, flexing and sunlight resistance for diaphragms, gaskets, washers, packings, seam sealants and curing bags and blankets used in laminating.

SYNTHETIC RESIN COATED FABRICS, LAMINATES AND FELTS

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber Felt: An industrial felt made in various thicknesses, either as porous material or impregnated with tetrafluoroethylene resin. The impregnated product is used as a gasketing material on equipment handling corrosive materials. The plain felt is used as a filter material, particularly for corrosive products. The tetrafluoroethylene resin provides a maximum degree of temperature and chemical resistance.

"Lecton" Acrylic Resin Coated Fabrics and Laminates: Glass fabrics coated with "Lecton" acrylic resin and laminates made from these coated fabrics. Offered as an electrical insulating material, these fabrics have excellent thermal stability at Class B temperatures (130°C.) and can be used for extended periods up to 150°C. They are essentially unaffected by "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants.

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Coated Glass Fabrics, Tapes and Laminates: For electrical insulation; for anti-stick and anti-friction conveyor belts and covers for heat sealing units in the food and packaging industries, for industrial diaphragms and gaskets requiring unusual resistance to chemicals and to high and low temperatures.

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FINISHES DIVISION

AUTOMOTIVE FINISHES

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Du Pont Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121
EXPORT OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	

AUTO MANUFACTURERS' SALES OFFICES:

Detroit 2, Michigan	5–238 General Motors Building	TRinity 5-1990
Los Angeles 22, California	2000 South Garfield Avenue	RAymond 3-8401

COLOR ADVISORY SERVICE:

Detroit 2, Michigan	5–238 General Motors Building	TRinity 5-1990

PLANTS:

Chicago 14, Illinois	2100 Elston Avenue
Everett 49, Massachusetts	59 Waters Avenue
Flint 2, Michigan	Hamilton Avenue and St. John Street
Fort Madison, Iowa	Post Office Box 319
Parlin, New Jersey	
Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania	3500 Grays Ferry Avenue
South San Francisco, California	Post Office Box 608
Toledo 1, Ohio	1930 Tremainsville Road—Post Office Box 953
Tucker, Georgia	Post Office Box 487

PRODUCTS

Cement, Automotive Gasket: Prepared in heavy varnish or pigmented paste form; applicable by brush. USE: For cementing gaskets in place on automotive motors to increase production efficiency. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Clears:

Bronzing Liquid (Lacquer or Alkyd Type): Lacquer type is air-dry; alkyd type is air-dry or bake. USE: Vehicle for aluminum or bronze powders for protection and decoration of certain automobile small parts. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. pails, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Alkyd Type): Exterior or interior synthetic varnish. USE: Over imitation grain or decals, or over bright chrome plated parts. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Lacquer Type): Pyroxylin base clear. USE: For interiors over simulated wood grain or decals. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Methacrylate Type): Methacrylate base clear. Protection of bright chrome plated parts, exterior exposure, dip or spray application. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Methacrylate Modified Lacquer Type): Mixed pyroxylin-methacrylate base clear. USE: Protective coating for exterior of bright aluminum panels on buses. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Modified Alkyd Type): Synthetic clears. USE: For interiors over simulated grain on car interior metal trim for application by electrostatic spray. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Phenolic Spar Type): Exterior or interior varnishes. USE: Over simulated wood grain or decals. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Wood (Alkyd Type): Clear synthetic varnish. USE: Wood station wagons. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Wood (Lacquer Type): Modified pyroxylin base. USE: Interior wood trim of custom built cars. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Wood (Phenolic Spar Type): Oil modified, phenolic spar varnish. USE: Wood station wagons. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Wood Sealer (Alkyd or Phenolic Type): Oil modified alkyd or phenolic with or without toxic component which retards fungus growth. USE: Applied by dip to wood station wagon dimensional pieces or truck body parts to seal wood pores and prevent moisture absorption. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. pails, 53-gal. drums.

Compounds:

"Duco" Polishing or Rubbing Compound: A polishing material in paste form, designed for

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machine application or hand rubbing. USE: For final polishing of "Duco" lacquers to smooth surface and to bring up full gloss. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Shielding Compound: A pigmented semipaste, having nondrying vehicle. USE: Masking parts of surface while another color is being applied. Used with "Duco" finishes only. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Dulux" Foam Resin: Polyester resin, specific for use with isocyanates to produce flexible polyurethane foams. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Enamels:

Chassis Black: An air-dry, black, pigmented enamel; applicable by brush or spray with an oil, asphalt, pyroxylin or synthetic type base. USE: On automobile chassis for protection and decoration. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums, tank wagons, tank cars.

"Dulux" Enamels: Baking and air-dry, clear and pigmented enamels based on a synthetic type vehicle; applicable by spray—manual, machine or electrostatic. USE: Finishing of steel and wood automobile bodies, sheet metal parts, wheels, etc. CONTAINERS: Pt., qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums, tank wagons.

Engenamel: (See Page 24).

Fender: A black, oil or synthetic resin modified asphaltum type enamel applied by dipping and baking at high temperature. USE: Fender and miscellaneous parts finish applied over rubber first coat. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums, tank wagons, tank cars.

Gas-Tank: A pigmented, black enamel based on an oil semi-alkyd or full alkyd type vehicle; applicable by spray or flow coating; air-dried or force-dried at temperatures up to 250°F. USE: Exterior finish of terne plate automobile gasoline tanks. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums, tank wagons.

Motor: Air-dry, pigmented, colored enamels; applicable by spray; available in an oil, synthetic or pyroxylin type base. USE: On automobile motors. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Radiator Core: An air-dry, black, highly pigmented enamel having high hiding finish; applicable by spray or dip. USE: Finishing automobile radiator cores. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Small Parts Dip: Pigmented, black or colored enamels based on semi-alkyd or full alkyd vehicles to bake 250° to 350°F. USE: Automobile small parts. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Graining Compounds:

Graining Compounds: Air-dry or baking oil base paste materials for use over graining ground coats (synthetic or oil type) for simulated wood grains. USE: On decorative hardware, garnish moldings, instrument panels, escutcheons, etc., for car interiors. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Graining Ground Coats (Synthetic): Baking type semigloss materials for application by electrostatic spray as base for subsequent graining. USE: On decorative hardware, garnish moldings, instrument panels, escutcheons, etc., for car interiors. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Graining Ground Coats (Synthetic or Oil Type): Baking type semigloss materials used as graining base for simulated wood grain effects. USE: On decorative hardware, garnish moldings, instrument panels, escutcheons, etc., for car interiors. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Lacquers:

Dip: Air-dry, pigmented, colored or clear lacquers on a special modified pyroxylin base; applicable by dip. USE: On instrument panels, molding, interior decoration, etc. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Lacquers: Air-dry, pigmented, colored lacquers on a special modified pyroxylin base; applicable by spray only. USE: Finishing of steel automobile bodies, sheet metal parts, etc. CONTAINERS: Pt., qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Metalli-Chrome Lacquers: Metallic finishes producing new and unusual color effects of great durability. Applicable by spray only. USE: Finishing of automobile bodies and sheet metal parts. CONTAINERS: Pt., qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Striping Lacquers: Air-dry, pigmented, colored lacquers; applicable by brush. USE: For striping automobile bodies and wheels and touch-up work. CONTAINERS: Pt., qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Lucite" Acrylic Lacquers: Air-drying pigmented colored lacquers on acrylic resin base, applicable by spray only, but possessing much greater durability to exposure than "Duco" lacquers. USE: Finishing of steel automobile bodies and sheet metal parts. CONTAINERS: Pt., qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Primers:

Black Dipping Primer (Baking, Pigmented, Oil or Alkyd Type): Unusual stability in large dip tanks. USE: Dipping fenders, hoods and miscellaneous small parts. Base coat for "Duco" or "Lucite" lacquers or "Dulux" enamels. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums, tank wagons, tank cars.

Flash Primer (One-Bake Type): Baking, pigmented, colored, liquid paints on a synthetic base; applied by spray. USE: Applied to steel automobile bodies and followed immediately by surfacer

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FINISHES DIVISION: Automotive Finishes

or baking enamel without drying period between coats. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Oil Type): Air-dry and baking, pigmented, colored, liquid paints with oil base; applicable by spray. USE: On automobile bodies and sheet metal parts to give adhesion between the metal and succeeding coats. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Pyroxylin Type): Air-dry, pigmented, colored, liquid paints on a pyroxylin base; applicable by spray. USE: For touch-up work only on automobile bodies and only under lacquer. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Metal (Synthetic Type): Air-dry and baking, pigmented, colored, liquid paints with synthetic base; applicable by spray or brush. USE: On automobile bodies and sheet metal parts to give adhesion between the metal and succeeding coats. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Wood: A special low-pigmented type primer applicable by brush or spray. USE: On wood commercial automobile bodies. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Wood Sealer: Clear or pigmented, synthetic or oil type, air-dry, penetrating sealer with or without toxic ingredient to retard growth of fungi; applicable by dip, brush, spray or flow. USE: On wood before other finish to seal pores and prevent failure by moisture absorption. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Primer-Surfacers:

"Preparakote" Primer-Surfacers: Air-dry or baking, highly pigmented, liquid paints on a special synthetic base; applicable by spray or brush. USE: On steel automobile and commercial car bodies, preparatory to finishing with either "Duco" or "Dulux" finishes. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Primer-Surfacer (Baking Type): Highly pigmented, liquid paints of the baking type on an oil or semi-alkyd base; applicable by spray. USE: On steel automobile and commercial car bodies, preparatory to finishing with either "Duco", "Lucite", or "Dulux" finishes. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Primer-Surfacer (Non-Sanding Type): Medium pigmented, modified alkyd base, for use under "Duco" or "Dulux" finishes. Material must be baked. When used under "Dulux" it can be flashed and the baking accomplished simultaneously with the baking of the topcoat. USE: On steel automobile and commercial car bodies, preparatory to finishing with "Duco" or "Dulux" finishes. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Primer-Surfacer (Pyroxylin Type): Highly pigmented, lacquer type primer-surfacer. USE: Spot repairing of car finish under lacquer or synthetic topcoats. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Putties:

"Duco" Putties: Air-dry, highly pigmented, paste materials; very fast drying; applied by glazing to fill metal imperfections. USE: On automobile bodies preparatory to finishing with either "Duco", "Lucite", or "Dulux" finishes. CONTAINERS: ½-, 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Dulux" Paste Filler: Alkyd pastes for filling pores in wood of station wagons or interior wood trim of custom built cars or filling pinhole pores in glass fiber reinforced polyester panels or parts preparatory to finishing with clear, surfacing material, or color. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 30-gal. drums.

"Dulux" Putties: Air-dry, highly pigmented, paste materials; minimum shrinkage; applied by glazing to fill metal imperfections. USE: Preparatory to finishing with either "Duco" or "Dulux" finishes. CONTAINERS: ¼-, 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Oil Base Putties: Air-dry, highly pigmented, paste materials on oil base; applied by glazing to fill indentations in metal which are too deep for the surfacer to fill. USE: On automobile bodies over primer. CONTAINERS: ½-, 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Retarders: Slow evaporating, high boiling "Duco" or "Lucite" solvents. USE: Added to "Duco" or "Lucite" thinner to improve leveling and/or to prevent blushing in humid weather. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Surfacers: Air-dry and baking, highly pigmented products on oil, pyroxylin and synthetic types of bases; applicable by spraying over primer to give a satisfactory smooth surface when sanded, preparatory to "Duco" or "Dulux" finishes, or other final finish applications. USE: On automobile bodies and sheet metal parts. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Thinners: Clear, liquid solvents. USE: For the reduction of primers, surfacers, lacquers and enamels to proper working consistency. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums, tank wagons, tank cars.

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AUTOMOTIVE REFINISHING MATERIALS

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: DuPont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware		OLympia 4-5121
EXPORT OFFICE: Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware		
REGIONAL OFFICES:		
Atlanta 18, Georgia	1737 Ellsworth Industrial Drive, N. W.	SYcamore 4-9581
Boston 42, Massachusetts	35 Cambridge Parkway	UNiversity 4-1442
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others) ORchard 5-1010	
Cleveland 14, Ohio	3133 Chester Avenue	MAin 1-8516
Dallas 21, Texas	2607 Live Oak Street	VIctor 2517
Kansas City 41, Missouri	6201 Manchester Trafficway	EMerson 3-1390
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-9747
San Francisco 6, California	612 Howard Street	EXbrook 2-6230
SERVICE WAREHOUSES:		
Atlanta 18, Georgia	1737 Ellsworth Industrial Drive, N. W.	SYcamore 4-9581
Baltimore 18, Maryland	400 East Twenty-Ninth Street	BElmont 5-0278
Birmingham 3, Alabama	2301 Fifth Avenue, South	4-8775
Boston 42, Massachusetts	37 Cambridge Parkway	UNiversity 4-9510
Buffalo 25, New York	1696 Walden Avenue	GRant 3710
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	413–419 Dalton Avenue	FRanklin 6-6477
Chicago 47, Illinois	2560 North Elston Avenue	BRunswick 8-2050
Cleveland 14, Ohio	3137 Chester Avenue	MAin 1-8516
Columbus 15, Ohio	122 North Grant Avenue	CApital 1-6724
Dallas 19, Texas	2130 Lofland Avenue	LOgan 8511–12
Dayton 4, Ohio	336 Leo Street	MIchigan 5623
Denver 1, Colorado	555 Quivas Street	AComa 2-8945
Detroit 34, Michigan	19930 Conner Avenue	FOrest 6-8800
Houston 11, Texas	332 South Wayside Drive	WAlnut 3-2546
Indianapolis 7, Indiana	1825 West Eighteenth Street	MElrose 8-5591
Jacksonville 1, Florida	2256 Dennis Street	ELgin 3-7461
Kansas City 41, Missouri	6215 Manchester Trafficway	EMerson 3-1390
Long Island City 1, New York	48–05 Van Dam Street	STillwell 6-0200
Los Angeles 22, California	2000 South Garfield Avenue	RAymond 3-8401
Memphis 3, Tennessee	1573 Union Avenue	BRoadway 6-4746
Milwaukee 21, Wisconsin	2601 North Third Street	COncord 4-6872
Minneapolis 4, Minnesota	1401 South Fourth Street	FEderal 2-0558
New Orleans 25, Louisiana	4401 Euphrosine Street	AUdubon 6658
Oakland 7, California	828 Harrison Street	HIgate 4-1980
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma	203 East Hill Street	JAckson 5-2194
Philadelphia 24, Pennsylvania	4242 Whitaker Avenue	GArfield 6-3701
Pittsburgh 24, Pennsylvania	5201–27 Liberty Avenue	MUseum 1-5100
Portland 3, Maine	255 Forest Avenue	SPruce 2-4657
Portland 14, Oregon	534 Southeast Oak Street	BElmont 2-6177
Providence 3, Rhode Island	217 Broad Street	GAspee 1-2709
St. Louis 10, Missouri	2300 Hampton Avenue	MIssion 7-0800
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	671 South State Street	EMpire 4-3582
South San Francisco, California	Post Office Box 927	JUno 3-0733
Springfield, New Jersey	15 Stern Avenue	DRexel 6-6070
PLANTS:		
Everett 49, Massachusetts	59 Waters Avenue	
Flint 2, Michigan	Hamilton Avenue and St. John Street	
Fort Madison, Iowa	Post Office Box 319	
Parlin, New Jersey		
Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania	3500 Grays Ferry Avenue	
South San Francisco, California	160 South Linden Avenue—Post Office Box 608	
Toledo 1, Ohio	1930 Tremainsville Road—Post Office Box 953	
Tucker, Georgia	Post Office Box 487	

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FINISHES DIVISION: Automotive Refinishing Materials

PRODUCTS

Aluminum Paint: Ready mixed for use on interiors and tops of truck bodies; on motors of passenger cars and commercial vehicles; on tractors, farm equipment, road machinery, etc. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

Chassis Blacks: Varnish type products. USE: To refinish chassis. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 15- and 53-gal. drums.

Clear Gloss Lacquer: A pyroxylin type clear for garnish moldings, instrument panels and other parts on the interior of automobiles. May also be mixed with aluminum or bronze powders for striping. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Clear Metal Lacquer: A pyroxylin type clear for use as a protective coating for aluminum, aluminum alloys and other nonferrous metals. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Clear Wood Primer: A synthetic type primer for priming wood before applying "Preparakote" Primer-Surfacer. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

"Duco" Lacquers: Pigmented and metallic lines of lacquer finishes for application by spray over recommended undercoats. USE: For finishing or refinishing automobiles. CONTAINERS: Pt., qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Duco" Lacquers—Metalli-Chrome: Metallic pyroxylin finishes of striking beauty and unusual durability, producing new color effects. USE: To finish or refinish automobiles. CONTAINERS: Pt., qt. and gal. cans.

"Duco" Thinner—Lacquer: Used for thinning pyroxylin products for spraying. CONTAINERS: 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. pails, 15-, 30- and 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Tinting Colors: Pigmented lacquer colors for intermixing in conjunction with the Blending Machine for "Duco" lacquers. Require addition of clears before using. Also for use in tinting ready-mixed "Duco" colors. USE: For finishing or refinishing automobiles. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

"Dulux" Clear—Exterior: A synthetic type clear for use on automotive vehicles as a clear coating over "Dulux" enamel colors to increase gloss; a protective coating over "Dulux" type decalcomanias, lettering or other decorations; a slow size with large decalcomanias; a protective coating over stained and filled wood surfaces. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

"Dulux" Enamels: Pigmented and metallic line of synthetic products. USE: To finish or refinish automobiles, trucks, and all types of commercial vehicles over recommended undercoats. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Dulux" Enamels for Striping and Lettering: Colored, synthetic enamels for striping and lettering work. USE: On cars and trucks. CONTAINERS: ½-pt. cans.

"Dulux" Reducers—Enamel: Used to reduce the viscosity of "Dulux" enamels and other alkyd resin products. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans, 5-gal. pails, 15-, 30- and 53-gal. drums.

"Dulux" Tinting Colors: Pigmented synthetic products for intermixing in conjunction with the Blending Machine for "Dulux" enamels. Require addition of an additive before using. Also suitable for tinting ready-mixed "Dulux" colors. USE: To finish or refinish automobiles, trucks, and all types of commercial vehicles over recommended undercoats. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

"Flint" Wax: For waxing automobiles. CONTAINERS: Qt. cans.

Force-Dry and Anti-Wrinkle Agent: A reducer for use when "Dulux" air-dry enamel colors are subjected to force-drying to prevent wrinkling. CONTAINERS: 1-gal. cans and 5-gal. pails.

Furniture Finishes: "Duco" lacquer clear and pigmented. Also stains and fillers. USE: To refinish wood furniture. For interior use only. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Inside Body Gray Enamel: A varnish type enamel. USE: For the inside of truck bodies. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Lucite" Acrylic Lacquer: For spot or panel repair and over-all refinishing on automobiles factory finished with this type lacquer. CONTAINERS: Pts. and qts.

Masking Compound: A strippable compound for masking off glass areas and smooth-plated metal parts of automobiles prior to painting. Not recommended for application over plastic decorations or parts, rubber or any painted surfaces. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

Motor Enamel: A gray, varnish type enamel. USE: For refinishing automobile and truck engines. Not suitable for exterior exposure. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Primers:

"Duco" Lacquer Primer-Surfacer: Pyroxylin type undercoat for use in touch-up and in building up repaired metal areas on automobile bodies to a smooth surface prior to application of subsequent finishing coats. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans, 15- and 53-gal. drums.

Non-Sanding Primer: A quick drying synthetic type primer for use under "Dulux" enamel topcoats only. For body steel, aluminum and alloys of aluminum or old finish when no surfacing is required. USE: For finishing automobile and truck bodies; applied by spray. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Preparakote" Primer-Surfacer: A quick drying synthetic type primer-surfacer for use under

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"Duco" and "Dulux" finishes. Fills and can be sanded. USE: For finishing or refinishing automobile and truck bodies. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

Spangled Galvanized Primer: A synthetic type primer for use in priming spangled galvanized iron and certain coated metal surfaces. CONTAINERS: Double compartment qt. and gal. cans.

Zinc Chromate Primer: For use in priming inside of aluminum sheets on truck bodies to prevent corrosion caused by moisture. Also used for pre-priming contacting areas of aluminum with dissimilar metals to prevent rapid corrosion resulting from electrolysis. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Putties: "Duco" and "Dulux" glazing putties; "Dulux" hard putty. USE: For filling imperfections on surfaces of automobile and truck bodies. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans. "Duco" putties also available in 1-lb. tubes.

Quick Gold Size: USE: For laying gold leaf and decalcomanias on "Duco" lacquer and "Dulux" enamel finishes. CONTAINERS: Qt. cans.

Refrigerator Finishes: "Duco" lacquer and "Dulux" enamel finishes. For touch-up or over-all refinishing of exteriors of refrigerator cabinets, kitchen cabinets, washing machines, home, farm and commercial freezers. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

Retarder Thinner for "Duco" Lacquers: A slow drying thinner to be added to "Duco" lacquers to avoid blushing on damp days. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Rubbertone" Rubber Finish: A black finish for renewing appearance of rubber running boards, mats, tires, etc. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

Rubbing Compounds: Mediums for producing gloss on "Duco" lacquers. USE: In automobile refinishing. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Sealers:

Automotive Bleederseal Sealer for Bleeding Colors: For use over and under both pyroxylin and synthetic type finishes to prevent discoloration of the topcoat, if underneath color tends to bleed. CONTAINERS: Qt. jars.

"Duco" Clear Sealer: A pyroxylin type sealer for use on wooden furniture to hold out "Duco" lacquer topcoat finish; for interior use only. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Make-Ready Lacquer Primer-Sealer: For use as a touch-up primer on bare metal spots under either lacquer or synthetic enamel topcoats. It is also for use as a sealer over lacquer undercoats, lacquer finishes, and aged synthetic enamel finishes to prevent "sinking in" of topcoats and as a color ground coat. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Solvents:

Gun and Equipment Cleaner: An effective solvent for cleaning spray guns and other equipment. CONTAINERS: 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. pails, 15-, 30- and 53-gal. drums.

Lacquer Removing Solvent: For use in partially feather-edging damaged areas on lacquer finished automobiles prior to refinishing; also for quick removal of lacquer finishes down to original factory undercoats. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

"Prep-Sol" (New) Solvent: A safe solvent for cleaning old finishes of "Lucite", "Duco" lacquers, "Dulux" or synthetic enamels prior to sanding and refinishing with "Lucite", "Duco", or "Dulux" finishes. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

"Prep-Sol" Solvent: A safe solvent for cleaning old finishes of "Duco" lacquers, "Dulux" or synthetic enamels (but not "Lucite" acrylic lacquer) prior to sanding and refinishing with "Duco" or "Dulux" finishes. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Super Retarder Thinner: A concentrated retarder thinner. USE: With "Duco" lacquer colors to obtain maximum gloss, flow and blush resistance. CONTAINERS: Qt., 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Tractor and Implement Enamels: Pigmented semi-alkyd products. USE: To refinish tractors, farm equipment, road machinery, etc. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans.

"Vari-Temp" Reducer: Used to reduce the viscosity of "Dulux" enamels when drying conditions are unfavorable to avoid wrinkling in hot, humid weather and to speed drying in cold, damp shops. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans, 5-gal. pails, 15-, 30- and 53-gal. drums.

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FINISHES DIVISION: Industrial Finishes

INDUSTRIAL FINISHES

GENERAL OFFICE: Du Pont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware — TELEPHONE OLympia 4-5121

EXPORT OFFICE: Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware

REGIONAL OFFICES:

Atlanta 18, Georgia	1737 Ellsworth Industrial Drive, N. W.	SYcamore 4-9581
Boston 42, Massachusetts	35 Cambridge Parkway	UNiversity 4-1442
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others)	ORchard 5-1010
Cleveland 14, Ohio	3133 Chester Avenue	MAin 1-8516
Dallas 21, Texas	2607 Live Oak Street	VIctor 2517
Kansas City 11, Missouri	4008 Washington Street	JEfferson 1-8440
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-1420
San Francisco 6, California	612 Howard Street	EXbrook 2-6230

PLANTS:

Chicago 14, Illinois	2100 Elston Avenue
Everett 49, Massachusetts	59 Waters Avenue
Flint 2, Michigan	Hamilton Avenue and St. John Street
Fort Madison, Iowa	Post Office Box 319
Parlin, New Jersey	
Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania	3500 Grays Ferry Avenue
South San Francisco, California	160 South Linden Avenue—Post Office Box 608
Toledo 1, Ohio	1930 Tremainsville Road—Post Office Box 953
Tucker, Georgia	Post Office Box 487

PRODUCTS

Acid and Fume Resisting Paints: A line of several grades and colors for maintenance use on wood and steel surfaces exposed to acid and alkali fumes. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Adhesives: (See Cements, this page).

Airplane Dopes and Finishes: Airplane dopes for use in coating fabric surfaces. Airplane finishes, including undercoats and topcoat finishes, for use on wood and metal surfaces. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Aluminum Mixing Vehicles: Oil base and synthetic resin base varnishes to be mixed with aluminum powder or paste for use on wood or metal. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Aluminum Paints: Oil base and synthetic resin base ready-mixed and ready-to-mix aluminum paints for use on exterior and interior wood and metal surfaces. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans.

Aluminum Powder and Paste: Various grades for use in vehicles and bronzing liquids. CONTAINERS: 1-, 2- and 10-lb. cans, 50- and 100-lb. drums.

Asphaltums, Air-Drying Types: Black enamels for application to metal. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Bronzing Liquids: Of various types including pyroxylin base, oil base and synthetic resin base; used as vehicles for the application of aluminum powder, aluminum paste and bronze powder. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Cements:

Belt Cements: Pyroxylin base cements used in the manufacture of leather belts requiring resistance to the effects of moisture. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Hot Melt Bookbinding Adhesives: Synthetic resin adhesives, solvent free, applied in melted form for bookbinding purposes, principally binding together paper of books, magazines, catalogs, etc., and adhering of outside covers to magazines, catalogs, etc. CONTAINERS: Metal containers holding solid pack of 45 and 100 lb.

Household Cement (Waterproof Cement): A pyroxylin base cement having a wide utility in the repair of articles made of wood, glass, ivory, leather, pearl or cloth. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Pyroxylin Cements: Pyroxylin base cements for use in cementing plastic facings to wooden heels by manufacturers of women's shoes. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Special Cements: A wide range of adhesives for an extended field of specialized uses pertaining to the problems of bonding various substances and involving many modifications of various application and curing methods. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Thermoplastic Cements: Used for cementing or laminating various surfaces, such as metal foils, cloth, glass and sheets of metal that require the

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application of heat and pressure. These cements are applied to the surfaces and after thorough drying are ready for the necessary heat and pressure treatment required. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Colors in Oil: Paste products used to produce special tints in paints, enamels and undercoats; full line of colors.

Dopes: (See Airplane Dopes and Finishes, Page 23).

Driers: Compounds used to accelerate the oxidation of a finish which contains drying oils. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Furniture Lacquer, Clear and Flat: Used for finishing wood furniture. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Furniture Lacquer Sealers: (See Furniture Lacquer Sealers, this page).

"Duco" Lacquer Enamels: Pyroxylin base enamels furnished in a wide range of colors and types for satisfying the finishing requirements of numerous industries. Applied directly to a surface or over undercoats, depending on the finish needed. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Lacquer Metalli-Chrome Enamels: Metallic finishes producing new and unusual color effects of great durability. Applicable by spray only. USE: Finishing of sheet metal parts. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Duco" Lacquer Penetrating Primers: Clear primers used in place of a sealer particularly in furniture finishing to give a high degree of scratch resistance. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Dulux" Clear Exterior Finish: Synthetic resin base clears made in various formulations for different types of requirements and characterized by unusual flexibility and durability. Applied either directly to a surface or as a topcoat over enamels for decorative and protective values. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Dulux" Enamel and Paint Type Pigmented Finishes: Synthetic resin base enamels and paints furnished in a wide range of colors of various specific types to meet the finishing requirements of numerous industries. Applied directly to a surface or over undercoats, depending on the finish needed. Furnished in both air-drying and baking types. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Dulux" Foam Resin: Polyester resin, specific for use with isocyanates to produce flexible polyurethane foams. CONTAINERS: ¼-, 1-, 5-, 53-gal.

"Dulux" Wood Finish, Clear and Flat: Synthetic resin base clears for furniture finishing. The film must be cured by baking. Applied over a sealer. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Enamels: (Also see Asphaltums, "Duco", "Dulux", "Flintflex" and Engenamel). Pigmented finishes available in various colors and in various types, such as pyroxylin base enamels, oil base enamels and synthetic resin base enamels. Available in air-drying and baking types. Applied either directly to a surface or over undercoats, depending on the nature of the finish required. Applied by spraying, brushing, dipping or roller coating for protective and decorative purposes. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Engenamel: A red enamel (pyroxylin base) used as a sealer coat for crankcases, transmission cases, gear cases, etc., of gasoline motors. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Fillers:

Metal: A heavy, paste type of filler used over undercoats to smooth out imperfections in the metal. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 30-gal. drums.

Wood: Available in paste or liquid form. Used for filling pores in wood as part of the preparation of surface for subsequent application of varnishes or lacquers. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 30-gal. drums.

"Flintflex" Enamels: Enamel finishes of the synthetic resin type, employing "Dulux" resins but designed for interior use only. Available in air-dry and baking types. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Foil Lacquers: Clear and colored lacquers for roller coating application to aluminum foil. The clear may be tinted with alcohol soluble dyes. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Formvar Wire Enamels: (See Wire Enamels, Page 26).

Furniture Lacquer Sealers: Furniture Lacquer Sealers are used as a preliminary coating which is processed with sandpaper and which is then followed by the required number of furniture lacquer topcoats.

"Duco" Furniture Lacquer Sealers are similar in composition to clear and flat "Duco" Furniture Lacquers but are modified to permit easy sanding with conventional sandpaper. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Tufcote" Furniture Lacquer Sealers differ from "Duco" Furniture Lacquer Sealers in that the former are modified to permit sanding with a special grade of sandpaper particularly suited for use with them.

"Tufcote" Furniture Lacquer Sealers return better results than "Duco" Furniture Lacquer Sealers with respect to film properties of toughness, scratch resistance and clarity. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Furniture Varnish, Clear and Flat: Made from drying oils combined with natural resins or synthetic resins; applicable by brush, dip or spray to various surfaces for the deposition of films which serve to protect or enhance the appearance of surfaces. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Implement Varnish, Clear: For application by brush, dip or spray to various types of agricultural implements. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

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FINISHES DIVISION: Industrial Finishes

Insulating Varnishes: Used to waterproof and improve the dielectric properties of fabric covered electrical wires and cables. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Lacquers: (See Airplane Dopes and Finishes, Bronzing Liquids, "Duco" Lacquers, Metal Lacquers and Paper Lacquers).

Marine Finishes: A complete line of finishes for ocean going vessels, including exterior finishes for use above the water line and interior finishes. Many of the interior finishes are available on an odorless basis.

Metal Lacquers: Clear pyroxylin base lacquers used as finishes direct to metal, as primers on metal for enamel coats and as topcoats over pyroxylin enamels. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Methacrylate Clear Finishes: Clear solutions of acrylic resin for use over noncorrosive metals. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"NFL" Wood Stains: (See Stains, Wood, this page).

Nylon Wire Enamel: (See Wire Enamels, Page 26).

Paints: Pigmented finishes, available in various colors and in both oil base and synthetic resin base types; applicable by brush or spray either directly to surfaces or over suitable primers, depending on the nature of the finish required and surfaces to be coated. These products include metal protective paints, prepared paints for wood, flat wall paints and a wide variety of special paints for miscellaneous purposes. Many interior paints are available on an odorless basis. (See Trade Sales Finishes.)

Paper Lacquers:

Gloss Lacquers: For use on overprint label stock, parchment, supercalendered clay coated papers, vulcanized fiber and dense paperboard to obtain a high gloss and scuff resistance. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Grease and Oil Resistant Lacquers: For use on parchment, glassine, kraft and dense papers to provide grease and oil resistance. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Heat Resistant Lacquers: For use on paper plates or other stock where a degree of heat resistance is needed. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Heat Sealing Lacquers: For use on glassine, parchment and dense papers where heat sealing only is required. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Moistureproof Heat Sealing Lacquers: For use on glassine, parchment and dense papers where both moistureproofness and heat sealing are required. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Moistureproof Lacquers: For use on glassine, parchment, vulcanized fiber and dense papers where moistureproofness only is required. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Paste: (See Colors in Oil, Fillers, and Stencil Paste).

Petroleum Finishes: A complete line of exterior and interior finishes is available for all branches of the petroleum industry, including production, refineries, pipe lines, transportation and marketing.

Primers: Various general types, including pyroxylin base, oil base and synthetic resin base; used as the first or priming coat in a finishing system. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Putties: Oil base, synthetic resin and pyroxylin base putties, both of the hard type and glazing type. For use in finishing where the surface imperfections are too pronounced to permit obtaining a smooth surface by the use of primer and surfacer coats. CONTAINERS: 1-, 5-, 10- and 22-lb. cans.

Pyroxylin Solutions: Mixtures of nitrocellulose and solvents made up in various combinations as lacquer bases; also made up in combinations according to customers' specifications.

Railway Finishes: A complete line of exterior and interior finishes for passenger train cars, locomotives, freight cars, stations, signal equipment, bridges, tractors and trucks.

Refrigerator Finishes: A complete line of "Dulux" high bake primers and enamels for use on metal refrigerators. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums, tank trucks (by special arrangement).

Retarders: Exceptionally slow drying thinners, used with pyroxylin base lacquers or enamels, to retard speed of drying and for prevention of blushing. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Sign Finishes: A complete line of finishes, including undercoats, "Dulux" sign enamels, "Dulux" stencil paste and "Dulux" clear sign finishes. For use on silk screen stencil; press printed, gum printed and lithographed metal signs. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Stains, Wood: Used under lacquer and varnish to intensify and produce various grain effects on wood. Available in ready-for-use form involving choice of pigmented, oil soluble, water soluble and spirit soluble stains. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums. Also water soluble stains available in dry powder form in 5-lb. cans.

Stencil Paste: (See Sign Finishes, above).

Strippable Coatings: For various purposes such as coating spray booths, conveyor belts, etc., to catch and remove overspray. Also strippable coatings for temporary protection of idle equipment.

Structural Steel Finishes: A complete line of finishes including primers, intermediate coats and topcoats for use on fabricated steel construction.

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Surfacers: Various general types, including pyroxylin base, oil base and synthetic resin base; used as a second or intermediate coat in a finishing system. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Finishes: Special finishes which must be cured by high fusing temperatures. They have outstanding corrosion resistance, high heat stability and anti-sticking properties. CONTAINERS: 1-pt., 1-qt. and 1-gal. glass containers.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Wire Enamels: (See Wire Enamels, this page).

Thinners: Appropriate combinations of solvents and diluents, used for the purpose of reducing the viscosity or consistency of finishes. Special grades available for various types of pyroxylin base, oil base and synthetic resin base finishes. Certain thinners used for pyroxylin base finishes may also be used to remove pyroxylin films and grease from surfaces which are to be refinished. (Also see Retarders, Page 25). CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Tin Decorating Finishes: Varnishes and enamels, both oil base and synthetic resin base, for application to tin plate which, after baking, is formed in dies to produce various types of metal containers. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Undercoats: (See Primers, Page 25, and Surfacers, this page).

Varnishes: Clear finishes for application by brush, dip or spray; made from drying oils combined with natural resins or synthetic resins for application to various surfaces for the deposition of films which serve to protect or enhance the appearance of surfaces. CONTAINERS: 1- and 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Washing Machine Finishes: A complete line of "Dulux" high bake primers and "Dulux" high bake enamels for use on metal washing machines. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 53-gal. drums.

Waterproof Cement: (See Cements, Page 23).

Wiping Stains: Fast drying pigment wiping stains. (See Stains, Wood).

Wire Enamels: Coatings which on baking give enamel-like appearance; used for application to electrical wire for the purpose of providing insulation. CONTAINERS: 53-gal. drums, tank cars.

"7" SPECIALTIES SALES

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Du Pont Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121
EXPORT OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	
PLANTS:		
Flint 2, Michigan	Hamilton Avenue and St. John Street	
Parlin, New Jersey		
WAREHOUSE:		
Los Angeles 22, California	2000 South Garfield Avenue	RAymond 3-8401

PRODUCTS

Acid and Rust Inhibitor: A powder to pour in automotive cooling systems to help keep them rust free. It dissolves quickly, prevents rust from forming and neutralizes acids. CONTAINERS: 6½ oz.

All Purpose Cement: Seals leaks in auto windshields and rear windows. Also for sealing leaks in garden hose, water pails, gas tanks, gaskets, plumbing fixtures, radiator hoses, hot water tanks, laundry tubs, rubber footwear, small boats, rain spouts, and metal containers. CONTAINERS: 1¾-fl. oz. tubes.

Anti-Rust and Water Pump Lubricant (Liquid): Helps prevent both electrolytic and chemical corrosion in cooling system. Lubricates water pump—eliminates squeaks. Works in plain water or any standard anti-freeze solutions. Harmless to all parts of cooling system, including hose. Just pour liquid into radiator. One pint is sufficient for a cooling system holding 22 quarts or less. Recommended for passenger cars, trucks, tractors, buses. CONTAINERS: 12 oz.

Auto Wax: An easy polishing paste wax for auto finishes. Produces a brilliant, durable luster and protects the finish from dirt, moisture and ultra-violet rays of the sun. CONTAINERS: 7 oz. and 1 lb.

Black Sealing Compound: A black, waterproof compound for sealing cracks at auto top moldings, windshield frames, rear windows, trunk joints, etc. Also suitable for sealing batteries and coating battery terminals. CONTAINERS: 3-oz. tubes.

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FINISHES DIVISION: "7" Specialties Sales

Brake Fluid, Heavy Duty: A very high quality brake fluid that meets or surpasses rigid S.A.E. specifications. USE: In all automotive hydraulic brake systems under severe or moderate operating conditions. CONTAINERS: 12 oz., 1 qt., 1, 5, 30 and 54 gal.

Bug Remover: A cleaning powder for removing bug residue from car finishes and chromium. Contains "Duponol" surface active agent in combination with other ingredients. Reacts quickly on the bugs without harming the car finish. Can also be used for cleaning windshields and headlights. CONTAINERS: 8 oz. (shaker top).

Car Upholstery Cleaner: A liquid concentrate, to be diluted with water to form a foam used for cleaning car upholstery including hard vinyl and other plastic coated material. Gives a fresh new look to carpets, rugs, and upholstery—both flat weave and pile fabrics. Also cleans paint and woodwork. Will not cause fading or shrinking. Contains no soap, acid or ammonia, and is non-flammable. CONTAINERS: ½ gal.

Car Wash: A soapless detergent which, when dissolved in water, makes car washing easy. Removes dirt and grease quickly and safely. Makes drying unnecessary. Easy on the hands and car finish. CONTAINERS: ½ oz., ½, 4, 16 and 60 lb.

Cellulose Sponge: (See Page 37).

Chrome and Metal Polish: A speedy cleaner, polish and rust remover for chrome plated bumpers and other auto fittings. Polishes nickel, brass, copper and stainless steel. Produces a brilliant luster. Also recommended for home and shop uses. CONTAINERS: 12 oz.

Clear Windshield Sealer: A clear, waterproof cement for stopping leaks at windshields and rear window frames. Dries quickly and adheres firmly to glass, metal and rubber, making a tight, permanent, waterproof seal. CONTAINERS: 1¾-fl. oz. tubes.

Cooling System Cleanser: A powerful, acid type cleanser which cleans badly clogged radiators by actually dissolving rust, scale and grease without injury to hose packings or metal parts. Does not require reverse flushing. CONTAINERS: 1 lb.

Cooling System Sealer: Stops leaks in automotive radiators and cooling systems quickly, without clogging the passages. Harmless to hose and metal parts. CONTAINERS: 12 oz.

"Dissolvo" (Solvent) Tar and Road Oil Remover: A safe solvent for removing tar, road oil, old wax, Spray Glaze and silicone automobile polishes. CONTAINERS: 12 oz., 1 gal.

Dry-Clean (Spot Remover): A non-flammable cleaning fluid, leaves no odor and does not shrink fabrics; recommended for all color-fast garments, gloves, draperies, upholstery and fine fabrics; removes grease, wax, fresh paint, gum, adhesive tape and road tar. CONTAINERS: 8 oz., 1 gal.

"Duco" Cement: A transparent, flexible waterproof adhesive used in the manufacture or repair of articles made of wood, glass, china, metal, ivory, leather, paper or fabrics. Patented applicator tip keeps cement off fingers, permits application to small areas. CONTAINERS: ¾-fl. oz. tubes, 1¾-fl. oz. tubes (12 to display carton).

Fast Flush: A maintenance-type liquid radiator cleaner designed for routine use in spring and fall to maintain maximum cooling system efficiency. Safely disperses grease, rust and scale in 10 to 30 minutes. Requires no neutralizer, just flushing with water. Will not harm rubber or metal cooling system parts. CONTAINERS: 1 pt.

Foam Cleaner: A liquid concentrate, to be diluted with water and the foam used for cleaning carpets, rugs and upholstery. Cleans both flat weave and pile fabrics. Gives them a fresh, new look. Is safe and easy to use. The diluted liquid is also an excellent paint and woodwork cleaner. CONTAINERS: 1 pt.

Gas Guard: A premium grade fuel system anti-freeze which prevents ice forming in the gasoline lines of cars, trucks and tractors. Eliminates stalling and sputtering caused by the presence of water in the gasoline. Contributes to quicker starting and smoother engine performance, even in sub-zero weather. One pint every 1,000 miles will give adequate protection. CONTAINERS: 12 oz.

Heavy Duty Sealer: For repairing cracked cylinders, engine blocks and water jackets in cars, trucks, buses and tractors. Will not harm hose or metal parts, nor clog the system. Also recommended as a heavy duty stop-leak. CONTAINERS: 1 pt.

Liquid Tire Black: A ready-mixed, black dressing for automobile tires, rubber mats and running boards. Dries quickly to a satin finish. CONTAINERS: 1 pt.

Multi-Service Cleaner: Cleans vinyl upholstery, glass, painted surfaces. An economical, concentrated cleaning fluid that cuts grease and grime efficiently and safely. Cleans vinyl automobile upholstery, windshields, walls, woodwork, gas pumps, soft drink coolers, and other glass, metal, or painted surfaces. Will not smear, leaves no film, economical to use. CONTAINERS: Qt., gal.

New Car Wax: A triple-action paste wax especially formulated for use on new cars and those with finishes in excellent condition. Cleans with an "easy on the finish" cleansing action. Waxes with a hard, solid paste wax that protects. Glazes with a brilliant, durable weatherproof coating. CONTAINERS: 8 oz., 1½ lb.

"Orel" Rubber Lubricant: Harmless to rubber, yet effectually penetrates and lubricates rubber shackles and all rubber parts. CONTAINERS: 1 gal.

"Pro-Tek" Protective Hand Cream: A greaseless cream which, when rubbed on the hands and arms, protects against paint, lacquer, grime, grease, thinner, and many chemicals. It washes off easily and takes the dirt with it. CONTAINERS: 8 oz., 1 and 5 gal.

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Rubber Dressing: A black, liquid concentrate for thinning with five parts or more of lead-free gasoline to make an excellent tire dressing. For use by service stations and retreading shops on tires, rubber mats and running boards. CONTAINERS: 1 qt., 1 gal.

"7" Polish: An excellent cleaner and polish for all car finishes—new or old, "Duco" lacquer or synthetic enamel. Rubbed on; when dry it is wiped off with a clean cloth. This removes all dirt and chalked pigment, restoring original color and luster. CONTAINERS: 1 pt., 1 gal.

"7" Rubbing Compound: Used for removing orange peel or spray wave from newly sprayed "Duco" enamel and other lacquer finishes. Also for cleaning badly weathered automobile finishes before waxing. CONTAINERS: 12 oz., 1 qt., 1 gal.

"7" Touch-Up Enamel: Used for retouching scratches and worn spots on fenders and other parts finished in black. Suitable for use over "Duco" enamel, automobile lacquer, enamel, or may be applied directly to the metal. Apply with brush. CONTAINERS: 5 oz., 1 pt.

Speedy Cleaner: A liquid cleaner for all auto finishes. Removes chalked pigment, traffic film and old wax from the finish. Especially recommended for use before applying wax. CONTAINERS: 1 pt., 1 gal.

Spray Glaze: A new beauty treatment for automobiles, designed for use in a shop or service station. It produces a higher luster and has greater durability than waxes, yet requires less time and labor to apply. After the car finish is cleaned in the usual way, simply spray on Spray Glaze and wipe it off. This leaves a dry, brilliant shine without further polishing. CONTAINERS: 1 gal.

Spray Glaze Cleaner No. 1: A new cleaning compound designed for use by hand before applying Spray Glaze. Removes traffic film, chalked pigment and old wax quickly and safely. Suitable for all car finishes—new or old, lacquer or synthetic enamel. CONTAINERS: 1 gal.

Spray Glaze Cleaner No. 2: Formulated primarily for use with electric polishing machines before applying Spray Glaze, but may be used by hand on new cars and others whose finish is in excellent condition. Suitable for both standard and feeder type machines. CONTAINERS: 1 gal.

Waterless Hand Cleaner: A solvent type cleaner that removes dirt, grease, grime, paints, oils, carbon, tar and shellac. Contains lanolin to help prevent skin irritation. CONTAINERS: 8 oz., 5 lb.

Windshield Washer Fluid: A concentrated detergent anti-freeze solution for year-round use in windshield washers. Guards against solution freezing in winter and aids in removing bugs, grease and dirt during summer driving. CONTAINERS: 8 oz.

TRADE SALES FINISHES

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE:	Du Pont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121
EXPORT OFFICE:	Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware	

REGIONAL OFFICES:

Atlanta 18, Georgia	1737 Ellsworth Industrial Drive, N. W.	SYcamore 4-9581
Boston 42, Massachusetts	35 Cambridge Parkway	UNiversity 4-1442
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others) ORchard 5-1010	
Cleveland 14, Ohio	3133 Chester Avenue	MAin 1-8516
Dallas 21, Texas	2607 Live Oak Street	VIctor 2517
Detroit 2, Michigan	5–238 General Motors Building	TRinity 5-1990
Kansas City 41, Missouri	6201 Manchester Trafficway	EMerson 3-1390
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-9747
San Francisco 6, California	612 Howard Street	EXbrook 2-6230

PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES (COMBINED):

Chicago 14, Illinois	2100 Elston Avenue
Everett 49, Massachusetts	59 Waters Avenue
Fort Madison, Iowa	Post Office Box 319
Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania	3500 Grays Ferry Avenue
South San Francisco, California	160 South Linden Avenue—Post Office Box 608
Tucker, Georgia	Post Office Box 487

WAREHOUSES:

Albany 5, New York	116 Railroad Avenue	2-5711
Atlanta, Georgia	1737 Ellsworth Industrial Drive, N. W.	SYcamore 4-9581

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FINISHES DIVISION: Trade Sales Finishes

WAREHOUSES (Continued):

Baltimore 18, Maryland	400 East Twenty-Ninth Street	TUxedo 9-6053
Bangor 4, Maine	93 Central Street	2-0554
Birmingham, Alabama	2301 Fifth Avenue, South	4-8775
Buffalo, New York	1696 Walden Avenue	
Canton 2, Ohio	205 Raynolds Place, S. W.	GLendale 2-9830
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	500 North Tryon Street	EDison 2-3177
Cincinnati 19, Ohio	3001–17 Vine Street	UNiversity 1-3414
Cleveland 14, Ohio	3137 Chester Avenue	MAin 1-8516
Columbus 15, Ohio	200 South High Street	CApital 4-8248
Dallas 21, Texas	2130 Lofland Avenue	LAkeside 3128
Davenport 1, Iowa	3855 Rockingham Road	2-2861
Denver 2, Colorado	555 Quivas Street	AMherst 6-2361
Des Moines 9, Iowa	1206 Grand Avenue	CHerry 4-8127
Detroit 34, Michigan	19930 Conner Avenue	FOrest 6-2245
Evansville 7, Indiana	2206 North Grand Avenue	HArrison 4-7591
Houston 11, Texas	332 South Wayside Drive	WAlnut 3-2521
Huntington, West Virginia	114 West Eighth Avenue	2-8233
Indianapolis 7, Indiana	1825 West Eighteenth Street	MElrose 8-5593
Jacksonville 1, Florida	2256 Dennis Street	ELgin 3-7461
Kansas City 41, Missouri	6215 Manchester Trafficway	EMerson 3-1390
Knoxville, Tennessee	510 Williams Street	2-9696
Long Island City 1, New York	48–05 Van Dam Street	STillwell 6-0200
Los Angeles 22, California	2000 South Garfield Avenue	RAymond 3-8401
Louisville, Kentucky	3927 Park Drive, Shivley	EMerson 8-1659
Memphis 4, Tennessee	1573 Union Avenue	BRoadway 6-2745
Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin	2601 North Third Street	COncord 4-6872
Minneapolis 4, Minnesota	1011 Portland Avenue, South	FEderal 9-4675
Nashville 3, Tennessee	1406 Broad Street	ALpine 5-8486
New Orleans 25, Louisiana	4401 Euphrosine Street	AUdubon 6658
Oakland 7, California	828 Harrison Street	HIgate 4-0634
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma	203 East Hill Street	JAckson 5-2194
Omaha 2, Nebraska	2562 Harney Street	ATlantic 8363
Pittsburgh 24, Pennsylvania	5201–27 Liberty Avenue	MUseum 1-9902
Portland 3, Maine	255 Forest Avenue	SPruce 2-4657
Portland 14, Oregon	524 Southeast Oak Street	BElmont 6-1139
Providence 3, Rhode Island	217 Broad Street	GAspee 1-2709
Roanoke 14, Virginia	2710 Franklin Road, S. W.	2-3176
Rochester 13, New York	95 La Grange Avenue	GLenwood 7500
Saginaw, Michigan	2506 Weiss Road	3-0162
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	671 South State Street	EMpire 4-3582
San Antonio 12, Texas	312 West Josephine Street	PErshing 6-3132
Seattle 9, Washington	525 Boren Avenue, North	MAin 4165
South Bend 14, Indiana	1515 Prairie Avenue	ATlantic 8-2050
Spokane 8, Washington	West 1017 Railroad Avenue	RIverside 5898
Springfield 3, Massachusetts	96 State Street	2-6216
Springfield, New Jersey	15 Stern Avenue	DRexel 6-6070
St. Louis 10, Missouri	2300 Hampton Avenue	MIssion 7-0208
Syracuse 4, New York	Wavel Avenue	
Tampa, Florida	304 South Franklin Street	2-2414
Toledo 10, Ohio	330 West Central Avenue	CHerry 1-2197
Washington, D. C.	926 "N" Street, N. W.	ADams 2-2871
West Hartford, Connecticut	635 New Park Avenue	ADams 3-8297
Youngstown 7, Ohio	3203 Southern Boulevard	STerling 8-9688

PRODUCTS

The following products are available in a wide variety of package sizes. Details on sizes available by each item can readily be determined by contacting any of the above listed locations.

ALUMINUM PAINTS

Acid-Resistant Aluminum Paint: A ready-to-mix aluminum paint. Resin Base: Chinawood oil, phenolic resin. USE: On surfaces in contact with mild acid fumes and under moist conditions.

Aluminum Paint—Ready-Mixed: A smooth flowing, brilliant aluminum finish for general interior and exterior use. Resin Base: Soya, chinawood, petroleum resin. USE: Masonry, brick, concrete, cement, metal roofs, structural steel, as a sealer for knots and sap streaks in wood.

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"Dulux" Ready-To-Mix Aluminum Paint (Paste): A brilliant aluminum finish of unusual durability for exterior and interior use. Resin Base: Linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Masonry, wood, brick, concrete, cement, metal roofs, structural steel, tanks and galvanized metal surfaces which have been primed with Galvanized Metal Primer.

Heat-Resistant Aluminum Paint: A brilliant, ready-mixed aluminum finish. USE: Exterior and interior use on hot surfaces; will withstand temperatures up to 400°F.

Hi-Heat Resistant Aluminum Paint: A brilliant, durable, smooth flowing ready-to-mix aluminum finish for use on hot metal surfaces. Resin Base: Silicone resin. USE: Stacks, breechings, boiler fronts and other metal surfaces subjected to heat of 400°F. to 600°F. exterior; 400°F. to 900°F. interior.

CHEMICAL RESISTANT FINISHES

Corrosion resistant finishes are available to protect property from chemical attack in all phases of industry. When and where such conditions prevail, it is advisable to have our representative investigate the individual problem and write the painting specifications. Such inquiries are welcome and will receive prompt attention. Typical of specialized products in this field are vinyls, phenolics, epoxies, elastomers (such as neoprene, chlorinated rubbers), etc.

Acid and Fume Resistant Paints: Made especially for resisting the corrosive action of acid fumes, spill of weak acids. Resin Base: Chinawood, phenolic resin. USE: Interior or exterior where the abnormal conditions described exist.

Chemical Resistant Coatings: Available in primer, intermediate and various colored topcoats. Resin Base: Vinyl resin. USE: For interior and exterior use where extreme resistance to abnormal chemical exposure is required.

"Dulux" Fume-Resistant Yellow: For use in place of Safety Color Code High-Visibility Yellow in chemical plants. Resistant to discoloration from hydrogen sulfide and fading in acid or alkaline atmospheres.

No. 20 Acid Resistant Paint, Black: An oil modified, heavy bodied, black asphaltum. Dries to a medium gloss. Resists mild acid and fume conditions. Possesses good heat resisting qualities up to 350°F. USE: Exterior and interior: wood, metal, brick, concrete, cement.

COLOR CONDITIONING

A proved practical plan for the use of color, developed by DuPont paint technicians working in collaboration with lighting and color specialists.

Color Conditioning makes scientific use of color to improve seeing conditions and increase efficiency in industrial plants, stores, hospitals, schools, offices and all types of public buildings as well as in homes.

Color Conditioning eliminates glare, reduces eyestrain and fatigue, makes color and light work together. Color Conditioning insures the selection of the right color for all interior surfaces. It has been tried and proved under actual operating conditions.

Three Dimensional Seeing, a part of Color Conditioning, embodies the principles of applying focal colors to machine tools to provide maximum visibility at the critical seeing area and the right color to the body of the machine, resulting in improved production, fewer seconds or rejects, and reduction in accidents. **Safety Color Code,** a part of Color Conditioning, comprises a uniform system of colors for identifying industrial hazards, thus contributing to industrial safety.

Color Conditioning Interior Flat Wall Enamel: A flat wall finish with easy working properties which dries to a fine-textured finish. New odorless formula means no pungent solvent odor during application. Excellent hiding, easy lapping, fast application. Acts as its own sealer over many surfaces. Dries overnight to a matte finish that can be easily washed. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls and ceilings.

"Dulux" Color Conditioning Interior Gloss Enamel: Especially developed shades in full enamel finish; dries with a hard surface; highly resistant to marring; durable; washable. New odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Especially suited for use on dadoes, trim, cabinets, and similar surfaces in homes, factories, schools, institutions where unusual durability is required.

"Dulux" Color Conditioning Interior Semi-Gloss Enamel: A new "Dulux" semi-gloss finish for walls, ceilings, woodwork, cabinets in residential and commercial buildings. Easy application, excellent hiding and self-leveling. An extra-hard, durable finish that withstands repeated washing. New odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls, ceilings and trim.

"Dulux" Color Conditioning Machinery Enamel: A hard drying enamel for use on machinery and equipment, both indoors and out. Excellent resistance to chipping, grease and oil. Fast drying, extremely tough and durable. The colors in this line are those generally used by industry to carry out the principles of Three Dimensional Seeing. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior and interior: metal and wood surfaces; stationary and mobile machinery, plant equipment, pipe lines, etc.; farm and road machinery, vehicles, tools.

"Dulux" Color Conditioning Safety Color Code Enamels: These finishes make possible a system of color identification to promote safety. A high gloss durable finish for any type of surface—inside and out. Approved by the National Safety Council and American Standards Association. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior and interior: metal, wood and masonry. Farm and road machinery, vehicles, tools.

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FINISHES DIVISION: Trade Sales Finishes

CUSTOM COLOR SYSTEM

The Custom Color System affords the professional and amateur decorator a choice of over 572 odorless Custom Colors for interior painting. Custom Tinting Colors in tubes are added to Blending Bases to provide matching colors in Flat Enamel, Semi-Gloss Enamel, and Gloss Enamel. Several hundred of the colors in the Album of Custom Color can also be matched in Custom Color "Flow Kote" Rubber-Base Wall Paint. Custom Tinting Colors can also be added to 42 Chalk-Resistant White House Paint; "Dulux" Stucco, Shake and Shingle Paint; Tinting White and "Dulux" Trim and Shutter White to arrive at specific durable exterior colors.

"DUCO" FINISHES

"Duco" Clear Finish: A transparent, durable finish for woodwork, furniture and other interior surfaces. Not intended for use on floors. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior woodwork, furniture and trim.

"Duco" Gloss Enamel: Quick drying enamel with durability, good flow, excellent hiding power. Dries to handle in a few hours. New odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Finishing furniture, indoors and out. Interior woodwork and walls, especially in kitchens and baths. Lawn furniture.

"Duco" Metal Primer: A quick drying, brown primer for use inside and outside on clean metal surfaces. Has good adhesion and filling properties. Resin Base: Chinawood-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: For priming interior and exterior clean metal surfaces from which rust and corrosion have been removed.

"Duco" Semi-Gloss Enamel: Our highest quality semi-gloss enamel; high-hiding, quick-drying, easy brushing, smooth flowing; washable, durable. Formulated with new odorless solvents. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls, ceilings, trim and furniture, where a satin-like sheen is desired.

"Duco" Undercoat White: Made especially as a first coat for use under "Duco" enamels. Dries with a flat finish; holds out succeeding coats, prevents sinking in. Odorless during application. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: As an undercoat for interior use under "Duco" Enamels, "Dulux" Super White Enamel and other interior enamels.

ENAMELS AND UNDERCOATS

Alkali-Resistant Enamel: A medium gloss, chlorinated rubber-base paint to serve as priming and finishing coats on surfaces subjected to abnormal exposure to alkali and moisture. USE: Unfinished interior cement and concrete floors below the grade line and for other interior unpainted masonry surfaces where alkaline conditions may develop later due to dampness from subsoil. Also recommended for use on protected exterior concrete floors subject to dampness from beneath. In industry where corrosive alkalies and moisture conditions exist.

"Black Jack" Enamel: A low cost, high gloss black utility enamel. Has good heat resistance. USE: For interior use on stoves, stovepipes, heaters, boilers, and miscellaneous wood and metal surfaces.

"Du-Lite" Enamel Gloss White: A high gloss, good hiding white finish coat. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: For interior wall, ceiling and trim surfaces; for both commercial and residential work.

"Du-Lite" Enamel Undercoat: A flat-drying, good hiding first coat. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Interior wall, ceiling and trim surfaces; under "Dulux" Mill White Enamel Eggshell, "Du-Lite" Enamels and other interior finishes.

"Du-Lite" Mill White Enamel Eggshell: A good hiding, low eggshell mill white. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Only on walls and ceilings of industrial plants; not intended for use on trim.

"Dulux" Bulletin Enamels: Our highest quality enamel for sign painting. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior and interior signs.

"Dulux" Fume-Resistant High-Hiding Maintenance White Gloss: Similar to "Dulux" High-Hiding Maintenance White Gloss but completely lead-free for use on walls, ceilings, and trim where resistance to discoloration from industrial fumes (hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, etc.) is required. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin.

"Dulux" High-Hiding Maintenance White Gloss Enamel: Similar to "Dulux" Maintenance White Gloss Enamel, but with increased hiding to provide one coat coverage over most previously finished interior surfaces. New odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior ceilings and walls of industrial plants. Not intended for use on trim.

"Dulux High-Hiding Mildew-Resistant Maintenance White Gloss Enamel: Similar to "Dulux" High-Hiding Maintenance White Gloss Enamel, but with unusual resistance to mildew and fungus growths. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls, ceilings of industrial plants, factories, institutions, etc.

"Dulux" Maintenance White Gloss Enamel: Has excellent whiteness, retention of whiteness, durability and general all-round performance. New odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls, ceilings of industrial plants, factories, institutions, etc.

"Dulux" Mill White Enamel Eggshell: A high-hiding low eggshell finish, for use only on walls and ceilings of industrial plants, factories, etc. Not

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intended for use on trim. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls and ceilings of industrial plants, factories, institutions, etc.

"Dulux" "Ovalite" Enamel Undercoat: Our finest odorless undercoat for use with all types of architectural enamels—gloss, semi-gloss, eggshell and flat. Dries quickly. Sands easily; flows out so smoothly that little sanding is required. "Ovalite" may be intermixed with all types of enamels for varying degrees of gloss. May be tinted with "Harrison" Oil Colors. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: As an undercoat for general interior use.

"Dulux" Refrigerator Enamel: A high gloss white enamel formulated especially for brush application. Odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: While designed especially for refinishing refrigerators, it is ideal for refinishing other appliances, cabinets, wood and metal trim and other interior surfaces.

"Dulux" Refrigerator Enamel Undercoat: A white undercoat developed to be used over properly primed metal and under "Dulux" Refrigerator Enamel. Odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: As an undercoat under "Dulux" Refrigerator Enamel and other interior enamels.

"Dulux" Super-White Enamel: Available in three sheens: Gloss, Eggshell and Flat. Our finest interior white enamel made with odorless thinner. May be tinted to pastel shades with "Harrison" Oil Colors. Tough, durable, long wearing. Will withstand repeated washings. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior trim, walls, cabinets and other wood, plaster and primed metal surfaces.

Mildew-Resistant Enamel Undercoat: High resistance to mildew growths. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: As an undercoat for "Dulux" High-Hiding Mildew-Resistant Maintenance White Gloss Enamel.

Mildew-Resisting Enamel—Oyster White: A high gloss, durable, oyster white enamel. Highly resistant to mildew growth. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls and ceilings of food processing plants under abnormal moisture conditions and where mildew control is important.

Packinghouse Enamel White: A high gloss, durable white enamel. For use under abnormal moisture and damp conditions. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls and ceilings.

Porch and Floor Enamel: A quick drying, high gloss finish that will stand hard wear. Especially formulated so as not to show dust and dirt readily. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior: porch floors, wood and concrete steps. Interior: wood floors, concrete floors that are dry and above grade.

Sash and Screen Paint Black: An economical, quick drying black enamel which retards rust and subsequent screen staining. Suitable for all types of metal screening. Resin Base: Soya-linseed resin. USE: On both wire screen and frames.

Semi-Gloss Enamel White: Primarily intended for application by professional painters. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior: where an economical finishing coat is required. Walls, ceilings, trim, doors, cabinets, etc.

"Tufcote" Heavy Duty Enamel: Extremely resistant to gasoline, oil or grease; quick drying. One coat is usually sufficient to cover previously painted surfaces. Colors match those of leading implement manufacturers. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior metal and wood: tractors, farm machinery, road equipment, wagons, tools, water pumps, wheelbarrows.

FLAT WALL PAINTS AND SEALERS

Primer-Sealer: A combined priming and sealing coat, for use on porous surfaces such as aged plaster, cement, concrete, brick, wallboard, etc. Prevents suction; holds out succeeding coats, creating a uniform surface. May be tinted with "Harrison" Oil Colors where colored topcoats are required. New odorless formula. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Prime coat on interior plaster, masonry, wallboard and similar porous surfaces.

Sealer-Coater: A priming first-coater for two-coat-a-day painting systems. Dries rapidly to a dull luster. Brushes easily, has excellent hiding and sealing properties. No unpleasant odor. Resin Base: Vinyl emulsion. USE: Prime coat on interior walls and ceilings, either unfinished or previously finished surfaces.

"Speed Easy" Flat Wall Paint—White: An interior flat finish of the resin emulsion type. Made in semi-paste form, requires reduction with water. Covers most surfaces in one coat, and dries so quickly that two coats may be applied the same day. No objectionable odor. Resin Base: Resin emulsion. USE: Interior: walls and ceilings; over wallpaper, plaster, brick, acoustical tile, wallboard, plywood, painted or unpainted surfaces.

Stippling Flat: Primarily intended for application by professional painters. For all forms of stippling and mottling. Made in white only, but may be tinted with "Harrison" Oil Colors. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls and ceilings.

"Town and Country" Flat White Enamel: New alkyd-resin flat made especially for use by the Master Painter where a full-bodied, washable interior flat is desired. Made only in white—may be tinted to any light color with "Harrison" Oil Colors. Processed with new odorless solvents for odor-free applications. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Interior walls and ceilings.

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FINISHES DIVISION: Trade Sales Finishes

"FLOW KOTE"

"Flow Kote" Rubber Base Wall Paint: A washable rubber base emulsion wall and ceiling paint. Easy to apply with brush or roller coater. Dries in 30 minutes to a velvet-like sheen. May be recoated in 3 to 4 hours. Shows no brush marks, laps or streaks. No disagreeable odor. Tough and durable. Unusually wear resistant. USE: Aged bare plaster, wallboard, wallpaper, and previously finished surfaces. Acts as its own primer on most old or new surfaces.

HOUSE PAINTS

Barn and Roof Paint: A ready-mixed, durable, bright red oxide paint for exterior surfaces. Resin Base: Linseed oil. USE: Exterior use on barns, sheds, fences, etc.

"Dulux" Stucco, Shake and Shingle Paint: A durable protective and decorative coating; seals the pores against moisture penetration; preserves the distinctive texture of original surfaces. The white is "self-cleaning" after a period of normal exposure; the colors are chalk resistant. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior: brick, cement, concrete, plaster, stucco, cement-asbestos siding.

"Dulux" Trim and Shutter Paint: For all outside trim work. Unusually resistant to mildew and fungus growths. Quick drying qualities minimize damage from dust and bugs. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior wood: shutters, lawn furniture, trim, doors. Exterior primed metal: roofs, hand rails, fences, lamps, poles.

"40" Outside White: Our highest quality white oil paint for use on structures which are painted all white. Use as white only; will fade if tinted. The combination of titanium pigments with other pigments results in a paint that is "self-cleaning" under normal exposure conditions. Easy brushing. Extra durable. USE: Exterior wood: body and trim on houses, barns, outbuildings, fences. Exterior metal: when properly primed.

Fume Resistant Outside White: Lead-free in pigment and drier; will not discolor in contact with hydrogen sulfide fumes found in industrial areas. Similar to "40" Outside White in other respects.

"Trutint" House Paint Colors: For long life and long-lasting good appearance. Easy to apply. Excellent coverage and hiding. USE: Exterior: body and trim of wood houses, barns and outbuildings; also on exterior metal trim which is properly primed. Deep colors intended only for trim purposes—shutters, blinds, doors, etc.

39 Wood Primer White: Ready-mixed primer designed for use on bare wood and badly weathered painted surfaces before applying house paints. Not to be used as finishing coat. USE: Exterior wood surfaces, body and trim when new or badly weathered.

41 One Coat White House Paint: Excellent hiding properties. Recommended for one-coat application over previously painted white surfaces in good condition or primed new wood. "Self-cleaning" type especially formulated for use on all-white houses. Do not tint. USE: Exterior wood: body and trim on houses, barns, outbuildings, fences, etc. Also on exterior metal which is properly primed.

42 Chalk-Resistant White House Paint: Designed for (1) tinting with "Harrison" Oil Colors in producing special shades of house paint; (2) as a white to resist chalk staining of adjacent surfaces. Since it is slow-chalking, it does not have the "self-cleaning" properties of "40" Outside White. USE: Exterior wood body and trim on houses, barns, outbuildings, fences, etc. Also on exterior metal which is properly primed.

Masonry Block Primer: A very heavy semi-paste paint designed for interior and exterior use in filling the voids of masonry blocks. Designed for use as a first coater to be followed by conventional interior or exterior finish coats, or can be used without topcoats to provide a heavy duty finish. Resin Base: Linseed oil.

Vinyl Masonry Paint: A vinyl emulsion coating. Its alkali-resistance makes it an excellent finish for painted or unpainted stucco, cement, masonry, brick, asbestos shingles and siding, and asphalt composition shingles. No special primers are required. Resin Base: Polyvinyl acetate.

MARINE FINISHES

"Dulux" Marine Finishes: Quick drying; excellent durability. Retain their gloss over long periods. The finishes include Yacht White Gloss, Semi-Gloss and Flat; Yacht Black; many attractive colors of Ship and Deck Finishes; Engine Enamels; Hard Racing Bottom Paints; Boot-Topping Enamels; Metal Primer; Rich Mahogany Paste Wood Filler. The line also includes "Dulux" Clear Finish, "Dulux" Spar Finish and "Dulux" Clear Wood Primer.

METAL FINISHES AND PRIMERS

A great variety of primers are available for use in home and industry. While it is not practical to list all of them here, zinc chromates, red leads, primer-surfacers, zinc dust, heat resistant, etc., are included. Individually formulated for different metals such as: mill scale bearing steel, mill scale free steel, galvanized metal, copper, aluminum, stainless steel, and others.

"Dulux" Galvanized Metal Primer: Designed especially for use as a prime coat for galvanized metal surfaces. Eliminates need for special treatment of galvanized metal. Can be used as a finish coat, if desired. Resin Base: Linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Exterior and interior galvanized metal and copper surfaces.

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"Dulux" High-Build Galvanized Transmission Tower Paint: A high-hiding, high-build paint for galvanized metal. Since it possesses excellent qualities both as a metal primer and finish coat, it is ideally suited for one coat application to galvanized transmission towers. May also be used on copper and zinc. Resin Base: Linseed-alkyd resin.

"Dulux" Metal Protective Paints and Metal Primer: Afford maximum protection to metal surfaces. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: Interior: structural steel, tanks, girders and beams, doors, window frames and sash. Exterior: roofs, corrugated siding, tanks and supports, structural steel, bridges, doors, window frames and sash.

"Dulux" Tank Enamel White: An exceedingly white, durable, enamel-type finish. Is "self-cleaning" under most conditions. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: As a finish for the outside of exterior metal storage tanks to reduce internal temperature.

"Dulux" Thermal Gray: Similar to "Dulux" Galvanized Metal Primer but for use on interior and exterior metal surfaces subject to temperatures up to 500°F. Resin Base: Linseed-alkyd resin.

"Dulux" Zinc Chromate Primer: Highest quality zinc chromate type primer for ferrous metal. Yellowish brown in color. Resin Base: Soya-linseed-alkyd resin. USE: For interior and exterior use on properly cleaned metal surfaces.

Heat Resistant Stack Paint—Black: A carbon black and graphite paint combined with treated oils which dry to a glossy finish. Resists heat and actually bakes while in service. Withstands temperatures up to 450°F. USE: Clean metal surfaces subject to heat contact.

No. 785 Metal Primer: A good quality general purpose red lead/iron oxide type dark brown metal primer. USE: Exterior and interior metal surfaces.

Sub-Marine Metal Primer: A zinc chromate-type primer for use on properly prepared ferrous metal subject to underwater exposure or conditions of extreme moisture. Yellowish brown in color. Resin Base: Chinawood oil, phenolic resin. USE: Inside or outside on properly cleaned metal surfaces subject to continual moisture or dampness.

OILS AND THINNERS

"Dulux" No. 200 Thinner: A special petroleum distillate for use with "Duco" Enamels and Clear Finishes, "Dulux" Paints and Enamels and with other products as directed on labels.

"Dulux" 27 Odorless Thinner: A new odorless thinner to be used only in those products where its use is specifically recommended on labels.

"Dulux" Reinforcing Oil: A synthetic clear reducing oil. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: In reducing "Dulux" Exterior Finishes and Cement and Stucco Paint in accordance with directions.

"Old English" Paint Oil: A varnish-type mixing oil. USE: In reducing exterior and interior paints as directed on label. Slightly lighter in body than linseed oil; has better gloss and holds gloss longer.

STAINS

Oil Stain: A pigmented, flat drying stain in a linseed oil, rosin vehicle. Available in all popular shades. USE: For staining all kinds of exterior and interior wood surfaces.

Shingle Stain: A high grade, pigmented stain, using processed vegetable and creosote oils. Penetrates into the wood. USE: Exterior shingle roofs and siding.

"Tufcote" Varnish Stain: A high gloss, quick drying combination stain and varnish. Makes possible staining and varnishing in one operation. Highly resistant to marring. "Tufcote" Graining Ground is used when changing from a dark to a light surface. Resin Base: Phenolic resin, vegetable oil. USE: Interior: floors, woodwork and furniture.

"TUFCOTE" PAINTER—MAINTENANCE LINE

This line of products is especially designed for use by professional painters. All products are supplied in white. They may be tinted with "Harrison" Oil Colors. Each item is designed for fast, easy application where a commercial finish is required.

VARNISHES

"Dulux" Exterior Spar Varnish: Our highest quality exterior varnish; pale, high build, tough and elastic. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Doors, furniture and miscellaneous small surfaces not fully exposed to the weather. Not recommended for siding and trim of houses.

"Dulux" Interior Varnish: Our highest quality high gloss interior varnish. Pale in color, easy brushing, hard drying; excellent resistance to alkali, hot and cold water, and alcohol. Quick drying. Resin Base: Linseed, ester gum, phenolic resin. USE: Floors, trim, bars and furniture.

"Dulux" Satin Sheen Varnish: Highest quality rubbed-effect varnish. Produces a uniform low sheen of satin smoothness. Easy to apply. Free flowing. Unexcelled for mar and water resistance. Resin Base: Soya-alkyd resin. USE: Interior trim, woodwork, wood paneling and furniture.

Exterior Spar Varnish: A full-bodied, durable spar varnish of good quality, inexpensive and economical. Resin Base: Chinawood, soya oils, rosin. USE: Doors, furniture and miscellaneous small wood surfaces not fully exposed to the weather. Not recommended for siding and trim of houses.

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FINISHES DIVISION: Trade Sales Finishes

Floor and Trim Varnish: A good quality, general purpose, high gloss clear finish. Resin Base: Rosin, tung, soya and linseed oils. USE: Where an economical finish for interior floor and trim surfaces is required.

Industrial Floor Finish: A high quality, high-gloss clear top coat for use over a previous application of Penetrating Wood Finish. The combination of these two products offers durability, long service, quickness and ease of cleaning. Resin Base: Linseed rosin modified phenolic resin. USE: Gymnasium and industrial interior flooring where an extra durable clear finish is required.

Penetrating Wood Finish: A penetrating sealer of great durability. Dries with a dull luster when completely wiped off; when only partially removed, it creates a tough, durable glossy film. Resin Base: Chinawood oil, phenolic resin. USE: Interior wood floors, wood paneling, wood trim and furniture.

"76" Dull Varnish: A low luster, semi-gloss or dull varnish. Used as a finish coat over gloss varnishes. It produces a rich, hand-rubbed effect without the labor of hand-rubbing. Resin Base: Chinawood oil, phenolic resin. USE: General interior woodwork and trim; not recommended for floors.

Super Clear Varnish: A pale, high gloss varnish. Resists discoloration from contact with hot and cold water. Resin Base: Phenolic resin, rosin, tung and soya oils. USE: Interior: wood floors, woodwork and trim.

MISCELLANEOUS

Flat Black Paint: Gives a smooth, non-glossy black finish. USE: In photographic darkrooms, and other interior surfaces where maximum light-absorbing "blackness" is desired. For imitating a wrought-iron effect on interior metal work, grilles, lamps and fireplace accessories.

"Harrison" Oil Colors: Exceptional strength and purity of tone. USE: Tinting paints and enamels.

Paste Wood Filler: A natural color semi-paste wood filler of excellent quality. Requires reduction with turpentine or mineral spirits for use. USE: Filling the grain of interior or exterior open-grained wood surfaces; also recommended for marine work.

Traffic Paint: Quick drying finishes for marking traffic lanes. USE: Exterior street surfaces, interior floors of industrial plants for marking aisle boundaries for general traffic control.

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FILM DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE

GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware — OLympia 4-5121

MAIN SALES OFFICE:

Cellophane, Acetate Film, "Mylar" Polyester Film, "Cel-O-Seal" Cellulose Bands, Cellulose Sponges and Cellulose Sponge Yarn:
Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware

DISTRICT OFFICES:

Atlanta 9, Georgia	1430 West Peachtree Street, N. W.	TRinity 2-5828
Boston 10, Massachusetts	140 Federal Street	HAncock 6-1711
Chicago 3, Illinois	7 South Dearborn Street	ANdover 3-7000
Kansas City 5, Missouri	1004 Baltimore Avenue	GRand 1-6629
New York 1, New York	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6400
Pasadena 1, California (For Converter and Industrial Sales only)	234 East Colorado Street, Room 425–26	RYan 1-4696
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania	1616 Walnut Street	KIngsley 5-4050
San Francisco 4, California	111 Sutter Street, Room 1018	EXbrook 2-6230

EXPORT SALES OFFICE:

Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware

PLANTS:

Buffalo, New York
Circleville, Ohio
Clinton, Iowa
Columbia, Tennessee
Old Hickory, Tennessee
Richmond, Virginia

PRODUCTS

Acetate Film: A highly transparent film with good dimensional stability, produced from cellulose acetate resin. It is grease-, oil-, dust- and air-proof and hygienic.

KINDS: Rigid (CA-43) and flexible (CA-48).

GAUGES AND YIELDS

Number	Approx. Thickness	Approx. Sq. In. Yield per Lb.
88 CA.....	.00088″	25,000
100 CA.....	.0010″	22,000
120 CA.....	.0012″	18,300
150 CA.....	.0015″	14,600
200 CA.....	.0020″	11,000

USE: Principally for laminations, foliation, document preservation, pressure sensitive tape; magnetic sound recording tape; window cartons and envelopes; packaging of items, such as textiles, paper specialties, tomatoes, avocados, mushrooms and for bottle overwraps.

AVAILABLE FORMS: Supplied by Du Pont in rolls and cut-to-size sheets. Rolls are slit to order in 1/16-in. multiples; standard widths from 1½ in. to 48 in. Standard outside diameter of rolls is approximately 9½ in.; rolls are wound on cores with 3-in. inside diameter. Cut-to-size sheets are prepared according to specifications in dimensions up to 40 x 48 in.

Supplied in forms other than unprinted rolls and cut-to-size sheets by converters and fabricators, names of whom will be supplied upon request.

Cellophane: Produced from wood pulp by the viscose process. It is transparent, strong, flexible, and highly resistant to grease, oil and air. The base cellulose film is modified by softeners, flame-resisting materials and dyes; also by coating with other materials, to give a balanced combination of properties. Heat sealing and moistureproof grades, among others, are available. By choosing the proper grade, it is possible to meet the functional and merchandising requirements of the many products packaged in cellophane.

KINDS: Basic film types include plain (non-moistureproof) and moistureproof. Several modifications of the moistureproof variety are made to provide various degrees of moistureproofness, heat sealing properties and water resistant characteristics. The following colored films are available:

Amber	Dark Green	Pink
Dark Blue	Light Green	Red
Light Blue	Orchid	Tango

PRC cellophane with specific light absorption properties, useful in packaging products that are subject to rancidity development, is available in black and tango.

Thicknesses and coverages to meet the variety of packaging uses are:

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GAUGES AND YIELDS OF BASIC TYPES

Number	Approx. Thickness	Approx. Sq. In. Yield per Lb.
300 PD	.0009″	21,500
450 PD	.0013″	15,000
600 PD	.0016″	12,400
300 MSD	.0009″	21,000
450 MSD	.0014″	14,000
450 K202	.0014″	14,000
600 MSD	.0017″	11,600

USE: Cellophane is used as a wrapper or bag to provide protective packages with maximum visibility of product and good merchandising qualities. Other uses include fabricated articles and industrial applications. Some of the major uses are:

Plain (non-moistureproof)—Paper, textiles, powder box covers, dried vegetables, paste goods, millinery braid, pressure sensitive tape and other fabricated articles.

Moistureproof (non-heat sealing)—Cigars, cigarettes, candy, cheese.

Moistureproof Heat Sealing—Bakery products, fresh meats, nuts, potato chips, dried fruit, frozen food, dairy products, cereals, candy, drugs, medical supplies, hardware, textiles.

Semimoistureproof—Fresh fruits and vegetables, luncheon meats, milk bottle hoods.

AVAILABLE FORMS: Supplied by Du Pont in rolls and cut-to-size sheets. Rolls are slit to order in 1/16-in. multiples; standard widths from 1½ to approximately 46 in. Standard outside diameters of rolls are 9½ in. and 13 in.; rolls are wound on cores with 3-in. inside diameter. Cut-to-size sheets are prepared according to specifications in dimensions up to approximately 40 x 50 in.

Supplied in forms other than unprinted rolls and cut-to-size sheets by converters and fabricators, names of whom will be supplied upon request.

"Mylar" Polyester Film: A highly durable, transparent, water repellent film of polyethylene terephthalate resin. It is characterized by its outstanding strength, electrical properties and chemical inertness. The film may be used from —60°C. to 150°C. because of its inherent thermal stability. "Mylar" is being used as electrical insulation for capacitors, motors, generators, transformers, and as a barrier tape for wire and cable. Its unusual balance of properties permits its use in fields such as decorative laminations, metallizing, metallic yarns, vapor barrier materials, printed covering for acoustical tile, and various types of industrial tapes and magnetic recording tapes.

"Mylar" is also being used to package heavy, sharp-pointed, hard-to-handle products, for bundling, drum liners, vacuum packaging, liquid packaging, frozen and cook-in-the-bag foods.

"Mylar" polyester film is available in thicknesses ranging from .00025 in. to .0075 in. and in several types for specific applications.

AVAILABLE FORMS: Supplied in rolls and cut-to-size sheets. Rolls are slit in 1/16-in. multiples, standard widths from ½ in. to approximately 55½ in. Standard outside diameter of roll is 9½ in.; rolls are wound on cores with 3-in. inside diameter. Film can also be supplied on 1⅛-in. inside cores with 6 in. outside diameter. Cut-to-size sheets are prepared according to specifications in dimensions up to approximately 43 x 43 in.

"Cel-O-Seal" Cellulose Bands: Are regenerated cellulose; odorless, non-combustible, harmless; resistant to oils, fats, dirt and dilute acids.

STYLES AND SIZES: "Cel-O-Seal" bands are furnished in several different styles: transparent, opaque, metallic and "Wind-O-Band" seals. All bands, including the opaque section of the "Wind-O-Band" seals, may be obtained in black, white or a wide variety of standard colors. Beautiful private designs can also be produced by a special method of impregnation. "Cel-O-Seal" bands may be had in a wide range of sizes and are widely used for sealing closures on foods, drugs, beverages, chemicals and other bottled products. Bands may be hand- or machine-applied. CONTAINERS: Bands are regularly shipped in a wet state and are ready to use directly from containers.

"WIND-O-BAND" CELLULOSE SEALS: Developed for the distilled spirits industry to provide decorative and positive package sealing and to protect against accidental breakage of strip stamps, besides preserving portions of the stamps until bottles are empty.

Officially approved by the U. S. Treasury Department for use over Government strip stamps. They are sold only to licensed bottlers of distilled spirits and other manufacturers who place U. S. Tax Stamps on their products.

Cellulose Sponge: A sponge of regenerated cellulose, highly absorbent, soft and resilient when wet, long-lasting. It will not scratch, can be sterilized by boiling and is not affected by ordinary cleaning compounds. The pores vary in size from coarse pore (the size of a pea) to fine pore (the size of a pinhead). USE: Used commercially for many purposes, such as washing walls and painted surfaces, windows, etc.; in the home for washing dishes, general cleaning and in the bath.

AVAILABLE FORMS: Available in many handy sizes in the regular buff shade for general cleaning purposes and in pastel shades of blue, green, coral and yellow for use in the home. Also cut to specified sizes for converters, or specialized industrial uses.

Standard size, packaged sponges are sold by Film Department to grocery, drug, variety store, sanitary supply outlets, through brokers and agents. Fabrics and Finishes Department, Specialties Sales, sells to automotive and hardware trades (See Page 27). Fine pore packaged sponges for photographic use are sold by Photo Products

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Department (See Page 80). Special sizes for converters and industrial users are also sold by Film Department.

"TURTLEBACK" CAR WASHING SPONGE: A sponge particularly designed for use in washing automobiles and trucks.

Cellulose Sponge Yarn: Cotton yarn core covered with cellulose sponge. Wound on ball multiple-end warps and single end spools. Approximately ¼-in. diameter and available in buff or green. USE: For converter use in manufacture of household and industrial wet mops, and for weaving into cloths, pads, coaster mats, etc.

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GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Du Pont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware		OLympia 4-5121

DISTRICT OFFICES—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS:

Atlanta 8, Georgia	739 West Peachtree Street	TRinity 1586
Birmingham 11, Alabama	P. O. Box 67, Powderly Station	58-1627
Boston 10, Massachusetts	140 Federal Street	HAncock 6-1711
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	427 West Fourth Street	FRanklin 5-5561
Chicago 32, Illinois	4251 South Crawford Avenue	CLiffside 4-7676
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	603 Terrace Hilton Building	CHerry 1-4570
Cleveland 14, Ohio	1321 National City Bank Building	MAin 1-6460
Detroit 35, Michigan	18000 West Seven Mile Road	UNiversity 4-1963
Houston 25, Texas	1100 East Holcombe Boulevard	JAckson 9-4227
Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin	6500 West State Street	SPring 4-4850
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota	1207 Foshay Tower	FEderal 5-4181
New Haven 13, Connecticut	46 River Street	LOcust 2-5145
New York 1, New York	350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6456
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-1420
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania	1715 Grant Building	GRant 1-5427
St. Louis 5, Missouri	10 South Brentwood Boulevard, Clayton	VOlunteer 1-3155

DISTRICT OFFICES—BIOLOGICAL CHEMICALS:

Atlanta 8, Georgia	739 West Peachtree Street	TRinity 1586
Birmingham 11, Alabama	P. O. Box 67, Powderly Station	58-1627
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	427 West Fourth Street	FRanklin 5-5561
Chicago 32, Illinois	4251 South Crawford Avenue	CLiffside 4-7676
Cleveland 14, Ohio	1321 National City Bank Building	MAin 1-6460
Houston 25, Texas	1100 East Holcombe Boulevard	JAckson 9-4227
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota	1207 Foshay Tower	FEderal 5-4181
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-1420
San Francisco 4, California	111 Sutter Street	EXbrook 2-6230

WORKS:

Cleveland, Ohio	Fortville, Indiana	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Columbia Park, Ohio (Fort Hill)	La Porte, Texas (Houston)	Richmond, Virginia (James River)
East Chicago, Indiana	Linden, New Jersey (Grasselli)	Toledo, Ohio
Ecorse, Michigan	Lockland, Ohio	Wurtland, Kentucky

PRODUCTS

*Indicates Resale Products

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acetic Acid—Glacial—C. P. Reagent (Ethanoic Acid, Vinegar Acid)—CH_3COOH: Clear, colorless liquid with pungent odor; crystallizes to a solid at 60°F. (15.6°C.); soluble in water, alcohol and ether; Sp. Gr. 1.048; B. P. 117.8°C. Use: As a reagent in chemical analysis or where an especially high purity acid is required. Containers: 1-lb. bottles (24 in a case), 5-lb. bottles (6 in a carton, single trip), 5-lb. bottles (10 in a case), 57- and 113-lb. glass carboys.

Adhesives No. 60, No. 77 and No. 78: Vinyl resin base white powders; soluble in water at elevated temperatures and with proper agitation. Use: As an adhesive for laminated paperboard. The bond made between flat surfaces of paperboard withstands long exposure to water without ply separation. Containers: 50-lb. paper bags.

***Alum, Ammonium:** (See Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate, this page).

Alum—Iron Free: (See Aluminum Sulfate—Iron Free, Page 40).

***Alum, Potash:** (See Aluminum Potassium Sulfate, Page 40).

***Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate—N.F. and Technical (Ammonium Alum, Crystal Alum)—$(NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$:** Clear, colorless crystals, lump, granules or powder; soluble in water and glycerin; insoluble in alcohol. Use: In leather and fur tanning; baking powder; printing and dyeing fabrics; in pharmaceuticals and styptic products; for brining of pickles. Containers: 100-lb. paper bags, 100-lb., 325-lb. and 400-lb. fiber drums.

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Aluminum Chloride—Technical—$AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$—Crystal: Pale yellowish, granular, slightly odorous, deliquescent crystals; contains 96.5% $AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$; soluble in water, alcohol and ether. **Solution:** 50% $AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ in water. Clear, yellowish, corrosive liquid; miscible with water, alcohol and ether; gravity 32° Bé. USE: In photographic fixing baths; in manufacture of dry colors, aluminum hydroxide gel, and roofing granules. CONTAINERS: Crystals—300-lb. polyethylene-lined plywood drums. Solution—135-lb. carboys, tank cars, and tank trucks.

***Aluminum Potassium Sulfate—N. F. and Technical (Potassium Alum, Potash Alum)—$K_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$:** Clear, colorless crystals, lump, granules or powder; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; M. P. 92°C. USE: In manufacture of photographic film hardeners, pharmaceuticals, as a tanning agent. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, 100-lb., 350-lb. and 400-lb. fiber drums.

***Aluminum Stearate—Technical—$Al(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$:** A white to yellow amorphous powder; insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; soluble in petroleum, alkalies and turpentine oil. USE: In manufacture of cutting and lubricating compounds, as a paint and varnish drier. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. cartons.

Aluminum Sulfate—Iron Free—Technical—$Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$: White lumps or granules; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. USE: In manufacture of aluminum soaps, printing inks and lake colors; in tanning of white leather; in sizing and coating of paper. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Ammonium Alum:** (See Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate, Page 39.)

Ammonium Chloride—Technical (Chloride of Ammonia, Sal Ammoniac, Muriate of Ammonia)—NH_4Cl: Coarse white crystals; soluble in water and glycerin; slightly soluble in alcohol; sublimes when strongly heated; Sp. Gr. approximately 1.53. USE: As a flux for hot dip galvanizing sheet steel and other steel products; as a flux in the electrolytic refining of zinc. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, 260- and 300-lb. bbl.

***Ammonium Chloride—White Fines Technical (Chloride of Ammonia, Sal Ammoniac, Muriate of Ammonia)—NH_4Cl:** White, crystalline powder; soluble in water and glycerol; Sp. Gr. 1.52; sublimes when strongly heated. USE: As an ingredient in dry batteries and cells; in galvanizing fluxes; in the manufacture of leather; in manufacture of roofing granules. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 275-lb. bbl.

Ammonium Hydroxide—C. P. Reagent (Aqua Ammonia, Ammonium Hydrate)—NH_4OH: Clear, colorless solution with pungent odor; Sp. Gr. approximately 0.9; F. P. below —40°C.; 27–30% NH_3. USE: As a reagent in chemical analysis where especially high purity is required. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. bottles (24 in a case); 4-lb. bottles (10 in a case); 5-pt. bottles (6 in a case, single trip); 48- and 96-lb. carboys; 385-lb. drums.

Ammonium Hydroxide—26° (Aqua Ammonia, Ammonium Hydrate)—NH_4OH: Clear, colorless solution, characterized by sharp, penetrating ammonia odor. Sp. Gr. approximately 0.9; F. P. below —40°C.; 26°Bé., 29.4% NH_3. USE: As an emulsion stabilizer; in the manufacture of ammonium salts and cuprammonium rayon; in household ammonia water; as a refrigerant; in textile scouring, dyeing and mildewproofing; for glass cleaning in manufacture of mirrors; in saponifying fats and oils; for yeast foods; in manufacture of ink, varnishes, soap, resins, rubber and leather; in electroplating and photoengraving. CONTAINERS: 96-lb. carboys, 385-lb. steel drums, tank trucks.

Ammonium Sulfamate—$NH_4SO_3NH_2$: White, crystalline, hygroscopic solid; extremely soluble in water; moderately soluble in glycerin, glycol and formamide. USE: For retarding flame in textiles and paper products (See "CM" Flame Retardant, Page 41 and "X-12" Flame Retardant, Page 48); in electroplating solutions. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. fiber drums, 100-lb. paper bags.

Ammonium Sulfate—Technical—$(NH_4)_2SO_4$: White crystalline material; very soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; decomposes at 100°C. USE: As a yeast food, flame retardant for wood, textiles, etc.; for ammonia-chlorine disinfection of water; as an ingredient in cleaning compounds and electroplating solutions; in dyeing textiles and manufacture of ammonium salts; not for fertilizer use. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, bulk.

Anisole—Technical (Phenyl Methyl Ether)—$C_6H_5OCH_3$: A clear mobile liquid with a light ethereal odor, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. B. P. 153.8°C.; F. P. —37.3°C. USE: As a chemical intermediate in alkylation, acylation, halogenation and nitration reactions; as a solvent reaction medium; as a heat transfer medium. Anisole has high heat stability, high flash point, low vapor pressure and low order of toxicity. CONTAINERS: 5- and 55-gal. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

Aqua Ammonia: (See Ammonium Hydroxide, this page.)

Aqua Fortis: (See Nitric Acid, Page 44.)

***Barium Carbonate—Ceramic Technical—$BaCO_3$:** White powder; insoluble in water and alcohol; soluble in acids which form water soluble barium salts and in ammonium salt solutions; fuses at approximately 1350°C. with loss of CO_2. USE: In manufacture of ceramics and bricks (prevention of efflorescence); in paper coatings. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Battery Acid (Electrolyte Acid, Storage Battery Acid, Sulfuric Acid)—H_2SO_4: Clear, colorless, corrosive liquid available generally at Sp. Gr. 1.835. Inquiries for special strengths are invited. USE: As electrolyte in lead type storage batteries. CONTAINERS: 130- to 200-lb. glass carboys, tank cars, and tank trucks.

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***Borax—U. S. P. and Technical (Sodium Borate, Sodium Tetraborate)—$Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$:** White granules or powder; soluble in water and glycerin; aqueous solution mildly alkaline; M. P. 75°C. USE: In manufacture of glass and vitreous enamels, borax soaps, washing powders, ceramic products and detergents, as a preservative and mild antiseptic. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Calcium Chloride—Technical—$CaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$:** Small, white, deliquescent, opaque, free flowing flakes, clear colorless solution, and solid; soluble in water and alcohol.

	% CALCIUM CHLORIDE
FLAKE	77–80
SOLUTION	40
SOLID	73–75
POWDER	77–80
PELLETS	94–96

USE: For dehumidifying damp rooms, basements, utility rooms, closets, warehouses, etc.; for dustproofing unpaved roads, tennis courts, playgrounds, coal, parking lots, etc.; for freeze-proofing coal and ore; for melting ice around buildings, on roads, sidewalks, parking lots, railroad crossings, etc.; as an anti-freeze in sprinkler systems. CONTAINERS: Flake, Pellet and Powder—100-lb. bags, 350-lb. and 400-lb. drums. Solid—700-lb. drums. Solution—Tank cars.

***Calcium Stearate—Technical—$Ca(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$:** White, amorphous powder; insoluble in water; soluble in petroleum solvents. USE: As a waterproofing agent for textiles, wood, concrete, plastics, etc. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. cartons.

***Caustic Potash:** (See Potassium Hydroxide, Page 44.)

***Caustic Soda:** (See Sodium Hydroxide, Page 45.)

Chlorosulfonic Acid—SO_3 Mixture 7525—Technical: Mixture of 75% chlorosulfonic acid ($ClSO_3H$) and 25% SO_3. USE: In the chlorosulfonation of organic compounds. CONTAINERS: Drums, tank cars.

Chlorosulfonic Acid—Technical—$ClSO_3H$: Clear, colorless to light straw colored, oily, fuming, corrosive liquid with pungent odor; decomposed by water or alcohol; Sp. Gr. approximately 1.75; F. P. below −37°C.; B. P. 154°C.; minimum 97.0% $ClSO_3H$. USE: In sulfation and sulfonation of organic compounds for manufacture of sulfonated oils, dye intermediates, pharmaceuticals, detergents and ion exchange resins; for production of anhydrous HCl and smoke-producing chemicals. CONTAINERS: 700-lb. steel or stainless steel drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

"CM" Flame Retardant: Fine, white, granular composition based on ammonium sulfamate and modified to prevent afterglow and to improve penetration. Soluble in water; insoluble in the common dry cleaning solvents. (See Ammonium Sulfamate, Page 40 and "X-12" Flame Retardant, Page 48.) USE: In flame retardant treatment of fabrics, paper, paper products and other cellulosic materials. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. fiber drums, 100-lb. paper bags.

***Copper Sulfate—Technical (Cupric Sulfate, Blue Vitriol, Bluestone)—$CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$:** Blue, crystalline, granular or powdered material; soluble in water and alcohol; effloresces in dry air; Sp. Gr. 2.286. USE: As a germicide; in manufacture of stock powders; in the drawing of wire; as an algaecide in water treatment. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Copperas:** (See Ferrous Sulfate, Page 42.)

Copperized CZC Chromated Zinc Chloride—Technical—$CuCl_2$, $ZnCl_2$ and $Na_2Cr_2O_7$: Granular material with slight brownish color or 50% water solution. A companion product to CZC chromated zinc chloride for wood preservation. Possesses increased and exceptional preservation value and termite repellency and the treated wood is clean, odorless, paintable and flame retardant. CONTAINERS: Dry—575-lb. drums. Solution—Tank cars.

CZC Chromated Zinc Chloride—Technical—$ZnCl_2$ and $Na_2Cr_2O_7$: Granular material with slight brownish color or 50% water solution. **Solution:** Gravity about 51.7°Bé.; F. P. −37.2°C. USE: For preserving wood against decay, termite attack and for application as a flame retardant. Treated lumber is clean, odorless, paintable, safe to handle and flame retardant. CONTAINERS: Dry—Approximately 50- and 625-lb. drums. Solution—Tank cars.

***Diatomaceous Earth—Technical—SiO_2:** Finely divided, water insoluble powder, available in Regular (gray) and Bright (white) grades. USE: As an anti-caking agent in dyes, detergents, ammonium nitrate, etc.; as a conditioning agent and extender in super-phosphate-based fertilizers, insecticidal dusts; as a pigment extender and flatting agent in paints; as an abrasive in polishes; as a filler in molded plastics and rubber; as a pigment extender and for pitch and slime control in paper making, improves drainage, permits faster machine speeds, improves retention of pigments; as a filler in asphalt products, such as roofing, floor tile, and battery boxes. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Dimethylamine—DMA—Anhydrous and Aqueous Solutions—Technical—$(CH_3)_2NH$: Anhydrous—colorless gas, clear and water white when liquefied. USE: Intermediate in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and quaternary compounds; in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, fungicides and herbicides; as a dehairing agent in leather processing; in manufacture of solvents and rocket fuels. CONTAINERS: Anhydrous—100-lb. cylinders, tank cars. Aqueous solutions—55-gal. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

DMF—Dimethyl Formamide—Technical—$HCON(CH_3)_2$: Colorless liquid; B. P. 153°C.; F. P. −61°C.; Sp. Gr. 0.953; miscible with water and common organic solvents. USE: As a solvent for vinyl resins in lacquers, films and printing inks, for pigments, dyes, inorganic salts and in paint removers; as a reaction medium in the pharmaceutical, dyes and synthetic chemicals industries; as a selective refining solvent for acetylene, acid gases and petroleum constituents. CONTAINERS: 5- and 55-gal. drums, tank cars.

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***Disodium Phosphate:** (See Sodium Phosphate—Di, Page 46.)

"Duclean" No. 1 Inhibited Sulfuric Acid—Technical (60°Bé. Sulfuric Acid Containing an Acid Pickling Inhibitor): Clear, reddish-brown liquid; miscible with water; Sp. Gr. 1.706; F. P. below —10.8°C. USE: In pickling iron and steel; for descaling and cleaning of steel and other metals under conditions where it is desirable to inhibit the acid corrosion of steel and ferrous alloys. CONTAINERS: 185-lb. glass carboys, 700-lb. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

"Duclean" No. 2 Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid—Technical: Clear, yellow liquid with pungent odor; miscible with water; Sp. Gr. 1.142; F. P. below —40°C. USE: In pickling iron and steel; for removing deposits, including hard water scale, hydrated iron and rust from evaporators, condensers, water distributing lines, water well screens, etc., where it is important to inhibit acid corrosion of steel and other ferrous metals. CONTAINERS: 125-lb. glass carboys, tank cars, and tank trucks.

Engraver's Acid: (See Nitric Acid—Technical and Engraver's Quality, Page 44.)

***Epsom Salt:** (See Magnesium Sulfate, Page 43.)

***Ferrous Sulfate—Technical (Copperas, Green Vitriol, Iron Sulfate)—$FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$:** Bluish-green crystals, granular or powdered material; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; Sp. Gr. 1.898; M. P. 64°C. USE: In manufacture of iron salts, pigments, dry colors, indigo dyes; as a mordant in dyeing and printing textiles; for purification processes in gas, sewage and water plants; in manufacture of brick. CONTAINERS: 100- and 200-lb. bags, 300- to 400-lb. bbl., bulk.

Flame Retardants: (See Ammonium Sulfamate, Page 40, "CM" Flame Retardant, Page 41, and "X-12" Flame Retardant, Page 48.)

Flux, Galvanizing: (See Zinc Ammonium Chloride, Page 48 and Ammonium Chloride, Page 40.)

Flux, Soldering—"Eureka" Soldering Flux Crystal—Zinc Chloride+Ammonium Chloride: White, crystalline powder; soluble in water. USE: As a flux in soft soldering operations and preparation of liquid soldering fluxes. CONTAINERS: 50- and 600-lb. steel drums.

Flux, Soldering—"Kleanrol" Soldering Flux Crystal—Zinc Chloride+Ammonium Chloride: White, crystalline powder. USE: As a solder blanket flux in automatic soldering of side-seams in manufacture of tinned containers. CONTAINERS: 50- and 500-lb. drums.

Fluxes, Soldering Liquid—Triple "Eureka" and "Eureka" Soldering Flux: Clear, colorless water solutions based on zinc chloride and containing other ingredients. Various gravities and compositions. USE: General soft soldering and solder and lead-coating fluxes for use in the automotive, can, refrigeration, wire and other industries. CONTAINERS: 145-lb. carboys, 605-lb. drums.

Fluxes, Tinning—Standard and "High Speed" Tinning Flux 50°: Clear, colorless water solution of zinc chloride and ammonium chloride; Sp. Gr. 1.526; F. P. below —50°F. USE: As fluxing solutions in manufacture of tin plate, terne plate, tin strips, dairy equipment, refrigerator trays, automobile radiators, wire goods, etc. CONTAINERS: 165-lb. carboys, 670-lb. drums.

Formic Acid—Technical (Methanoic Acid)—HCOOH in Water Solution: Colorless liquid with irritating and penetrating odor; soluble in water, alcohol, ether and glycerin.

	85% STRENGTH	90% STRENGTH
Sp. Gr.	1.201	1.210
F. P.	9°F.	24°F.

USE: In dyeing, printing and finishing of textiles; in manufacture of formates, fat and oil hydrogenation catalysts, synthetic camphor, pharmaceutical intermediates, solvents; for dyeing and deliming in tanning leather; manufacture of vinyl resin plasticizers; in electroplating; for coagulation of rubber latex. CONTAINERS: 125- and 127-lb. carboys, 515- and 525-lb. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

Fungicides, Industrial: (See IN-2555 Fungicide, Page 43.)

"G-942" Tanning Agent: An aqueous solution of the partial sodium salt of a polymeric carboxylic acid. USE: In processing light-weight skins for the production of high grade suede and grain leathers. Excellent properties for white clear through leathers. Possesses high skin-plumping ability. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums.

"G B S" Sodium Bisulfate—Globular: (See Sodium Bisulfate, Page 45.)

Hydrochloric Acid—C. P. Reagent—36.5 to 38% HCl in Water Solution: Clear, colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid with pungent odor; soluble in water, alcohol and ether; Sp. Gr. Min. 1.1854, Max. 1.1923; F. P. below —24°F. (—31.1°C.). USE: For reagent or analytical purposes, or where hydrochloric acid of extremely high purity is required; in manufacture of food products. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. bottles (24 in a case), 6-lb. bottles (10 in a case), 6-lb. bottles (6 in a case, single trip), 64- and 127-lb. glass carboys.

Hydrochloric Acid—Technical (Muriatic Acid, Chlorohydric Acid, Hydrogen Chloride)—HCl in Water Solution: Clear, colorless or yellowish corrosive liquid with pungent odor; miscible with water and alcohol.

GRADE	SP. GR.	%HCl	F. P. BELOW
18°Bé.	1.142	27.92	—40°F.
20°Bé.	1.160	31.45	—40°F.
22°Bé.	1.179	35.21	—40°F.
23°Bé.	1.189	37.14	—40°F.

USE: In metal pickling and descaling; in manufacture of inorganic and organic chlorides, chlorin-

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ated synthetic resins and plastics; in the food industry for the hydrolysis of protein and starch, inversion of sugar and manufacture of edible gelatin; in carbonizing wool and as a bleaching and dyeing assistant in the textile industry; as a prefluxing agent for galvanizing and soldering; in the paper industry for cleaning and scouring wires, screens and felts; for recovery of glycerin in the manufacture of soap; in the purification of sand and clay; in deliming, tanning and dyeing of leathers; for etching aluminum. CONTAINERS: 125- to 130-lb. carboys, tank cars, and tank trucks.

Hydrochloric Acid, Inhibited: (See "Duclean" No. 2 Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid, Page 42.)

***Hydrofluoric Acid—Technical—HF in Water Solution:** Clear, colorless, fuming liquid; attacks iron, glass and ceramic ware.

STRENGTH	SP. GR.	F. P. BELOW
60%	1.196	—40°F.
70%	1.258	—94.3°F.

USE: As a pickling agent for stainless steels and for the removal of silica and siliceous scales from cast iron and steel products; in manufacture of alkylation catalysts, refrigerants, fluorides and acid fluorides; for etching and frosting glass. CONTAINERS: 20-, 55-, and 110-gal. steel drums, tank cars.

IN-2555 Fungicide: 10% and 28% solutions of phenyl mercury oleate in mineral spirits. USE: As a fungicide for paints and millwork. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 55-gal. drums.

***Iron Sulfate:** (See Ferrous Sulfate, Page 42.)

Lactic Acid—Technical, Food Processing and Plastics (Alpha-Hydroxypropionic Acid)—$CH_3CHOHCOOH$ in Water Solution: Various strengths; clear, colorless to dark brown, syrupy liquid; miscible with water and alcohol. USE: In manufacture of phenolic plastics, lactates, organic solvents and esters; as a delimer, plumping agent and acidulant in vegetable tanning of leather, and in manufacture of synthetic tanning compounds; as a mordant and assistant in textile dyeing and finishing; in brewing; as an acidulating agent in manufacture of processed cheeses, pickles, olives, pectin, carbonated beverages, jams, jellies, infant foods. CONTAINERS: 120-lb. carboys, 440- to 465-lb. bbl., tank cars, and tank trucks.

Lactic Acid—U. S. P. (Alpha-Hydroxypropionic Acid—85%) $CH_3CHOHCOOH$ in Water Solution: Clear, colorless, syrupy liquid; optically inactive; soluble in water, alcohol and ether; insoluble in benzol and carbon disulfide; F. P. approximately —40°F. (—40°C.). USE: In manufacture of pharmaceuticals and chemicals. CONTAINERS: 120-lb. carboys.

"Lignasan" X Fungicide: A blue powder containing ethyl mercury phosphate. USE: In the pulp and paper industry for slime control and pulp preservation; as a preservative for paper sizes. CONTAINERS: 4-oz. envelopes, packed in 50-lb. drums; 125-lb. drums in bulk.

"Ludox" HS Colloidal Silica—Technical: An aqueous colloidal sol containing approximately 30% SiO_2. Ratio, wt., $Na_2O:SiO_2$, 1:95; pH at 25°C. 9.65 to 10.15; F. P. 32°F. (0°C.). USE: For anti-slip treatment of rayon, cotton, and wool staple for improved yarn strength; compounding of latex foams and films to improve modulus and effect rubber savings; modifying latex adhesives for improved bond strengths; for increased hardness and slip resistance in emulsion floor waxes; improved water and heat resistance of adhesive coatings and fibrous structures; for anti-soil treatment of pile fabrics and miscellaneous substrates. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, tank trucks, and tank cars.

"Ludox" LS Colloidal Silica—Technical: An aqueous colloidal sol containing approximately 30% SiO_2. Ratio, wt., $Na_2O:SiO_2$, 1:285; pH at 25°C. 8.2 to 8.7; F. P. 32°F. (0°C.). USE: See "Ludox" HS Colloidal Silica, above. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, tank trucks, and tank cars.

"Ludox" SM Colloidal Silica—Technical: An aqueous colloidal sol containing approximately 15% SiO_2 characterized by extremely small particle size averaging only 7 millimicrons. Ratio, wt., $Na_2O:SiO_2$, 1:159; pH at 25°C. 8.1; F. P. 32°F. (0°C.). USE: Binder for inorganic fibrous materials; anti-soil applications to smooth surfaces; paper coatings to improve abrasion resistance, printability and other properties; latex adhesive compositions for improved adhesion, etc. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums.

***Magnesium Sulfate—Stock Food Grade (Epsom Salt)—$MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$:** Small, colorless, needle-shaped crystals. USE: As an ingredient in stock food remedies. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Magnesium Sulfate—Technical (Epsom Salt)—$MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$:** Small, colorless needles with a bitter, saline taste; soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin; Sp. Gr. 1.68. USE: In the manufacture of leather, rayon, magnesia cements, stucco and mineral flooring, ceramics, and paper sizes; as an ingredient in stock powders. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Magnesium Sulfate—U. S. P., Recrystallized (Epsom Salt)—$MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$:** White, uniform needle-shaped crystals; soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin. USE: As a medicinal agent in general and veterinary practice; in pharmaceutical products. CONTAINERS: Cases (12 five-lb. cartons), 100-lb. bags.

Mineral Adhesive Solution—Technical: A mineral base adhesive modified to obtain rapid wetting and good adhesion. USE: For bonding metal foil to paper; for bonding insulating materials to metal. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, tank cars.

Monomethylamine—Anhydrous and Aqueous Solutions—Technical—CH_3NH_2: Anhydrous—colorless gas, clear and water white when liquefied. USE: Intermediate in manufacture of pharmaceuticals such as the xanthine alkaloids, theophylline, caffeine, the sympathomimetic drugs such as ephedrine, and the analgesic meperidine; in manufacture of surface active agents; photographic developers; dyes; in manufacture of soil fumigants and fungi-

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cides for agriculture. CONTAINERS: Anhydrous—100-lb. cylinders, tank cars. Aqueous solutions—55-gal. drums, tank cars.

Muriatic Acid: (See Hydrochloric Acid—Technical, Page 42.)

Muriatic Acid, Inhibited: (See "Duclean" No. 2 Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid, Page 42.)

"NC" Soil Compound (Chloronitrotoluene)—$C_7H_6NO_2Cl$: Crystalline solid; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon tetrachloride and petroleum oils. USE: As a soil poison in trench type termite barriers. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. pails (50-lb.).

Niter Cake: (See Sodium Bisulfate, Page 45.)

Nitric Acid—C. P. Reagent—69-71% HNO_3 in Water Solution: Clear, colorless, highly corrosive liquid; soluble in water and ether; decomposes alcohol; Sp. Gr. 1.416-1.426; F. P. below —40°F. (—40°C.). USE: As a reagent in chemical analysis and for other uses for which HNO_3 of extremely high purity is required; as an etchant in metallography. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. bottles (24 in a case), 7-lb. bottles (10 in a case), 75- and 150-lb. glass carboys.

Nitric Acid—Technical and Engraver's Quality (Aqua Fortis, Hydrogen Nitrate, Azotic Acid) —HNO_3 in Water Solution: Clear, colorless to light brown, fuming, corrosive liquid; miscible with water.

GRADE	SP. GR.	%HNO_3	F. P. BELOW
36°Bé.	1.330	52.3	— 2°F.
38°Bé.	1.335	56.5	— 4°F.
40°Bé.	1.381	61.4	— 9°F.
42°Bé.	1.408	67.2	—30°F.
95%	1.493	95.0	—40°F.

USE: As an ingredient in nitrating acid; in manufacture of explosives, celluloid, nitrocellulose, lacquers, dopes, cements, dry colors, inorganic nitrates, insecticides, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and vitamin products; as a nitrating agent in manufacture of dyes, intermediates, aniline, nitrobenzene, quinoidine, etc.; for pickling and bright dipping stainless steel, copper alloys, aluminum and nonferrous metals; as a pickling agent for steel products; for passivating stainless steel and other nickel-chrome alloys; for purifying petroleum sludge acid; as an etching agent for zinc photoengravers' plates; for general oxidizing purposes. CONTAINERS: Technical—144- to 152-lb. carboys, 163- to 600-lb. drums.

"Nogas" Pickling Agent: Amorphous, brown powder; soluble in water and acids. Will give foam-producing solutions when dissolved in water or acids. USE: As an addition agent in acid pickling of iron and steel to produce a foam blanket and to improve the atmosphere by elimination of acid mist particles given off by the pickling operation. CONTAINERS: 65-lb. fiber drums, 300-lb. bbl.

Oleum (Fuming Sulfuric Acid)—H_2SO_4 and SO_3: Nearly colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid; soluble in water with violent evolution of heat; furnished in various strengths. USE: As an ingredient in mixed acids for nitration purposes, such as in manufacture of explosives, dyes, intermediates and nitrocellulose products; in sulfonation of vegetable, marine and petroleum oils; in refining petroleum; for fortification of dilute sulfuric acid; for general organic sulfonation. CONTAINERS: 775- to 825-lb. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

Phenothiazine: N. F. Powder. USE: As an antioxidant for synthetic lubricating oils and as a polymerization inhibitor. CONTAINERS: 150-lb. fiber drums.

***Phosphoric Acid—Technical and Food Processing —75% and 80% H_3PO_4 in Water Solution:** Colorless, syrupy liquid; miscible with water in all proportions; F. P. 75% below —10°F. (—23.3°C.). USE: As a pickling and rust-proofing agent, ceramic vitrifying agent and flux; in manufacture of phosphate salts; in plastics manufacture. CONTAINERS: 160- to 180-lb. carboys, 700- to 750-lb. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

***Phosphoric Acid 85%—N. F.—H_3PO_4:** Colorless, syrupy liquid; miscible with water; Sp. Gr. 1.69; F. P. approximately 20°C. USE: In manufacture of dental cements, pharmaceuticals and food products; as an acidulating agent in jellies, soft drinks, etc. CONTAINERS: 170- to 180-lb. carboys; 750- to 775-lb. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

***Potassium Chloride—Technical (Muriate of Potash)—KCl:** White, crystalline salt; soluble in water, alcohol and ether; M. P. 776°C. USE: In manufacture of pigments and potassium salts; as an ingredient in metal heat-treating baths and electroplating solutions. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Potassium Hydroxide—Technical (Caustic Potash) —KOH:** White, deliquescent material in solid, ground flake and broken form containing approximately 92% KOH. Also colorless water solution containing 45% KOH. Soluble in water, alcohol and ether. USE: In manufacture of lubricants, potash soaps, detergent compounds, potassium salts, oxalic acid, glassware, matches and pyrotechnics; electroplating, metal cleaning, textile bleaching; for mercerizing cotton; in nickel cadmium batteries. CONTAINERS: 100- to 700-lb. drums, and tank cars.

***Potassium Nitrate—U. S. P. Double Refined (Saltpeter, Niter)—KNO_3:** Fine, white, nonhygroscopic crystalline, granular or powdered material; double refined; approximately 99.95% KNO_3; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol and ether; decomposes at 400°C. USE: As an ingredient in heat-treating salts for metals; in manufacture of explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, chemicals, glass and ceramic glazes. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 350- and 425-lb. bbl.

***Potassium Permanganate—Technical—U. S. P.—$KMnO_4$:** Dark, purple crystals; soluble in water; decomposes in alcohol; Sp. Gr. approximately 2.7; decomposes above 240°C. USE: As a deodorizing, disinfecting and bleaching agent for oils, fats, resins and waxes; as an oxidizing agent in manufacture

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of dyes, intermediates, perfumes, drugs and pharmaceuticals; as a germicide. CONTAINERS: 110-lb. kegs, 600-lb. drums.

Potassium Silicate—Glass Technical: Weight ratio SiO_2:K_2O=2.5; molar ratio SiO_2:K_2O=approximately 3.87; colorless, anhydrous lump or white powder; soluble in water at elevated temperature and pressure. USE: In manufacture of glass, ceramic, refractory materials and welding rods; in manufacture of potassium silicate solutions. CONTAINERS: 200-lb. burlap bags, 500-lb. drums.

Potassium Silicate—Solution—Electronics 122—Technical: Filtered, water white solutions having a SiO_2:K_2O weight ratio of 2.1–2.15; especially low in heavy metals content. USE: In coating cathode ray tubes with phosphors, in other uses for potassium silicate where a product of superior clarity and purity is required. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, tank cars, tank trucks.

Potassium Silicate—Solution—Technical: Various ratios of SiO_2:K_2O in water solution; colorless mobile liquid at gravities of 30°–40°Bé. USE: As a non-efflorescing base for inorganic paints and protective coatings; as a coating for roofing granules and welding rods; as a binder in manufacture of carbon electrodes; as an ingredient in flame retardant paints and compositions. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, tank cars, tank trucks.

"Quilon" Chrome Complex: A Werner type chromium complex in isopropanol. USE: As a water repellent and sizing treatment of paper and other cellulosic materials; for treatment of felt hats, leather, wool fabrics, hydrophobic fibers (cellulose acetate, nylon, "Orlon" acrylic fiber, and "Dacron" polyester fiber) and siliceous and other negatively charged surfaces; as an anti-blocking or release agent; for insolubilizing various water soluble or swellable coatings. CONTAINERS: 6½-gal. carboys, 55-gal. drums.

Sal Ammoniac: (See Ammonium Chloride, Page 40.)

Salt Cake—Industrial Grade (Sodium Sulfate); Sodium Sulfate SR—Na_2SO_4: White granular or powdered, crystalline material; soluble in water; containing a minimum of 95% Na_2SO_4. USE: In manufacture of sulfate and kraft paper, glass, sodium sulfide and other mineral salts, blanc fixe, ceramic glazes; as an ingredient in mineral animal foods. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, bulk.

***Soda Ash:** (See Sodium Carbonate, this page.)

***Sodium Acetate—Anhydrous Technical—CH_3COONa:** Grayish-white, fine powder; soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; M. P. 324°C. USE: In manufacture of dyes, intermediates and other organic compounds; as a mordant and assist in dyeing paper and textiles; in tanning leather. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

***Sodium Acid Fluoride—Technical (Sodium Bifluoride)—$NaHF_2$:** White crystalline powder; soluble in water. USE: As a laundry sour; in etching glass; an ingredient in electroplating solutions. CONTAINERS: 150- and 375-lb. drums.

***Sodium Bicarbonate—Technical and U. S. P. (Sodium Acid Carbonate, Baking Soda)—$NaHCO_3$:** White crystalline or granular material; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; loses CO_2 at 270°C. USE: In manufacture of baking powder, pharmaceuticals, effervescent salts and food products; as a neutralizing agent in leather tanning, textile, food and paper industries; as an ingredient in fire extinguishing compounds. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Sodium Bichromate—Technical (Sodium Dichromate)—$Na_2Cr_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$:** Reddish, deliquescent crystals or fine, granular material; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; decomposes at 400°C. USE: In chrome tanning of leather and as an insolubilizing agent for glue, gums and gelatin; in manufacture of chrome pigments, for pickling copper alloys; as a corrosion inhibitor in aqueous systems. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 100- and 400-lb. drums.

***Sodium Bifluoride:** (See Sodium Acid Fluoride, this page.)

Sodium Bisulfate—Globular Technical "G B S" (Sodium Acid Sulfate, Niter Cake, Bisulfate of Soda)—$NaHSO_4$: White, opaque or translucent, globular shaped pellets; soluble in water; aqueous solution strongly acid in reaction. USE: As an ingredient of cleaning compositions, metal pickling compounds, metallurgical fluxes. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 100- and 400-lb. fiber drums, bulk.

***Sodium Bisulfite—Anhydrous—Technical:** (See Sodium Metabisulfite, Page 46.)

Sodium Bisulfite—Solution—Technical and Food Processing (Sodium Acid Sulfite)—$NaHSO_3$ in Water Solution: Clear, colorless liquid with sulfurous odor; contains at least 37% $NaHSO_3$; gravity approximately 35°Bé. USE: In the manufacture of dyes, intermediates, and other organic chemicals. CONTAINERS: 505-lb. bbl.

***Sodium Borate:** (See Borax, Page 41.)

***Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous Technical (Soda Ash, Calcined Soda)—Na_2CO_3(58%Na_2O):** White, amorphous powder, dense or light; soluble in water; M. P. 851°C. USE: In manufacture of sodium compounds and other chemicals, glass, soaps, ceramics, detergents, paper, pharmaceuticals and food products; as a water softener for treatment of municipal and industrial supplies; as a detergent in laundries; as an ingredient in metal cleaning compositions. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, bulk.

Sodium Dimethyl Dithiocarbamate—40% Solution—Technical—$(CH_3)_2N$-CSSNa: Amber colored, clear water solution; Sp. Gr. 1.2. USE: As an accelerator short stop in the rubber industry. CONTAINERS: Tank cars and 540-lb. drums.

***Sodium Fluosilicate:** (See Sodium Silicofluoride, Page 46.)

***Sodium Hydroxide—Technical (Caustic Soda, Sodium Hydrate, Lye)—NaOH:** White, deliquescent, amorphous solid, flakes or crystalline material; soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin; M. P. 318°C.

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Also as a colorless water solution. USE: In manufacture of soap, sodium salts, rayon, chemical wood pulp, intermediates, indigo, aniline dyes, phenols, paper, mercerized cotton, paints, pigments and varnishes; for refining petroleum and vegetable oils; in reclaiming rubber, softening water; in bleaching, dyeing and printing of textile fabrics; as a detergent for cleaning textiles, metals, etc.; as a plating and storage battery electrolyte. CONTAINERS: Liquid—tank cars. Other grades—100- to 700-lb. drums.

Sodium Hyposulfite: (See Sodium Thiosulfate, Page 47.)

***Sodium Metabisulfite—Technical (Molecularly Dehydrated Sodium Bisulfite)—$Na_2S_2O_5$:** White, crystalline powder; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; decomposes upon heating; forms sodium bisulfite in water solution. USE: As a reducing agent in manufacture of chemicals, dyes, intermediates and sugar; in tanning extracts; for bleaching textiles, straw, cork and paper; as an antiseptic in fermentation and food industries; as an ingredient in electroplating solutions. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 400-lb. fiber drums.

Sodium Metasilicate—Technical—$Na_2SiO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$: White, granular, translucent solid; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; aqueous solution strongly alkaline in reaction. USE: As a soap builder and ingredient in detergents and cleaning compounds for cleaning fabrics, glass, ceramics, metal products, etc.; as a detergent in kier boiling of cotton goods; as a water softener. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Sodium Nitrate—Technical (Chile Saltpeter, Soda Niter)—$NaNO_3$:** Colorless or white, hygroscopic, crystalline material; soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol and glycerin; M. P. approximately 308°C.; decomposes with further heating. USE: In manufacture of potassium nitrate, red lead, dyes and intermediates, explosives and pyrotechnics; as a constituent of metal fluxes and heat-treating salts; as an ingredient in enamels and glass; for preserving food and pickling meats; as a general oxidizing agent. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

Sodium Nitrite—U. S. P. (Diazotizing Salts)—$NaNO_2$: White, crystalline material; soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin; Sp. Gr. approximately 2.17; M. P. 271°C.; decomposes with further heating. USE: As a diazotizing agent in manufacture of various organic compounds, dyes and intermediates; in dyeing textiles; as an ingredient in aluminum heat-treating salts and in molten salt heat transfer mediums; in curing of meat products; GR-S rubber manufacture. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. polyethylene lined bags, 150-lb. kegs, 400-lb. bbl.

***Sodium Phosphate—Di—Anhydrous—Food Grade—Na_2HPO_4:** White granular or powder; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. USE: Boiler water treatment; in making glazes for potteries, porcelains and chinaware; as an emulsifier in making process cheese; in manufacture of pigments such as cobalt phosphate. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, 125- and 350-lb. fiber drums.

***Sodium Phosphate—Tri—Technical and Food Grade (Trisodium Phosphate)—$Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ (Dodecahydrate)—Anhydrous Grade also available:** Colorless crystals; soluble in water; M. P. approximately 73°C.; aqueous solution alkaline in reaction. USE: As a water softener; in manufacture of phosphates, soaps, detergents, paint cleaners, boiler compounds, scouring powders, household cleaners; as an alkali builder for laundries; for cleaning textiles, glass, metals, dairy and food processing equipment; for neutralizing acid residues on pickled steel. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 100- and 325-lb. fiber drums.

***Sodium Pyrophosphate—Technical (Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate)—$Na_4P_2O_7$:** White, granular, powdered or amorphous material; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; aqueous solution possesses an alkaline reaction, water softening and dispersing action on hard water soaps, clays and other inerts. USE: In manufacture of iron and other pyrophosphates; as a water softener, soap builder and as an ingredient in detergents for cleaning fabrics, glass, metals, etc.; in electroplating solutions; in thinning clay slips for paper coating; in wool scouring; as a general dispersing agent. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 100- to 325-lb. fiber drums.

Sodium Silicate—Glass—Technical—$Na_2O \cdot 3.25SiO_2$ and $Na_2O \cdot 2.0SiO_2$: Clear, colorless to slightly greenish, glassy lumps or white powder; soluble in water at elevated temperatures and pressures. USE: In manufacture of sodium silicate solutions; in enamel frits; in coated welding rods and cement. CONTAINERS: 100- and 200-lb. burlap bags, 425- and 500-lb. drums, bulk.

Sodium Silicate Solution—Technical (Liquid Silicate of Soda, Water Glass): Clear or slightly cloudy liquids of various $SiO_2 \cdot Na_2O$ ratios; gravity from 34°–60°Bé. USE: As a corrugated boxboard adhesive; in the manufacture of silica gel; in the manufacture of hot-top collars for pouring molten metal; as a welding rod coating; in manufacture of soap; as a stabilizer in peroxide bleaching of cotton and rayon; for silk weighting; in foundry core binders; in roofing granules. CONTAINERS: 55-gal.drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

***Sodium Silicofluoride—Technical (Sodium Fluosilicate)—Na_2SiF_6:** White, granular powder; moderately soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; aqueous solutions possess an acid reaction. USE: As an opacifier in manufacture of glass and enamels; as a flux in vitreous enamels and in remelting secondary aluminum; in electrodeposition of tin and lead. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 125- and 400-lb. drums.

***Sodium Sulfate—Anhydrous—Technical (Super Sulfate of Soda)—Na_2SO_4:** White crystals; soluble in water; M. P. 884°C. USE: In the manufacture of glass; for standardizing dyes and dyeing textiles; as a builder and filling agent in detergent products; in manufacture of chrome pigments. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, bulk.

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Sodium Sulfate—Industrial: (See Salt Cake, Page 45.)

***Sodium Sulfide—Technical—60% Na_2S:** Deliquescent, yellow to brown solid or thick flakes. Aqueous solution strongly alkaline in reaction. USE: As a depilatory in tanning; in textile dyeing and printing; the beneficiation of ores and precipitation of heavy metals. CONTAINERS: 350- to 710-lb. drums.

***Sodium Sulfite—Anhydrous Technical—Na_2SO_3:** Tan or slightly pink, crystalline powder; soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; aqueous solution possesses a reducing action. USE: As a bleach and general reducing agent in manufacture of dyes and intermediates; deoxygenating boiler feed water; as an antiseptic and preservative. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags.

Sodium Sulfite—Crystal Technical—$Na_2SO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$: White, efflorescent crystals; soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; loses water at 150°C. and decomposes with further heating. USE: In manufacture of dyes and intermediates; in deoxygenating boiler feed water; as a sterilizing agent and preservative. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags (inner ply polyethylene coated).

Sodium Thiosulfate—Technical and Food Processing (Sodium Hyposulfite, Hypo, Antichlor)—$Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$: Colorless to white, translucent, efflorescent crystals; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol; M. P. approximately 48°C.; decomposes with further heating. USE: As a reducing agent in chrome tanning of leather; to dissolve silver salts ("fixing") in photography; as an antichlor in bleaching of paper, pulp, textiles, etc.; in manufacture of dyes. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

Sodium Thiosulfate—Anhydrous (Sodium Hyposulfite, Hypo, Antichlor)—$Na_2S_2O_3$: White granular crystals; soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. USE: As a reducing agent in chrome tanning of leather; to dissolve silver salts ("fixing") in photography; as an antichlor in bleaching of paper, pulp, textiles, etc. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags.

***Sodium Tripolyphosphate—Technical—$Na_5P_3O_{10}$:** White, powdered or granular, free-flowing material; soluble in water. USE: Household and industrial cleaning compound formulations; textile processing; dairy detergents; deflocculation of clays and other solids in suspension. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 100- and 325-lb. fiber drums.

Soil Compound: (See "NC" Soil Compound, Page 44.)

Stannous Chloride—Crystal Technical (Muriate of Tin, Tin Crystals, Tin Bichloride)—$SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$: White crystals; soluble in water, alkalies, tartaric acid and alcohol; M. P. approximately 38°C. USE: In tin galvanizing and electroplating; in production of dry colors and pigments. CONTAINERS: 100- and 400-lb. fiber drums.

Strontium Nitrate—Technical—$Sr(NO_3)_2$: White, crystalline powder; soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; Sp. Gr. 2.98; purity approximately 97%; flame tests carmine-red. USE: In manufacture of railroad and highway flares, marine signals, fireworks, pyrotechnics, and color pigments. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. bags, 620-lb. bbl.

Sulfamic Acid—Technical—Crystal and Granular Grades, HSO_3NH_2: White crystalline or granular solid, soluble in water; aqueous solutions approach the common mineral acids in acidity; all common salts highly water soluble. USE: For removing scales and deposits from boilers, heat exchangers, condensers, evaporators, jacketed vessels, etc.; as an ingredient in household cleaning formulations; in nitrite removal in azo dye manufacture and piece dyeing of textiles and leather; in sulfation of alcohols; as a catalyst for urea-formaldehyde resins; as the electrolyte in plating baths. CONTAINERS: 50-, 100- and 400-lb. fiber drums.

***Sulfur—Technical and N. F. (Commercial Flour Technical, Light and Heavy Refined N. F., Flowers of Sulfur Sublimed, Roll Sulfur Technical, Commercial Rubbermakers' Technical)—S:** All grades. Pale yellow, solid, amorphous, crystalline sticks or powder of varying degrees of fineness; insoluble in water; soluble in sodium sulfide, carbon disulfide and sulfur chloride. USE: In manufacture of rubber, paper, sulfuric acid, cements, explosives, pharmaceuticals, glass, paints, matches, leather, pyrotechnics, steel, soaps and for many other materials. CONTAINERS: 50- to 200-lb. bags, 165- to 500-lb. bbl.

Sulfuric Acid—C. P. Reagent—95 to 98% H_2SO_4 in Water Solution: Clear, colorless, heavy, oily liquid; dissolves in water with evolution of heat; Sp. Gr. 1.84; F. P. —15°C. USE: As a reagent in chemical analysis or where sulfuric acid of an especially high purity is required. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. bottles (24 in a case), 9-lb. (5-pint) bottles (10 in a case), 9-lb. (5-pint) bottles (6 in a case, single trip), 98- and 195-lb. glass carboys.

Sulfuric Acid, Fuming: (See Oleum, Page 44.)

Sulfuric Acid, Inhibited: (See "Duclean" No. 1 Inhibited Sulfuric Acid, Page 42.)

Sulfuric Acid—Technical (Oil of Vitriol)—H_2SO_4: Clear, colorless to light pink, heavy, oily, corrosive liquid; soluble in water in all proportions with evolution of heat.

STRENGTH	$\%H_2SO_4$
60°Bé.	77.67
66°Bé.	93.20

USE: In manufacture of superphosphate fertilizers, ammonium sulfate from by-product coke ovens, mineral colors, explosives, inorganic acids, phosphates, alum, intermediates, dyes and other organic chemicals; in refining of petroleum and manufacturing of sulfonated oils; for pickling iron and steel and bright dipping nonferrous metals; in pickling of hides and chrome tanning of leather; in sizing and parchmentizing paper; in manufacture of synthetic rubber latex, rayon, synthetic detergents, sugar and starch; as a general dehydrating agent;

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assistant in dyeing, bleaching, carbonizing, mercerizing textiles; production of bleaching clays; animal and vegetable oil refining. CONTAINERS: 180- to 200-lb. carboys, 700- and 750-lb. steel drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

Tanning Agent: (See "G-942" Tanning Agent, Page 42.)

***Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate:** (See Sodium Pyrophosphate, Page 46.)

Tin Crystals: (See Stannous Chloride, Page 47.)

TMA·HCl—Trimethylamine Hydrochloride: A clear, white or light straw colored solution containing 65% TMA·HCl. USE: Intermediate for choline chloride (animal feed supplement). CONTAINERS: Tank trucks, tank cars, and 108-lb. carboys.

Trimethylamine—Anhydrous and Aqueous Solutions—Technical—$N(CH_3)_3$: Anhydrous—colorless gas, clear and water white when liquefied. USE: Intermediate for choline salts (animal feed supplement) and quaternary ammonium salts; in organic synthesis; in manufacture of ion exchange resins and pharmaceuticals. CONTAINERS: Anhydrous—100-lb. cylinders, tank cars. Aqueous solutions—55-gal. drums, tank cars, and tank trucks.

"Valron" Estersil: A completely synthetic, surface esterified amorphous silica produced by polymerizing silicic acid into discrete spherical particles about 8 millimicrons in diameter and subsequently aggregated into open sponge-like structures. The surface of the silica particles is esterified with an alcohol during manufacture to produce the pronounced hydrophobic and organophilic properties of this product. USE: For reinforcement of plastics, waxes, and resins; thickening and viscosity control of liquid resins, plastisols, and organic liquids in general; improving rheology and drying of printing inks and controlling sag, crazing, and flooding of paints; increasing slip resistance of solvent floor waxes; as an anti-caking and grinding aid. CONTAINERS: Fiber drums in 100-, 25-, 10- and 5-lb. sizes.

"Volan" Bonding Agent—Methacrylato Chromic Chloride: A Werner type chromium complex in isopropanol. USE: As a bonding agent applied to glass fibers used in reinforced plastic laminates to improve the adhesion between glass and resin, especially under moist conditions; also to improve adhesive bond between other hydrophilic surfaces such as paper and wood and polymeric coatings or impregnants. CONTAINERS: 5-pt. glass containers, 6½-gal. carboys.

Wood Preservatives: (See CZC Chromated Zinc Chloride, Page 41; Copperized CZC Chromated Zinc Chloride, Page 41; "Melsan" Fungicide, Page 49; Zinc Chloride, this page; and Fungicides, Industrial, Page 42.)

"X-12" Flame Retardant: White crystalline material, completely soluble in hot water. Especially formulated to provide temperature stability and improve aging characteristics. Exerts a stabilizing effect upon many dyes, improving light fastness and crocking characteristics. Resistant to removal by dry cleaning solvents. USE: One-step, renewable-type flame retardant treatment for use on cellulosic materials, including cotton, viscose rayon, and paper; not suitable for use on acetate rayon, or synthetic fibers, except where blended with substantial percentages of cellulosic varieties. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. fiber drums, 100-lb. paper bags.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride—Technical—$ZnCl_2 \cdot 3NH_4Cl$: White to yellowish granular crystals; soluble in water. USE: As a fluxing salt for hot dip galvanizing of pipe, tubes, tanks, malleable iron fittings, wire, etc.; as a flux in metal soldering and tinning; in electric batteries; in manufacture of soldering compounds. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags, 400-lb. bbl.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride—High Ratio—Technical—$ZnCl_2 \cdot 1.9NH_4Cl$: White to yellowish granular crystals; soluble in water. USE: As a preflux especially in continuous galvanizing operations. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags.

Zinc Chloride—Fused and Granular Technical (Butter of Zinc)—$ZnCl_2$: White, translucent, hygroscopic solid or white, granular powder; soluble in water and alcohol; M. P. 262°C.; B. P. 732°C. **Solution:** $ZnCl_2$ of various concentrations in water solution; clear, colorless solutions; miscible with water in all proportions, becoming slightly turbid at high dilutions. USE: As an ingredient in dry cell batteries, tinning, galvanizing and soldering fluxes; for preservation and flameproofing of wood; in manufacture of vulcanized hard fiber, intermediates, dyes, in reclaiming synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: Granular—50- and 650-lb. drums. Solution—170-lb. carboys, 690-lb. drums, tank cars. Fused—1,100-lb. drums.

***Zinc Stearate—Technical and U. S. P.—$Zn(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$:** Fine, white, soft, amorphous, bulky powder; insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in acids; M. P. 130°C. USE: As an activator for accelerators used in the vulcanization of rubber; as an anti-sticking agent in making molded rubber articles. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. cartons.

BIOLOGICAL CHEMICALS

"Cylan" Calcium Cyclamate: A non-nutritive sweetening agent for use in dietetic foods and beverages. CONTAINERS: 25- and 100-lb. fiber drums.

INSECTICIDES

Dairy Cattle Spray: (See under Livestock Chemicals, Page 51.)

"Deenate" 50W DDT Insecticide: A wettable powder containing 50% DDT Technical. USE: As a spray for control of insect pests of fruits and vegetables as well as livestock and buildings. CONTAINERS: 4-lb. bags (12 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

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BIOLOGICAL CHEMICALS

EPN-300 Insecticide: A wettable powder containing 25% ethyl p-nitrophenyl thionobenzene phosphonate as the active ingredient. USE: As a contact insecticide to control certain mites, scales and other insects such as plum curculio, peach tree borer, orange tortrix, grape berry moth, European corn borer and potato aphid on fruits and vegetables; and as a dust ingredient for boll weevil and certain other cotton insects. Also for use by qualified agencies for control of certain mosquito larvae. CONTAINERS: 3-lb. bags.

"Krenite" 26 Dinitro Dormant Spray: USE: Control of insects and plant diseases on orchard crops, small fruits and ornamentals. CONTAINERS: 1-gal. cans (6 in a case).

Lead Arsenate Insecticide—"NuRexform" Standard: A poisonous powder (colored pink to comply with insecticide laws in several states). USE: For control of codling moth, cankerworm, curculio and most chewing insects feeding on foliage and fruit; for grubproofing turf. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. bags (48 in a case), 3-lb. bags (16 in a case), 4-lb. bags (12 in a case), 6-lb. bags (8 in a case), 100-lb. fiber drums.

"Lexone" 10GW BHC Insecticide: A wettable powder containing 10% gamma isomer and 47% other isomers of benzene hexachloride. USE: For control of boll weevil, flea hopper, leaf worm, lygus bug, stink bug, aphids, fall army worm on cotton, lice, scab and ticks on sheep, and certain other agricultural pests. CONTAINERS: 6-lb. bags (8 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

"Marlate" 50 Methoxychlor Insecticide: A wettable powder containing 50% technical methoxychlor. USE: For control of insect pests of vegetables, fruits and stored grain as well as livestock. Very low toxicity to warm-blooded animals. CONTAINERS: 4-lb. bags (12 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

"Marlate" 2-MR 24% Technical Methoxychlor Emulsifiable Insecticide: Contains 2 pounds technical methoxychlor per gallon. USE: For control of certain insect pests of forage crops and livestock; in grain storage bins; as a space spray for flies. CONTAINERS: 1-gal. cans (6 in a case), 5-gal. cans, 30- and 50-gal. drums.

"NuRexform" Standard Lead Arsenate: (See Lead Arsenate Insecticide, above.)

FUNGICIDES

Copper-A Compound (Tetra Copper Calcium Oxychloride): A complex compound containing not less than 45% metallic copper; finely divided bluish powder. USE: In control of early and late blight on potatoes and tomatoes, leaf spot on sour cherries and control of blights on celery, etc.; in manufacture of agricultural copper dust. CONTAINERS: 6-lb. bags (8 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

"Fermate" Ferbam Fungicide: A wettable powder containing ferbam (ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate). USE: To control plant diseases such as scab on apples and pears, cedar rust on apples, blue mold in tobacco seed beds, blue mold on spinach, leaf spot and brown rot on cherries, black rot on grapes, black spot and rust on roses. CONTAINERS: 3-lb. bags (12 in a case), 50-lb. bags (see also under Garden Products, Page 52).

"Krenite" 26 Dinitro Dormant Spray: (See under Insecticides, this page.)

"Manzate" Maneb Fungicide: A wettable powder containing maneb (manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate). USE: To control all major fungus diseases of tomatoes, potatoes, and celery; downy mildew of cucumbers, lima beans, and many other vegetables; grape black rot; certain leaf spots of gladioli; and many other plant diseases. CONTAINERS: 3-lb. bags (12 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

"Melsan" Fungicide: A composition based on ethyl mercury phosphate and sodium pentachlorophenate. USE: For prevention of surface molds and blue-stain organisms on freshly sawed lumber. CONTAINERS: Drums in bulk.

"Parzate" Liquid—Nabam Fungicide: A solution containing nabam (disodium ethylenebisdithiocarbamate) to be combined with zinc sulfate in the spray tank. USE: For control of early and late blights of tomatoes, potatoes, and celery; certain leaf diseases of truck crops and ornamentals. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 30-gal. drums.

"Parzate" Zineb Fungicide: A wettable powder containing zineb (zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate). USE: To control early and late blights of tomatoes, potatoes, and celery; downy mildew and certain other leaf diseases of many vegetable crops; tobacco blue mold; for summer control of scab, sooty blotch, Brooks spot and black rot on apples. CONTAINERS: 3-lb. bags (12 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

"Sulforon" Wettable Sulfur: Very finely divided sulfur; readily dispersible in water; not less than 97% sulfur; contains a wetting agent. USE: As a fruit fungicide for control of scab, brown rot, etc. CONTAINERS: 6-lb. bags (8 in a carton), 50-lb. bags.

"Sulforon" X Wettable Sulfur: Extremely finely divided wettable sulfur of 5 microns average particle size. USE: For control of brown rot, scab and certain other fungus diseases of fruits. CONTAINERS: 5-lb. bags (10 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

"Thylate" Thiram Fungicide: A wettable powder containing thiram (tetramethylthiuramdisulfide), off-white in color. USE: To control scab and cedar apple rust on apples; particularly advantageous for fine-finish spray programs. CONTAINERS: 5-lb. bags (10 to a case), 50-lb. bags.

"Zerlate" Ziram Fungicide: A wettable powder containing ziram (zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate). USE: To control certain plant diseases of truck crops, fruits, and nuts. CONTAINERS: 3-lb. bags (12 in a case), 50-lb. bags.

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WEED AND BRUSH KILLERS

"Ammate" X Weed and Brush Killer—95% Ammonium Sulfamate: USE: A non-selective weed and brush killer particularly effective for control of woody plants. Usually used as a foliage application at 60 lb. per 100 gal. of water for control of most species of brush. May be used dry or in solution for preventing sprout growth from stumps and for killing trees such as blackjack oak and various other weed trees. CONTAINERS: 40-lb. drums, 60-lb. bags.

"Ammate" Weed and Brush Killer Solution: This product contains 5.6 lb. of "Ammate" X Weed and Brush Killer per gal. For railroad use in tank car lots only.

"Karmex" W Herbicide: A wettable powder containing 80% 3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea. USE: For selective control of weed seedlings in certain crops such as asparagus, sugar cane, pineapple, peppermint, grapes, and cotton; as a non-selective, general weed killer around farm buildings, irrigation and drainage ditches, and as a spot treatment in cropland. CONTAINERS: 2-lb. cans (6 in a case), 10- and 50-lb. drums.

"Karmex" DW Herbicide: A wettable powder containing 80% 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea. USE: Selective weed control in certain crops such as sugar cane, pineapple, potatoes, caneberries, and peppermint; as a non-selective herbicide for general weed control around farm buildings, and in irrigation and drainage ditches. CONTAINERS: 2-lb. cans (6 in a case), 10- and 50-lb. drums.

"Karmex" DL Herbicide: A suspension containing 28% 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea. USE: For pre-emergence weed control in cotton. CONTAINERS: ½-gal. cans.

"Telvar" W Weed Killer: A wettable powder containing 80% 3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea. USE: For industrial use as a non-selective weed killer where bare ground is desired. Controls a wide range of annual and perennial grasses and herbaceous weeds. Recommended for non-cropland areas such as utility, highway, pipeline, and railroad right-of-ways; petroleum tank farms; lumberyards; and industrial plant sites. CONTAINERS: 2-lb. cans (6 in a case), 10- and 50-lb. drums.

"Telvar" DW Weed Killer: A wettable powder containing 80% 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea. USE: Same as "Telvar" W Weed Killer. CONTAINERS: 2-lb. cans (6 in a case), 10- and 50-lb. drums.

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Vapam Soil Fumigant: A solution containing sodium methyldithiocarbamate. USE: For control of certain weeds, soil-borne fungus diseases, nematodes and garden centipedes in plant propagation beds, new turf areas, and fields for ornamental plants. CONTAINERS: 1-gal. bottles (4 in a case), 5-gal. cans, 30-gal. drums.

SEED DISINFECTANTS

"Arasan" 75 Thiram Seed Disinfectant and Protectant: Active ingredient—thiram (tetramethylthiuramdisulfide). USE: As seed disinfectant and protectant in treatment of field and sweet corn, peanuts, sorghum, rice, soybeans, peas, beans, melons, and other vegetable crop seeds, to reduce losses from seed decay and damping-off. Also highly effective treatment for grass seed and small legumes, such as alfalfa and clover. Formulated for dry treatment of seed, but for special uses it may be applied as a slurry. CONTAINERS: 1-oz. envelopes, 8-oz. cans, 25- and 100-lb. drums.

"Arasan" SF-X Thiram Seed Disinfectant and Protectant: Active ingredient—thiram (tetramethylthiuramdisulfide). USE: For treatment of seeds of the same crops for which "Arasan" 75 is recommended, with the exception of onions and peanuts. The powder is wettable and is used as a slurry treatment. CONTAINERS: 5⅓-oz. cans, 25- and 100-lb. drums.

"Arasan" SF-M Thiram Seed Disinfectant and Protectant: Contains thiram (tetramethylthiuramdisulfide) and methoxychlor. For treatment of the same crop seeds for which "Arasan" SF-X is recommended. For use in slurry treaters. CONTAINERS: 25- and 100-lb. drums.

"Ceresan" 75 Liquid—Mercurial Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredients—ethyl mercury 2,3-dihydroxy propyl mercaptide and ethyl mercury acetate. Red in color. USE: Undiluted in ready-mix treaters for control of certain soil-borne and seed-borne diseases of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax. CONTAINERS: 5-, 30-, and 55-gal. drums.

"Ceresan" 100 Liquid—Mercurial Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredients—same as "Ceresan" 75, but higher strength. Red in color. USE: Undiluted in mist-type ready-mix treaters, or diluted with water for use in slurry treaters. For control of certain soil-borne and seed-borne diseases of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and cotton. CONTAINERS: 5-, 30-, and 55-gal. drums.

"Ceresan" 200 Liquid—Mercurial Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredients—same as "Ceresan" 75 and 100, but higher strength. Red in color. USE: For control of certain soil-borne and seed-borne diseases of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and cotton. For use in slurry treaters. CONTAINERS: 5-, 30-, and 55-gal. drums.

"Ceresan" M Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredient—ethyl mercury p-toluene sulfonanilide. USE: As a seed disinfectant and protectant for seed grains to control stinking smut of wheat; smut of oats; covered smut, black loose smut and stripe of barley; stem and covered smuts of rye; seedling blight of all four grains; loose and covered kernel smut of sorghums; smut of foxtail millet; reduces seed decay and damping-off of flax, sugar beets and cotton; and checks surface seed-borne anthracnose and angular leaf spot of cotton. May be used either as a dust or slurry treatment. CONTAINERS: 14-oz. and 3-lb. cans, 40- and 100-lb. drums.

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"Ceresan" M-2X Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredient—ethyl mercury p-toluene sulfonanilide. A non-dusting formulation twice the strength of "Ceresan" M Seed Disinfectant. USE: For treatment of seeds of the same crops for which "Ceresan" M is recommended. For use in slurry treaters only. CONTAINERS: 5-lb. can with attached container of special liquid sticking agent.

"Ceresan" NI Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredient—ethyl mercury phosphate. USE: Particularly effective as a dip treatment for gladiolus corms. May also be used as a dust treatment on the same crops and for the same purposes as "Ceresan" M. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. cans, 100-lb. drums.

"Ceresan" 2% Dry Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredient—ethyl mercury chloride. USE: For treatment of cotton, peanuts, and pea seeds to control the numerous seed-borne diseases and to reduce seed decay and check damping-off; and as a short soak treatment for basal rot of narcissus bulbs. CONTAINERS: 1½-lb. cans, 75-lb. drums.

"Delsan" A-D Seed Protectant: Active ingredients—thiram (tetramethylthiuramdisulfide) and dieldrin (hexachloroepoxyoctahydro-endo, exo-dimethanonaphthalene). Combination fungicide and insecticide seed treatment for corn, peas, and beans to reduce losses from seed decay, seedling blight, and certain soil insects. For use as a slurry treatment. CONTAINERS: 7-oz. cans, 25- and 100-lb. drums.

"Semesan" Seed Disinfectant: Active ingredient—hydroxymercurichlorophenol. USE: In treatment of vegetable, flower and certain other crop seeds, bulbs, corms, roots and tubers to control seed-borne diseases; reduce seed decay, and check damping-off of seedlings. CONTAINERS: 4-oz. packages, 12-oz. cans, 25-lb. pails.

"Semesan Bel" Dip Disinfectant: Active ingredients—hydroxymercurinitrophenol and hydroxymercurichlorophenol. USE: For treatment of seed Irish and sweet potatoes and sweet potato slips; to control surface seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia on Irish potatoes and stem rot, black rot and scurf on sweet potatoes. CONTAINERS: 3-oz., 1- and 4-lb. cans, 40-lb. pails.

TURF FUNGICIDES

"Semesan" Turf Fungicide: Active ingredient—hydroxymercurichlorophenol. USE: For prevention and control of brown patch and other fungus growth on fine turf of lawns and golf greens. May be used in combination with "Tersan" 75 for broader, more effective disease control and greater safety to turf. CONTAINERS: 25-lb. pails, 100-lb. drums.

"Tersan" 75 Thiram Fungicide: Active ingredient—thiram (tetramethylthiuramdisulfide). USE: For treatment of turf to control brown patch and dollar spot; for control of stem rot of sweet potatoes; for control of onion smut. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. cans, 3-lb. bags.

LIVESTOCK CHEMICALS

Dairy Cattle Spray: Tan, wettable powder residual insecticide containing 50% technical methoxychlor. USE: For control of flies, lice and certain other insects on dairy cattle and other livestock, and on dairy barns and premises. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. canisters (24 in a case).

Livestock Spray and Dip No. 30: A wettable powder insecticide containing benzene hexachloride and DDT which affords rapid knockdown and long residual control. USE: For control of wide range of insect pests including ticks, flies, lice and mange mites on cattle (except dairy cattle), sheep, hogs, horses and goats. CONTAINERS: 11- and 55-lb. bags.

Phenothiazine: N.F. grade, N.F. purified, and drench compound No. 4. USE: As an anthelmintic (vermifuge) for sheep, hogs, cattle, horses, mules and poultry. Sold only to manufacturers of stock remedies or veterinarian supplies. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags, 150-lb. fiber drums.

Sodium Propionate—N.F.—CH_3CH_2COONa: White, water soluble powder. USE: Sold only to manufacturers of stock remedies or veterinary supplies for the preparation of products for the treatment of acetonemia of dairy cattle. CONTAINERS: 150-lb. fiber drums.

NUTRITION PRODUCTS

"Delsterol" Vitamin D_2: Irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol dispersed in edible powder or corn oil. USE: In powder form as a poultry or animal feed ingredient; in corn oil form for blending with low potency fish oils; for the fortification of evaporated milk and other human foods. CONTAINERS: Powder form: 50-lb. multiwall bags. Corn oil form: stainless steel or glass containers.

DL-Methionine: A synthetically produced essential amino acid. USE: As a supplement for poultry, dog, and livestock feeds. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. fiber drums.

GARDEN PRODUCTS

(Small Package Items for the Home Gardener)

Combination Insecticide-Fungicide Products:

Floral Dust: Wettable powder for use as a dust or water spray. USE: For insect and disease control on a wide variety of flowers and ornamentals including roses. Controls many chewing and sucking insects, and is highly effective against plant diseases such as rose black spot, rusts, powdery mildew and certain leaf spot diseases. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. squeeze dusters, 1-lb. canisters, 3-lb. bags.

Fruit Tree Spray: Wettable powder designed especially for water spray application. USE: For all sprays during the growing season on apples, peaches, cherries, pears, plums, quince, strawberries, currants and gooseberries. Controls major insect pests and fungus diseases damaging home fruit plantings. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. canisters, 3-lb. bags.

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Rose Insecticide & Fungicide: Wettable powder for use as a dust or water spray. USE: Designed especially for roses but effective on most other flowers; controls major fungus diseases of roses and kills a wide range of insect pests, including red spider mites. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. squeeze dusters, 1-lb. canisters, 3-lb. bags.

Rose Spray-Duster: Pressurized sprayer that sprays both liquid insecticides and a dry fungicidal dust. USE: For insect and disease control on roses. CONTAINERS: 12-oz. aerosol cans.

Tomato Dust: Wettable powder for use as a dust or water spray. USE: For control of insect pests and blights commonly attacking tomatoes in home gardens. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. squeeze dusters, 2-lb. bags.

Vegetable Garden Dust: Wettable powder for use as a dust or water spray. USE: On all common vegetables. Controls a wide range of insect pests and is highly effective against many fungus diseases, including both early and late blights of tomatoes and potatoes. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. squeeze dusters, 1-lb. canisters, 3-lb. bags.

Fungicides:

"Fermate" Ferbam Fungicide: Highly effective disease control agent, safe on a wide range of plants, for water spray application. USE: For black spot and rust of roses, as well as many diseases of other flowers, vegetables, fruits, berries and tobacco. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. canisters.

Insecticides:

Aphid & Mite Spray: Emulsifiable insecticide containing 50% malathion. USE: To control aphids, red spiders and many other insects on flowers, ornamentals, evergreens, fruits and vegetables. CONTAINERS: 1-fl. oz., 4-fl. oz., 1-pt. bottles.

6% Chlordane Dust: Insecticide for control of ants, Japanese beetle grubs, roaches, spiders, chiggers, and many other insect pests of the lawn, garden, soil, and household. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. canisters, 3-lb. bags.

50% DDT: Wettable powder insecticide for use as a water spray. USE: Concentrated form of DDT for insect control on many garden and ornamental plants, on lawns, and as residual spray around buildings. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. canisters.

Dormant Spray Oil: A highly refined, emulsifiable oil for the control of overwintering forms of certain scales, mites and aphids. USE: As a prefoliage spray on fruit trees, shade trees, ornamentals and evergreens. CONTAINERS: 1-qt. cans.

Garden Insect Sprayer: Pressurized sprayer. USE: For insect control on roses and many other outdoor flowers and ornamentals. CONTAINERS: 12-oz. aerosol cans.

50% Technical Methoxychlor: Wettable powder insecticide for use as a water spray. Has very low order of toxicity to humans; may be used close to harvest time. USE: For insect control on garden and ornamental plants; also highly effective for use on certain animals, and as residual spray around buildings. CONTAINERS: 8-oz. canisters.

Plant Food:

Ferro FTE (Fritted Trace Elements): Essential trace elements in a new slowly soluble form. USE: Soil mineralizer for gardens, lawns and potted plants; also for commercial crop use. CONTAINERS: 1-lb. canisters, 5-lb. bags, 50-lb. bags.

Soluble Plant Food: High strength (19-22-16) fast-acting plant food for gardens, lawns and house plants. Readily soluble in water; feeds through leaves or roots. USE: As a foliage spray, transplanting solution, root feeding, grass feeding. CONTAINERS: 6-oz. canisters, 1½-lb. canisters, 4-lb. bags, 50-lb. bags.

Weed and Brush Killers:

"Ammate" Weed and Brush Killer: A yellow, crystalline, water soluble solid containing 80% ammonium sulfamate. USE: For the non-selective kill of undesirable plant growth; the outstanding control for poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac. Very useful in eradicating vegetation in driveways, walks, tennis courts, etc. Effective for killing brush and certain trees; prevents sprouting of tree stumps. CONTAINERS: 2-lb. and 6-lb. bags.

Crabgrass and Chickweed Preventer: A wettable powder. USE: On lawns and turf areas to control crabgrass and chickweed; one application in early spring provides full season control of crabgrass; kills chickweed in any stage of growth. CONTAINERS: 8-oz., 2-lb. canisters.

Lawn Weed Killer: Non-volatile 2,4-D Amine selective weed killer for application as a water spray. USE: For killing broad leaf lawn weeds such as dandelion and plantain; also effective against wild onion and certain woody plants such as Japanese honeysuckle and poison ivy. CONTAINERS: 8-fl. oz. cans.

Lawn Weed Killer No. 2: More concentrated formulation of 2,4-D Amine than above; particularly useful for those having larger-than-average turf areas to maintain. Package contents treat 21,000 sq. ft., about ½ acre. USE: For killing most broad leaf lawn weeds and many woody plants. CONTAINERS: 1-qt. cans.

Lawn Weeder: Pressurized sprayer containing 2,4-D. USE: To kill dandelion, plantain, and many other common broad leaf lawn weeds. Contains an inert white tracer to mark sprayed weeds. CONTAINERS: 12-oz. aerosol cans.

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BIOLOGICAL CHEMICALS

Spray Adjuvant:

Spreader-Sticker: A liquid wetting and sticking agent for use in insecticide, fungicide and weed-killing sprays. CONTAINERS: 1-fl. oz. cans.

MISCELLANEOUS

IN-2503 Emulsifying Agent: An oil soluble composition designed for use in preparation of emulsifiable oil formulations.

Dimethylamine—$(CH_3)_2NH$: For use by manufacturers in formulating 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T weed killers.

Diphenylamine—$(C_6H_5)_2NH$: A granular product for use in the preparation of screwworm remedies applied to livestock. Sold only to manufacturers for further compounding. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. bbl.

Spreader-Sticker: An amber-colored liquid containing a wetting and sticking agent. USE: As a spreading and sticking agent for agricultural sprays. CONTAINERS: 1-pt. cans (16 in a case), 1-gal. cans (1 and 6 in a case), 5- and 50-gal. drums. (See also under Garden Products, this page.)

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INTERNATIONAL FREIGHTING CORPORATION, INC.

(Stock owned: 66.67%)

GENERAL OFFICE: 17 Battery Place New York 4, New York

BRANCH OFFICE: Ave. Pte. Julio A. Roca No. 710 Buenos Aires, Argentina

PRINCIPAL AGENTS:

Domestic

Baltimore 2, Maryland	The Hinkins Steamship Agency, Inc. Munsey Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Sprague Steamship Company 10 Post Office Square
Chicago 3, Illinois	F. C. MacFarlane Steamship Agency, Inc. 105 West Adams Street
Detroit 26, Michigan	F. C. MacFarlane Steamship Agency, Inc. 945 Free Press Building
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania	B. H. Sobelman & Co., Inc. Bourse Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania	Lamark Shipping Agency 202 Henry W. Oliver Building

Foreign

Brazil	Agencia Johnson Ltda. Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Sao Paulo
Canada	Kerr Steamships Ltd. Montreal, Toronto and St. John, N. B.

SERVICES:

Regular sailings between Eastern Canadian, United States Atlantic and East Coast South American ports; coastwise operations (Atlantic and Gulf) bulk cargoes only; general chartering business.

New York Agents, and General Agents in North America and the Caribbean for:

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Reunis, Paris 8, France, in their regular service between North Atlantic ports and the West Coast of Africa.

Compagnie de Transports Oceaniques, Paris 8, France, in their regular service from North Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports to the Philippines and Far East.

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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

DYES AND CHEMICALS DIVISION

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121
DISTRICT OFFICES:		
Atlanta 3, Georgia	1261 Spring Street, N. W.	TRinity 5-5391
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	427 West Fourth Street	FRanklin 5-5561
Chicago 3, Illinois	7 South Dearborn Street	ANdover 3-7000
Los Angeles 58, California	2930 East 44th Street	LUdlow 2-6464
New England District, Rumford 16, Rhode Island	50 North Broadway	EAst Providence 1-6522
New York 13, New York	40 Worth Street	COrtlandt 7-3966
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania	1616 Walnut Street	KIngsley 5-1950

PLANTS: Deepwater, New Jersey Gibbstown, New Jersey Louisville, Kentucky

PRODUCTS

This Division supplies to the consuming industries a complete line of dyes, auxiliaries, textile finishes, surface active agents, wetting, dispersing, scouring and emulsifying agents, and camphor products to meet practically every requirement. It also supplies organic chemical intermediates for the deodorant, disinfectant, dyes, explosives, fine chemicals, fireworks, insecticide, metal, petroleum, pharmaceutical, photographic, pigment, plastics, resins, rubber chemicals, soap, veterinary chemicals, and miscellaneous organic chemical industries.

DYES

Dyes are marketed in dry or wet form, depending on certain peculiarities or ultimate uses of the individual products. The dry dyes are generally finely divided powders, although there are colors marketed as small crystals, flakes or grains. The items sold in wet form vary in consistency from solutions to thick pastes.

Our dyes are sold under specific trademarks, various groups or classes of colors being given a distinctive trademark, as follows:

"Acetamine" Dyes: Designates a group of azo dyes specifically developed for application to acetate and especially suited to the coloration of nylon, "Orlon" acrylic fiber and "Dacron" polyester fiber.

"Capracyl" Dyes: Represents a group of neutral-dyeing acid colors that produce the highest possible degree of light fastness on nylon. Also suitable for dyeing wool, particularly in blends with cellulosic fibers.

"Celanthrene" Dyes: Designates a group of anthraquinone dyes designed especially for dyeing acetate and also suitable for application to nylon, "Dacron" polyester fiber and "Orlon" acrylic fiber.

"Chromacyl" Dyes: Describes a group of dyes that contain chromium in the dye molecule. Suitable for wool and nylon, these dyes are characterized by ease of application and good fastness.

"Diagen" Dyes: Designates a line of stabilized azoic colors that are used for printing cotton and rayon. They are tinctorially strong and have good fastness in full shades.

Dyes: This group nomenclature is used to a large extent when the dye itself has a generic name. Covers most of the basic colors, and some of the acid and direct colors.

"Halopont" Pigment Colors: Designates a line of pigment colors. Used for tinting white paper.

"Latyl" Dyes: A group of finely dispersed dyes developed particularly for coloration of "Dacron" polyester fiber, on which they have exceptionally good light and wet fastness properties. Also suitable in pastel to heavy shades for acetate on which they show high light fastness and non-fume-fading properties.

"Leucogene" Dyes: Designates a group of soluble vat dyes suitable for printing and dyeing. They have very good fastness and are recommended for the production of light shades on cotton and rayon shirtings, dress goods and similar materials.

"Leucosol" Dyes: Designates a line of vat colors which have been specially prepared for textile printing. Characterized by excellent application and fastness properties.

"Lithosol" Dyes and "Lithosol" Acids and Bases: Designates lines of dyes and chemicals specially prepared for the manufacture of lakes and organic pigments.

"Lusane" Dyes (Brilliant Blue B): A special dye for cotton, with outstanding brilliancy of shade and light fastness.

"Luxol" Dyes: Designates a line of spirit- and lacquer-soluble dyes. Used in lacquers, wood stains, stamp inks, ball point pen ink, etc.

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"Monastral" Pigments: Designates a type of insoluble pigments, producing extremely bright shades of blue and green with excellent fastness properties and high tinctorial strength. Used in the lake, wallpaper, paper, textile and other industries.

"Naphthanil" Diazo Colors: Similar to the "Naphthanil" bases, except that these products have been diazotized and stabilized in the manufacturing process, making it possible to dissolve them in water and use immediately.

"Naphthanil" Dye Bases: Products used in combination with the various "Naphthanil" prepares to form insoluble azo dyes. Prior to coupling the bases must first be diazotized to form the diazo salt. Widely used on cotton and rayon textiles and as organic pigments in the lake and finishes industry.

Oil Colors: Oil-soluble dyes used for a variety of purposes in which the prime requirement is good solubility in oils, waxes and similar materials.

Paper Whites: Designates fluorescent white dyes especially designed for improving the whiteness or brilliance of white papers.

"Ponsol" Dyes: Designates a line of vat dyes derived from anthraquinone. Used for the dyeing and printing of cotton, rayon and silk, and characterized by excellent fastness properties. Under controlled conditions, they can be applied to wool. Also used to a limited extent on certain classes of paper.

"Pontachrome" Dyes: Designates a line of colors for wool and nylon. Dyed by forming chromium lakes on the fiber. Used largely on materials such as men's suitings and overcoatings.

"Pontacyl" Dyes: Designates a line of colors for wool, nylon, silk, and "Orlon" acrylic fiber. Dyed in an acid bath. Produce bright shades and are used largely on materials for women's wear, bathing suits, sweater yarns, upholstery fabrics, etc.

"Pontamine" Diazo Dyes: Direct dyeing colors. After dyeing, they are diazotized and developed with various "Pontamine" developers, with resultant improvement in fastness, particularly fastness to washing. Used extensively on cellulosic fabrics which are to be printed subsequently with discharge patterns.

"Pontamine" Dyes: Designates a line of colors dyed directly in a water bath containing a salt. Used extensively in the textile industry for dyeing all classes of fiber except acetate; also applied on paper and leather.

"Pontamine" Fast Dyes: Direct dyeing colors of exceptionally good fastness to light.

"Pontamine" Whites: Designates fluorescent whitening agents that produce brilliant optical bleaches having outstanding wet fastness properties when applied to cotton and rayon. Also used in soaps, detergents, etc.

"Roracyl" Dyes: Represents a group of soluble dyes that have good affinity and fastness properties on "Orlon" acrylic fiber. They are used with selected acid dyes in many instances.

"Rotalin" Dyes: Designates a line of spirit-soluble printing colors. Used principally in the printing of glassine and other types of paper and cellophane.

"Sevron" Dyes: Designates a line of cationic dyes especially suited for dyeing "Orlon" acrylic fiber, having outstanding fastness properties on this fiber.

"Sulfanthrene" Dyes: Designates a line of thioindigoid vat dyes characterized by good fastness properties. Used principally for the dyeing and printing of cotton, rayon and silk.

"Sulfogene" Dyes: Designates a line of sulfur colors; dyed from a solution of sodium sulfide. Used extensively on cotton work-clothing fabrics and to a limited extent on rayon and other materials.

DYEING AUXILIARIES

"Acetamine" Developer—AD Extra: Designates a product used as a developing agent in the application of the diazo type dyes, principally blacks, to acetate fiber.

Anti-Fume S Solution: A product in solution form for use as durable protective agent against atmospheric fading of dyed acetate.

Beta Naphthol: Designates a developing agent used in the dyeing of diazo or developed colors.

"Catalite" Paste: An anthraquinone of special quality, used as a catalyst in the discharge printing of certain azoic and vat dyes.

Hydrosulfite Concentrated (Sodium Hydrosulfite): White, free flowing powder; hygroscopic; readily soluble in water. This product is used as a reducing agent in the dyeing of vat colors and also for the removal of color from previously dyed materials.

Mordant DP: Synthetic mordant used in the dyeing of basic colors to produce improved fastness. Principally used on paper.

"Naphthanil" Azoic Compounds: Designates a line of azoic compounds used on cotton and rayon as a prepare prior to combining with the various "Naphthanil" dye bases and diazo colors to form insoluble dyes (See this page). Also combined directly with the diazotized bases to produce organic pigments for the lake and finishes industry.

"Pontamine" Developers TN, ZN and MPD: Designates products used as developing agents in the application of the diazo types of dyes. Used generally on textile fibers other than wool and acetate.

"Sulfoxite" C Reducing Agent (Sodium Sulfoxylate Formaldehyde): Available in powder or pea size. Free flowing; hygroscopic; soluble in water. This is a reducing agent used in textile printing, either for discharging dyed grounds or for vat color printing.

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"Sulfoxite" S Conc. Reducing Agent (Neutral Zinc Sulfoxylate Formaldehyde): Free flowing powder; hygroscopic; soluble in water. This is a product used for removing color from previously dyed wool, shoddies or wool rags.

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS
(Wetting, Dispersing, Scouring and Emulsifying Agents)

"Alkanol" B Surface Active Agent: Light cream-colored powder. USE: As a wetting and dispersing agent, particularly with dyes, and as a surface tension reducing agent in the paper, leather, pigment and metal processing industries.

"Alkanol" Surface Active Agent—Crude Solution—Alkylnaphthalene Sodium Sulfonate: Clear light yellow liquid. USE: As a wetting and dispersing agent.

"Alkanol" DW Surface Active Agent—Solution: Clear light yellow liquid. USE: A detergent with wetting and dispersing qualities for general use; resistant to hard water, acids and alkalies.

"Alkanol" S Surface Active Agent: Light cream-colored powder. USE: As a dispersing and solubilizing agent.

"Alkanol" WXN Surface Active Agent: Clear light yellow liquid. USE: As a wetting agent with re-wetting properties.

"Alkanol" 189-S Surface Active Agent—Saturated Hydrocarbon Sodium Sulfonate: Light yellow liquid. USE: As a wetting and penetrating agent; retains its activity in hard water, acid and alkaline solutions.

"Duponol" 80 Surface Active Agent: Sodium salt of technical octyl alcohol sulfate. Light yellow liquid. USE: As a wetting and penetrating agent particularly effective in the presence of high concentrations of electrolytes.

"Duponol" C Sodium Lauryl Sulfate U. S. P.: White powder. Meets requirements of U. S. P. XIV for sodium lauryl sulfate. USE: As emulsifying and dispersing agent for cosmetic, dental and medical preparations.

"Duponol" D Surface Active Agent—Paste: Sodium salt of unsaturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Yellow paste. USE: Powerful scouring, emulsifying, dispersing and wetting agent and detergent.

"Duponol" EP Surface Active Agent: Alkylolamine salt of saturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Light yellow viscous liquid. USE: As a detergent, wetting, dispersing and emulsifying agent having excellent solubility, color stability and foaming properties, particularly suitable for shampoos.

"Duponol" G Surface Active Agent: Amine salt of saturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Oil-soluble light yellow paste. USE: Powerful emulsifying agent for oils and solvents.

"Duponol" L-144-WDG Surface Active Agent: Sodium salt of a modified unsaturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Reddish-brown liquid. USE: Emulsifying in dry cleaning and fungicidal sprays.

"Duponol" LS Surface Active Agent—Paste: Sodium salt of unsaturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Light yellow fluid paste. USE: Scouring and emulsifying agent in leather and textile industries.

"Duponol" ME Surface Active Agent—Dry: Sodium salt of technical lauryl alcohol sulfate containing minimum electrolyte. White powder. USE: As emulsifying and dispersing agent in metal cleaning, electroplating, textile and leather processing.

"Duponol" OS Surface Active Agent: "Duponol" G plus long-chain unsaturated alcohol. Clear yellow oil-soluble liquid. USE: Very effective emulsifying agent for preparing oil-in-water emulsions.

"Duponol" SN Surface Active Agent: Sodium salt of saturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Clear light yellow liquid. USE: As a detergent, wetting, dispersing and emulsifying agent with exceptionally high foaming power designed for use in shampoos and hand cleaners.

"Duponol" ST Surface Active Agent: Alkylolamine salt of saturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Light yellow liquid. USE: Preparation of liquid shampoos.

"Duponol" WA Surface Active Agent—Flakes: Sodium salt of technical lauryl alcohol sulfate. Light yellow flakes. Dry form of "Duponol" WA Paste.

"Duponol" WA Surface Active Agent—Paste: Sodium salt of technical lauryl alcohol sulfate. Viscous white paste. USE: As a detergent, wetting, dispersing and emulsifying agent in cosmetics, metal, leather, building materials, paper, pigment and cleaning compound industries, and in shampoos.

"Duponol" WAQ Surface Active Agent: Sodium salt of technical lauryl alcohol sulfate. Fluid white paste. USE: More fluid form of "Duponol" WA Paste designed primarily for shampoos.

"Duponol" WAT Surface Active Agent: Alkylolamine salt of long-chain alcohol sulfate. Clear yellow viscous liquid. USE: As a detergent, wetting, dispersing and emulsifying agent of high solubility and good foaming, particularly suitable for shampoos.

"Duponol" WS Surface Active Agent: "Duponol" G plus long-chain saturated alcohol. Light cream-colored waxy solid. USE: A wax-soluble emulsifying agent for preparing water-in-oil emulsions.

"Petrowet" R Surface Active Agent: Light yellow liquid. A wetting and penetrating agent effective in high concentrations of electrolytes and especially for use in 15% hydrochloric acid for oil-well acidizing.

"Petrowet" WN Surface Active Agent: Sodium salt of saturated long-chain alcohol sulfate. Light yellow liquid. USE: For wetting and penetrating in acid solution.

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TEXTILE SPECIALTIES

"Alkanol" HC Surface Active Agent: Nonionic waxy solid. USE: As a detergent, dispersing and emulsifying agent.

"Alkanol" HCN Textile Processing Agent: Saturated hydrocarbon sulfonate composition. Clear light yellow liquid. USE: As a wetting agent for conditioning and wet twisting of yarn. Possesses limited fungicidal properties.

"Alkanol" WXN Surface Active Agent: (See Surface Active Agents, Page 57.)

"Aridex" L Concentrated Renewable Water Repellent: Stable white dispersion. USE: As a water repellent for textiles.

"Aridex" WP Renewable Water Repellent: Stable white dispersion possessing maximum exhausting properties on textiles.

"Avitex" AD Surface Active Agent: Clear reddish-brown liquid. USE: As a penetrating agent for textile dyeing and finishing.

"Avitex" C Softener: Light cream-colored paste. USE: As a textile softening and finishing agent primarily for use on cotton; and as paper coating plasticizer.

"Avitex" FB Antistatic Developer: Light yellow to brown translucent gel. USE: As an exhausting agent for "Zelec" DX durable antistatic agent. Produces a soft, dry, non-tacky finish having an excellent antistatic effect.

"Avitex" NA Softener: Cationic light tan paste. USE: For softening and antistatic effects on all fibers.

"Avitex" R Softener: Cationic light tan paste. USE: For softening and antistatic effects on all synthetic fibers.

"Avitex" SF Softener: White paste. USE: As a textile softening and finishing agent giving a less oily hand than "Avitex" C. Primarily for use on synthetics.

"Avitex" W Softener: White paste. USE: As a softening and finishing agent on synthetic textiles to obtain a waxy hand.

"Avitone" A Softener: A saturated hydrocarbon sodium sulfonate composition resistant to oxidation, discoloration and rancidity. Light tan paste. USE: As a leather finishing agent, softener in paper coatings; cotton finishing agent as a pure finish, or as a softener and plasticizer for starch and thermoplastic resins.

"Avitone" SR Softener: An anionic hydrocarbon sodium sulfonate type product. Light tan paste. USE: Softener for textiles particularly where absorbency is desired.

"Avitone" T Softener: An anionic hydrocarbon sodium sulfonate type product. Semi-fluid paste. USE: Softener for toweling and denims and pasting agent for disperse dyes. Results in highly absorbent finishes.

"Avitone" AL Softener: Similar to "Avitone" A Softener with added lubricity to improve sewability for cotton and synthetics.

"Duponol" D Surface Active Agent—Paste: (See Surface Active Agents, Page 57.)

"Duponol" LS Surface Active Agent—Paste: (See Surface Active Agents, Page 57.)

"Duponol" RA Surface Active Agent: Anionic liquid. USE: Excellent scouring, emulsifying, dispersing and wetting agent.

"Duponol" WA Surface Active Agent—Flakes: (See Surface Active Agents, Page 57.)

"Duponol" WA Surface Active Agent—Paste: (See Surface Active Agents, Page 57.)

"Hydraphtal" Textile Processing Agent: Light yellow liquid combining solvent and scouring properties. USE: For heavy duty degreasing of textiles and leather.

"Merpentine" Surface Active Agent: Red-brown liquid with good wetting and solvent properties. USE: As a wetting and scouring agent in the yarn dyeing and leather industries.

"Merpol" B Surface Active Agent: Yellow liquid. Wetting, penetrating, leveling, dispersing and homogenizing agent. USE: As a kier boiling assistant in the textile industry.

"Merpol" C Surface Active Agent: Clear yellow liquid. Cleansing, dispersing, penetrating and emulsifying agent. USE: As a solvent, penetrant, boiling off and dyeing assistant in the textile and leather industries.

"Merpol" F Surface Active Agent: Clear amber liquid. USE: As a dyeing assistant particularly for rawstock, beam and package dyeing. Low foaming.

"Methacrol" Lubricant C: Light cream-colored cationic acidic dispersion. USE: As boarding lubricant for nylon hosiery.

"Methacrol" Lubricant K: Light cream-colored cationic acidic dispersion. USE: As boarding lubricant with softening properties for nylon hosiery.

"Methacrol" FNH Resin Dispersion: Light cream-colored acidic dispersion of thermoplastic resin substantive to all fibers. USE: In finishing low denier nylon hose to impart body.

"Methacrol" NH Resin Dispersion: Light cream-colored acidic dispersion of thermoplastic resin substantive to nylon fiber. USE: In finishing nylon hose to impart snag resistance.

"Neomerpin" N Surface Active Agent—Aromatic Sulfonic Acid: Brown liquid. USE: As a wetting and penetrating agent for use in acid media by the textile and leather industries.

"Ondal" A Oxidizing Agent: White powder. USE: For one-bath oxidizing and soaping of vat colors in the textile industry.

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DYES AND CHEMICALS DIVISION

"Panalon" CR Conc. Resin Finish: A clear solution of thermosetting resin. USE: In finishing textiles to impart crease resistance, dimensional stability and hydrophobic characteristics.

"Panalon" FF Resin Dispersion: Light cream-colored acidic dispersion of thermoplastic resin. USE: As a stiffening finish for cellulosic and hydrophobic fibers.

"Panalon" WS Resin Finish: Wet strength resin for paper. May be applied to finished paper on the dry end of the machine.

Product BCO Surface Active Agent—Cetyl Betaine: An amphoteric amber liquid showing cationic properties in acidic solutions and anionic properties in alkaline solutions. USE: As a wetting agent, detergent and dyeing assistant particularly effective in alkaline peroxide bleaching processes and other operations employing high concentrations of acids or alkalies.

Retarder LAN Surface Active Agent: Cationic amber liquid. USE: In acid and electrolyte solutions; dye retarding and stripping agent primarily for use with azoic colors.

"Shirlan" Extra Industrial Fungicide—Technical Salicylanilide: Light cream-colored powder. USE: As a fungicide for general industrial use where low toxicity to humans is essential.

"Shirlan" A Industrial Fungicide—Dispersed Salicylanilide: Cream-colored aqueous dispersion of "Shirlan" Extra. USE: For imparting mildew resistance to textiles. Particularly designed for use with "Aridex" Water Repellents.

"Shirlan" D Industrial Fungicide—Dispersible Salicylanilide: Cream-colored powder. Water dispersible form of "Shirlan" Extra. USE: For imparting mildew resistance to yarn or fabric in sizing or finishing mix.

"Sitol" Flakes Oxidizing Agent—Sodium Salt of Nitrobenzene Meta Sulfonic Acid: Cream-colored powder. USE: As a protective oxidizing agent in discharge printing.

Spinning Lubricant L: Pale yellow liquid. USE: As a textile spinning lubricant with antistatic properties.

"Tetralin" Solvent—Tetrahydronaphthalene—$C_{10}H_{12}$: Water-white liquid. USE: In the textile, soap and manufactured gas industries, and as a chemical intermediate.

"Zelan" AP Paste Durable Water Repellent: A long-chain nitrogen complex. Tan paste. USE: For mill application, to impart to fabrics water, spot and stain resistance, retained after repeated laundering or dry cleaning.

"Zelan" FF Durable Water Repellent: A long-chain nitrogen complex. White paste. USE: For mill application to impart water, spot and stain resistance to heavy pile fabrics, corduroys, etc., retained after repeated laundering or dry cleaning.

"Zelec" DP Durable Antistatic Agent: Stable, fluid, milky dispersion. USE: To reduce static electricity in synthetic fibers and fabrics, remaining effective through repeated launderings with soap.

"Zelec" DX Durable Antistatic Agent: Light-colored translucent, viscous paste. USE: To reduce static electricity in synthetic fibers and fabrics, remaining effective through repeated launderings with soap.

"Zelec" NE Non-Durable Antistatic Agent: Amber-colored translucent, viscous paste. USE: To reduce static electricity in processing synthetic fibers and fabrics. Finish is readily removed by laundering and has no effect on subsequent finishing or dyeing operations.

"Zelec" NK Non-Durable Antistatic Agent: Anionic composition of alcohol phosphates. Amber-colored translucent paste. USE: To reduce static electricity in processing synthetic fibers and fabrics. Finish is readily removed by laundering and has no effect on subsequent finishing or dyeing operations. More oil soluble than "Zelec" NE.

"Zeset" S Fabric Stabilizer: A clear solution of a chemical which will react with cellulosic materials. USE: In finishing textiles and other fibers to impart crease resistance, dimensional stability and hydrophobic characteristics.

LEATHER SPECIALTIES

"Duponol" LS Surface Active Agent—Paste: (See Surface Active Agents, Page 57.)

"Hydraphtal" Textile Processing Agent: (See Textile Specialties, Page 58.)

"Merpentine" Surface Active Agent: (See Textile Specialties, Page 58.)

"Merpol" C Surface Active Agent: (See Textile Specialties, Page 58.)

"Methacrol" LB Resin Dispersion: Anionic alkaline dispersion of unplasticized thermoplastic resin. Light cream-colored liquid. USE: As a base for seasoning to obtain a hard top finish for leather and leather articles.

"Methacrol" LBM Resin Dispersion: Anionic alkaline dispersion of moderately plasticized thermoplastic resin. Light cream-colored liquid. USE: As a base for seasoning to obtain a flexible finish for leather and leather articles.

"Methacrol" LBP Resin Dispersion: Anionic alkaline dispersion of highly plasticized thermoplastic resin. Light cream-colored liquid. USE: As a base for seasoning to obtain a soft flexible finish for leather and leather articles.

"Methacrol" LMA Resin Dispersion: Anionic alkaline dispersion of moderately plasticized thermoplastic resin. Light bluish-gray colored dispersion. USE: As a base for seasoning to obtain a flexible finish for leather. Shows high degree of compatibility with other leather finish components.

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"Methacrol" LPA Resin Dispersion: Anionic alkaline dispersion of highly plasticized thermoplastic resin. Light bluish-gray colored dispersion. USE: As a base for seasoning to obtain a soft flexible finish for leather and leather articles. Shows high degree of compatibility with other leather finish components.

"Neomerpin" N Surface Active Agent—Aromatic Sulfonic Acid: (See Textile Specialties, Page 58.)

"Panalon" TR Polymer Emulsion: Anionic alkaline dispersion of unplasticized thermoplastic resin. Light cream-colored liquid. USE: As a base for seasoning to obtain a glossy top finish for leather and leather articles.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALTIES

"Aridex" DCN Renewable Water Repellent: White crystalline paste, soluble in petroleum solvent. USE: As water repellent particularly after dry cleaning with petroleum solvent.

"Aridex" L Concentrated Renewable Water Repellent: Stable white dispersion. USE: As water repellent after laundering. (See Textile Specialties, Page 58.)

"Decalin" Solvent—Decahydronaphthalene—$C_{10}H_{18}$: Water-white liquid. USE: As a solvent and as a chemical intermediate.

"Duponol" L-142 Surface Active Agent—Fatty Alcohol Sodium Sulfate: Sodium salt of saturated long-chain fatty alcohol sulfate. White powder. USE: To impart emollient effects in cosmetic preparations.

"Ocenol" Technical Oleyl Alcohol: Light yellow liquid. USE: As a chemical intermediate.

"Shirlan" Extra Industrial Fungicide—Technical Salicylanilide: (See Textile Specialties, Page 59.)

"Tetralin" Solvent—Tetrahydronaphthalene—$C_{10}H_{12}$: (See Textile Specialties, Page 59.)

CAMPHOR PRODUCTS

Camphor—Technical (Synthetic): White, flaky solid; racemic; melting range 165°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 0.990 (25°/25°C.). USE: As a plasticizer; as an intermediate.

Camphor—U. S. P. (Synthetic): White, flaky solid; racemic; M. P. 174°C. min.; Sp. Gr. 0.990 (25°/25° C.). Sold through distributors only. USE: In pharmaceutical preparations; as an intermediate.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

MBT (2-Mercaptobenzothiazole): Corrosion inhibitor. Powder form. Oil free.

Sodium MBT 50% Solution: A 50% water solution of sodium mercaptobenzothiazole of high purity. USE: Corrosion inhibitor for anti-freeze.

INTERMEDIATES*

5-Acetamido-8-amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid Technical
8-Acetamido-5-amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid Technical
8-Acetamido-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, magnesium salt Technical
p-Aminoacetanilide Technical
5-Amino-2-(p-aminoanilino)benzenesulfonic acid Technical
1-Aminoanthraquinone Technical
2-Aminoanthraquinone Technical
N-(5-Amino-1-anthraquinonyl)anthranilic acid Technical
N-(8-Amino-1-anthraquinonyl)anthranilic acid Technical
4-Aminoazobenzene-3,4′-disulfonic acid Technical
4-Aminoazobenzene hydrochloride Technical
4-Aminoazobenzene-4′-sulfonic acid Technical
Aminoazotoluene Technical
1-Amino-4-benzamidoanthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-5-benzamidoanthraquinone Technical
6-(p-(p-Aminobenzamido)benzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid Technical
6-(m-Aminobenzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid Technical
6-(p-Aminobenzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid Technical
5-Amino-2(3H)-benzimidazolone Technical
p-Aminobenzoic acid Technical
1-Amino-4-bromo-2-anthraquinonesulfonic acid, sodium salt Technical

*The Intermediates in this list are presented alphabetically by the Du Pont sales names. It should be noted that these sales names are a mixture of the Chemical Abstracts system, the Geneva system and trivial names. There are no cross-references among these systems.

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1-Amino-4-bromo-2-methylanthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-2-bromo-4-p-toluidinoanthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-5-chloroanthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-8-chloroanthraquinone Technical
2-Amino-1-chloroanthraquinone Technical
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol Technical
1-Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-4,5-dichloroanthraquinone Technical
5-Amino-2-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-benzimidazolylamino)benzenesulfonic acid Technical
p-Aminodiphenylamine Technical
1-Amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone Technical
p-(4-Amino-3-methoxyphenylazo)benzenesulfonic acid Technical
1-Amino-2-methoxy-4-(p-tolylsulfonamido)anthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone Technical
1-Amino-2-methyl-4-p-toluidinoanthraquinone Technical
1-Aminonaphth(2,3-c)acridine-5,8,14(13H)-trione Technical
4-Aminonaphth(2,3-c)acridine-5,8,14(13H)-trione Technical
6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid Technical
7-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt Technical
4-Amino-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, sodium salt Technical
4-Amino-1,6(and 1,7)-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, Technical
7-Amino-1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, disodium salt Technical
4-Amino-1,3,5-naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, 4,5-sultam, trisodium salt Technical
1-Amino-7-naphthol Technical
1-Amino-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid Technical
p-Aminophenol Technical
2-Amino-1-phenol-4-sulfonamide Technical
2-Amino-1-phenol-4-sulfonic acid Technical
1-(m-Aminophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone Technical
1-(m-Aminophenyl)-5-oxo-2-pyrazoline-3-carboxylic acid Technical
2-Aminotoluene-5-sulfonic acid, sodium salt Technical
5-Amino-o-toluenesulfonic acid Technical
5-Amino-2-(p-toluidino)benzenesulfonic acid Technical
4-(4-Amino-m-tolylazo)-m-toluenesulfonic acid, sodium salt Technical
Aniline Technical
Aniline-2,5-disulfonic acid Technical
1-Anilino-2-anthraquinonecarboxylic acid Technical
1-Anilino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone Technical
p-Anilinophenol Technical
o-Anisidine Technical
p-Anisidine Technical
Anthranilic acid Technical
Anthra(1,9)pyrazol-6(2H)-one Technical
1,5-Anthraquinonedisulfonic acid, disodium salt Technical
1,8-Anthraquinonedisulfonic acid, disodium salt Technical
2,6-Anthraquinonedisulfonic acid, disodium salt Technical
1-Anthraquinonesulfonic acid, sodium salt Technical
2-Anthraquinonesulfonic acid, sodium salt Technical
N,N′-1,5-Anthraquinonylenedianthranilic acid Technical
1,1′-(1,5-Anthraquinonylenediimino)dinaphth(2,3-c)acridine-5,8,14(13H)-trione Technical
(1-Anthraquinonyl)-1,2-hydrazinedisulfonic acid, disodium salt Technical
Anthrarufin Technical
4′,4‴-Azobis-4-biphenylcarboxylic acid, disodium salt Technical

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2,3-Dihydro-1,4-bis(methylamino)anthraquinone Technical
2,3-Dihydroquinizarin Technical
Dihydroxyviolanthrone Technical
N,N-Dimethylaniline Technical
2,2′-Dimethyl-1,1′-bianthraquinone Technical
m-Dinitrobenzene 85° Technical
m-Dinitrobenzene 89° Technical
Dinitro-(3,3′-bi-7H-benz(de)anthracene)-7,7′-dione Technical
3,5-Dinitrobenzoic acid Technical
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene Technical
4,5-Dinitro-2,7-chrysazindisulfonic acid, disodium salt Technical
2,4-Dinitro-4′-hydroxydiphenylamine Technical
2,4-Dinitrophenol Technical
4,4′-Dinitrostilbene-2,2′-disodium sulfonate Technical
2,4-Dinitrotoluene Technical
Dinitrotoluene Mixture Technical
Dinitrotoluene Oil Technical
Di-o-tolylguanidine Technical
Di-o-tolylthiourea Technical
6-Ethoxy-2-mercaptobenzothiazole Technical
2-Ethoxy-1-naphthylamine Technical
2-Ethoxy-1-nitronaphthalene Technical
3-Ethylamino-p-cresol Technical
3-Ethylamino-p-toluenesulfonic acid Technical
N-Ethylaniline Technical
alpha-(N-Ethylanilino)-m-toluenesulfonic acid Technical
N-Ethyl-N-benzylaniline Technical
N-Ethyl-N-benzyl-m-toluidine Technical
N-Ethyl-alpha-naphthylamine Technical
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine Technical
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine Technical
alpha-(N-Ethyl-m-toluidino)-m-toluenesulfonic acid Technical
F Salt Technical
Formanilide Technical
Formaniline Technical
o-Formotoluidide Technical
G Salt Technical
Gamma Acid Technical
H Acid Technical
Homophthalic acid Technical
1-Hydroxy-4-(alpha-hydroxy-m-toluidino)anthraquinone Technical
1-Hydroxy-4-p-toluidinoanthraquinone Technical
1,1′-Iminobis(4-aminoanthraquinone) Technical
1,1′-Iminobis(5-benzamidoanthraquinone) Technical
1,1′-Iminobis(4-nitroanthraquinone) Technical
1,1′-Iminodianthraquinone Technical
1,3-Isoquinolinediol Technical
Isoviolanthrone Technical
J Acid Technical
J Acid Urea Technical
Koch Acid Technical
Laurent's Acid Technical
o-Methoxyanilinomethanesulfonic acid, sodium salt Technical
1-Methoxyanthraquinone Technical

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1-Methoxy-4-nitroanthraquinone Technical
1-Methylaminoanthraquinone Technical
1-Methylamino-4-p-toluidinoanthraquinone Technical
N-Methylaniline Technical
3-(N-Methylanilino)propionitrile Technical
1-(3-Methyl-2-anthraquinonylamino)-5-(7-oxo-7H-benz(de)anthracen-3-ylamino)anthraquinone Technical
N-Methylcyclohexylamine Technical
p,p'-Methylenebis(N,N-dimethylaniline) Technical
N-Methylglucamine Technical
4-Methyl-2-nitroanisole Technical
2-Methyl-1-nitroanthraquinone Technical
Naphthalene-2,7-disulfonic acid Technical
o-Naphthionic acid Technical
alpha-Naphthol Technical
Naphthostyril Technical
alpha-Naphthylamine Technical
(2-Naphthylmercapto)acetic acid Technical
Nevile & Winther's Acid Technical
2'-Nitro-p-acetanisidide Technical
3-Nitro-4-aminoanisole Technical
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol Technical
4-Nitro-2-aminotoluene Technical
5-Nitro-2-aminotoluene Technical
m-Nitroaniline Technical
4-Nitroaniline-2-sulfonic acid Technical
6-(3-Nitroanisamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid Technical
o-Nitroanisole Technical
p-Nitroanisole Technical
1-Nitro-2-anthraquinonecarboxylic acid, sodium salt Technical
m-Nitrobenzaldehyde Technical
6-(p-(p-Nitrobenzamido)benzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid Technical
6-(m-Nitrobenzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid Technical
6-(p-Nitrobenzamido)-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid Technical
Nitrobenzene Technical
5-Nitro-2(3H)-benzimidazolone Technical
p-Nitrobenzoic acid Technical
m-Nitrobenzoyl chloride Technical
4'-Nitro-4-biphenylcarboxylic acid, sodium salt Technical
o-Nitrochlorobenzene Technical
p-Nitrochlorobenzene Technical
2-Nitro-p-cresol Technical
m-Nitroformanilide Technical
alpha-Nitronaphthalene Technical
p-Nitrooxanilic acid Technical
p-Nitrophenetole Technical
o-Nitrophenol Technical
p-Nitrophenol Technical
4-Nitro-o-phenylenediamine Technical
4-Nitrophthalimide Technical
p-Nitro sodium phenolate Technical
m-Nitrotoluene Technical
o-Nitrotoluene Technical
p-Nitrotoluene Technical
Nitrotoluenes Mixed o-m-p Technical

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4-Nitrotoluene-2-sulfonic acid Technical
N-Oxalyl-m-phenylenediamine Technical
N-Oxalyl-p-phenylenediamine Technical
6-Oxo-6H-anthr(9,1)isothiazole-3-carboxylic acid Technical
1-(7-Oxo-7H-benz(de)anthracen-3-ylamino)anthraquinone Technical
1,1′-(7-Oxo-7H-benz(de)anthracen-3,9-ylenediimino)dianthraquinone Technical
Peri Acid Technical
o-Phenetidine Technical
p-Phenetidine Technical
m-Phenylenediamine Technical
1,3-Phenylenediamine-4-sulfonic acid Technical
N-Phenyl Gamma Acid Technical
2,2′-Phenyliminodiethanol Technical
N-Phenyl J Acid Technical
1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone Technical
N-Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine Technical
N-Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine Technical
N-Phenyl Peri Acid Technical
Phthalimide Technical
Picric acid NF
Picric acid Technical
Piperidine Technical
Primuline Fusion Mass 220 Technical
Primuline Fusion Mass 240 Technical
Primuline Fusion Mass 270 Technical
Quinaldine Technical
Quinizarin Technical
2,4-Quinolinediol Technical
Quinophthalone Technical
2R Acid Technical
Rhoduline Acid Technical
Sarcosine Technical
Schaeffer's Salt Technical
Sodium metanilate Technical
Sodium naphthionate Technical
Sodium picramate Technical
o-(p-Sulfobenzoyl)benzoic acid, disodium salt Technical
1-(p-Sulfophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone Technical
1,4,5,8-Tetrachloroanthraquinone Technical
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide Technical
1,4,5,8-Tetrakis(1-anthraquinonylamino)anthraquinone Technical
3,3′-Thiodi(7H-benz(de)anthracen-7-one) Technical
Thio-beta-naphthol Technical
o-Tolidine base Technical
o-Tolidine hydrochloride Technical
m-Toluidine Technical
o-Toluidine Technical
p-Toluidine Technical
Toluidines Mixed o-m-p Technical
o-(p-Toluyl)benzoic acid Technical
2,4-Tolylenediamine Technical
2,4-Tolylenediamine-5-sulfonic acid Technical
1,3,5-Triethylbenzene Technical
1,3,3-Trimethyl$\Delta^{2,\alpha}$-indolineacetaldehyde Technical

DUP210010280

ELASTOMERS DIVISION

1,3,3-Trimethyl-2-methyleneindoline Technical
Violanthrone Technical
2,4-Xylidine Technical
2,5-Xylidine Technical
Xylidines Mixed o-m-p Technical
Xylidines Mixed o-and-p Technical

ELASTOMERS DIVISION

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121

DISTRICT OFFICES:

Akron 8, Ohio	40 East Buchtel Avenue at High Street	POrtage 2-8461
Atlanta 3, Georgia	1261 Spring Street, N. W.	EMerson 5391
Boston 10, Massachusetts	140 Federal Street	HAncock 6-1711
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	427 West Fourth Street	FRanklin 5-5561
Chicago 3, Illinois	7 South Dearborn Street	ANdover 3-7000
Detroit 35, Michigan	13000 West Seven Mile Road	UNiversity 4-1963
Houston 25, Texas	1100 East Holcombe Boulevard, Room 1801	JAckson 8-1432
Los Angeles 58, California	2930 East 44th Street	LOgan 5-6464
Trenton 8, New Jersey	1750 North Olden Avenue	EXport 3-7141

PLANTS:

Beaumont, Texas	Louisville, Kentucky
Carneys Point, New Jersey	Montague, Michigan

PRODUCTS

ACCELERATORS FOR NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

DOTG (Di-ortho-tolylguanidine)—$(CH_3C_6H_4NH)_2CNH$: White powder; Sp. Gr. 1.10; M. P. not lower than 171°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber compounds. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. drums.

"8" Rubber Accelerator—Formaldehyde-paratoluidine—$(CH_3C_6H_4NCH_2)_x$: White powder; Sp. Gr. 1.11. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural rubber. CONTAINERS: 125-lb. drums.

"808" Rubber Accelerator—Butyraldehyde-aniline Condensation Product: Amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.96. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

"833" Rubber Accelerator—Butyraldehyde-monobutylamine Condensation Product: A translucent, reddish-amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.86. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 225-lb. drums.

"552" Rubber Accelerator—Piperidinium Pentamethylene Dithiocarbamate—$\underline{CH_2(CH_2)_4NC(S)SNH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2}$: A white crystalline powder; Sp. Gr. 1.13; M. P. melts with decomposition at not lower than 167°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds; as peptizer or plasticizer for neoprene. CONTAINERS: 125-lb. drums.

MBT (2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)—$\underline{C_6H_4SC(SH)N}$: Yellow powder; Sp. Gr. 1.42. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

MBTS(Benzothiazyl Disulfide)—$(\underline{C_6H_4SCN})_2S_2$: Light yellow powder; Sp. Gr. 1.50. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

NA-22 (2-Mercaptoimidazoline)—$\underline{CH_2CH_2NC(SH)NH}$: A white crystalline powder; Sp. Gr. 1.43; M. P. not lower than 195°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of neoprene compounds. CONTAINERS: 125-lb. drums.

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"Permalux" Neoprene Accelerator—Di-ortho-tolylguanidine Salt of Dicatechol Borate—$(HOC_6H_4O)_2BN(NHC_6H_4CH_3)_2$: Light grayish brown powder; Sp. Gr. 1.14; F. P. not lower than 165°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of neoprene. A non-discoloring antioxidant for natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 125-lb. drums.

"Polyac" Butyl Rubber Activator—25% Poly Paradinitrosobenzene—$[C_6H_4(NO)_2]_x$—with an Inert Wax: Dark brown waxy lumps; Sp. Gr. 1.02. USE: A processing aid and accelerator for butyl rubber. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. drums.

"Tepidone" Rubber Accelerator—47% Water Solution of Sodium Dibutyl Dithiocarbamate—$(C_4H_9)_2NC(S)SNa$: A clear amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.09. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 125- and 440-lb. drums.

"Tetrone" A Rubber Accelerator—Dipentamethylenethiuram Tetrasulfide—$[CH_2(CH_2)_4NCS]_2S_4$: Light gray powder; Sp. Gr. 1.41; M. P. not lower than 110°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

"Thionex" Rubber Accelerator—Tetramethylthiuram Monosulfide—$[(CH_3)_2NCS]_2S$: Lemon-yellow powder or grains; Sp. Gr. 1.39; M. P. not lower than 105°C. USE: To accelerate the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. drums.

Thiuram E (Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide)—$[(C_2H_5)_2NCS]_2S_2$: White powder or grains; Sp. Gr. 1.17; F. P. not lower than 66°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. drums.

Thiuram M (Tetramethylthiuram Disulfide)—$[(CH_3)_2NCS]_2S_2$: White powder or grains; Sp. Gr. 1.29; M. P. not lower than 144°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. drums.

"2-MT" Rubber Accelerator—2-Mercaptothiazoline—$H_2CNC(SH)SCH_2$: White powder; Sp. Gr. 1.50; M. P. not lower than 101°C. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber. Especially recommended as an accelerator for GR-S and natural rubber tire stocks. CONTAINERS: 200-lb. drums.

"Zenite" Rubber Accelerator—90% Zinc Salt of 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole—$[C_6H_4SC(S)N]_2Zn$—and 10% Inert Hydrocarbon: A light cream-colored, waxy powder; Sp. Gr. 1.42. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

"Zenite" A Rubber Accelerator—97% "Zenite" (See "Zenite", this page) and 3% "Thionex" (See "Thionex", this page): A light cream-colored, waxy powder; Sp. Gr. 1.42. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 150-lb. drums.

"Zenite" Rubber Accelerator—Special Zinc Salt of 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (See "Zenite", this page): A light cream-colored powder; Sp. Gr. 1.64. USE: To accelerate and improve the vulcanization of natural and synthetic rubber and latex compounds. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

ANTIOXIDANTS FOR NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

"Akroflex" C Rubber Antioxidant—35% Diphenyl-para-phenylenediamine—$C_6H_4(NHC_6H_5)_2$ and 65% Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine (See "Neozone" A, below): Brownish-black, waxy material; Sp. Gr. 1.18; F. P. 75°–85°C. USE: To improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubber; plasticizer for GR-S. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

"Akroflex"CD Rubber Antioxidant—35% Diphenyl-para-phenylenediamine (See "Akroflex" C, above) and 65% Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine (See "Neozone" D, below): Dark gray, coarsely ground powder; Sp. Gr. 1.12. USE: To improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

"Antox" Rubber Antioxidant—Condensation Product of Butyraldehydeaniline: Amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.03. USE: To improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 275-lb. drums.

"Neozone" A Rubber Antioxidant—Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine—$C_{10}H_7NHC_6H_5$: Yellow, crystalline lumps which turn dark purple on exposure to air or light; Sp. Gr. 1.17; F. P. not lower than 50°C. USE: To improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

"Neozone" C Rubber Antioxidant—92.5% Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine (See "Neozone" A, above) and 7.5% Meta-toluylenediamine—$CH_3C_6H_3(NH_2)_2$: Grayish-brown, resinous lumps; Sp. Gr. 1.19; F. P. not lower than 45°C. USE: To improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

"Neozone" D Rubber Antioxidant—Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine—$C_{10}H_7NHC_6H_5$: Fine, light gray powder; Sp. Gr. 1.18; F. P. not lower than 106°C. USE: To improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 160-lb. drums.

"Thermoflex" A Rubber Antioxidant—25% Di-para-methoxydiphenylamine—$(CH_3OC_6H_4)_2NH$, 25% Diphenyl-para-phenylenediamine—$C_6H_4(NHC_6H_5)_2$, and 50% Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine—$C_{10}H_4NHC_6H_5$: Dark gray, granular lumps; Sp. Gr. 1.20; F. P. not lower than 63°C.

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USE: To improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS FOR NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

"Aquarex" D Surface Active or Mold Release Agent—(Sodium salts of sulfate mono-esters of a mixture of higher fatty alcohols consisting chiefly of the lauryl and myristyl derivatives of the type RSO_4Na): White powder; Sp. Gr. 1.28. USE: To improve the stability of latex mixtures and to prevent coagulation due to mechanical friction; in water solution as a mold lubricant. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

"Aquarex" G Surface Active Agent—(Water solution of sodium alkyl sulfonate of the type RSO_3Na): Clear, amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.09. USE: In emulsion polymerization of synthetic elastomers and resins. CONTAINERS: 450-lb. drums.

"Aquarex" L Mold Release Agent—(An ammonium salt of alkyl acid phosphate of the type $RHPO_3ONH_4$): Amber, viscous paste; Sp. Gr. 1.15. USE: As a corrosion-inhibiting mold lubricant. CONTAINERS: 400-lb. drums.

"Aquarex" MDL Surface Active or Mold Release Agent—[Water paste of sodium salts of sulfate mono-esters of a mixture of higher fatty alcohols consisting chiefly of the lauryl and myristyl derivatives (See "Aquarex" D, above)]: A light yellow paste; Sp. Gr. 1.08. USE: As a stabilizing and wetting agent for latex mixtures; in water solution as a mold lubricant. CONTAINERS: 375-lb. drums.

"Aquarex" ME Surface Active or Mold Release Agent—[Sodium salts of sulfate mono-esters of a mixture of higher fatty alcohols consisting chiefly of the lauryl and myristyl derivatives (See "Aquarex" D, above)]: Cream-colored powder; Sp. Gr. 1.28. USE: As a stabilizing and wetting agent for latex mixtures and in water solution as a mold lubricant. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

"Aquarex" NS Surface Active Agent—[Water solution of C-cetyl-betain—$(CH_3)_3N^+CH(C_{16}H_{33})COO^-$]: Brown, slightly cloudy liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.07. USE: As a stabilizer for latex mixtures. Due to its amphoteric properties, it functions as a stabilizer in both acid and alkaline dispersions. CONTAINERS: 450-lb. drums.

"Aquarex" SMO Surface Active Agent—[33% Water solution of mono-sodium salt of sulfated methyl oleate—$CH_3(CH_2)_8CH(SO_4Na)(CH_2)_7COOCH_3$]: Reddish-brown solution; Sp. Gr. 1.08. USE: A surface conditioning agent for rubber latex and neoprene latex mixtures. CONTAINERS: 450-lb. drums.

"Aquarex" WAQ Surface Active or Mold Release Agent—[A water solution of the sodium salts of the sulfate mono-esters of a mixture of higher fatty alcohols consisting chiefly of the lauryl and myristyl derivatives (See "Aquarex" D, this page)]: Yellow, viscous liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.07. USE: As a stabilizing and wetting agent for latex mixtures; diluted, as a mold lubricant to facilitate the release of cured rubber. CONTAINERS: 400-lb. drums.

"Barak" Accelerator Activator [Dibutyl-ammonium oleate—$C_{17}H_{33}COONH_2(C_4H_9)_2$]: Dark amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.87. USE: To activate accelerators and improve processing of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 175-lb. drums.

Copper Inhibitor X-872-L [Principally Disalicylalpropylenediamine—$HOC_6H_4CHNCH_2CH(CH_3)NCHC_6H_4OH$]: Reddish-brown liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.07. USE: To prevent catalytic action of copper on oxidation of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 260-lb. drums.

ELA Elastomer Lubricating Agent (Mixture of Phosphate Esters): Pale yellow liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.99. USE: As a lubricant for unvulcanized natural and synthetic rubber compositions. A stabilizer and lubricant for plastics. CONTAINERS: 425-lb. drums.

"Heliozone" Inhibitor (Blend of selected waxy materials): Light yellow, waxy flakes; Sp. Gr. 0.90. USE: To retard sun-checking and cracking of natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 150-lb. drums.

"Hylene" M Organic Isocyanate [Methylene bis (4 phenyl isocyanate)—$(C_6H_4NCO)_2CH_2$]: Dark brown, oily liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.23. USE: In elastomer based adhesives for improving adhesion of rubbers (both natural and synthetic) to most fibers, especially nylon. For making urethane adhesives. CONTAINERS: 50- and 500-lb. drums.

"Hylene" M-50 Organic Isocyanate [Methylene bis (4 phenyl isocyanate)—$(C_6H_4NCO)_2CH_2$]: 50% solution in ortho-dichlorobenzene. Dark brown liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.24. USE: A substitute for "Hylene" M in elastomer based adhesives; more easily incorporated into cement and resultant adhesive is more stable. CONTAINERS: 50- and 500-lb. drums.

"Hylene" T Organic Isocyanate [Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate—$CH_3C_6H_3(NCO)_2$]: Water white to pale yellow liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.22. USE: In manufacture of urethane foams, finishes, adhesives and rubbers. CONTAINERS: 50- and 500-lb. drums.

"Hylene" TM Organic Isocyanate [80% Toluene-2, 4-diisocyanate (See "Hylene" T) plus 20% Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate—$CH_3C_6H_3(NCO)_2$]: Sp. Gr. 1.22; water white to pale yellow liquid. USE: In manufacture of urethane foams, finishes, adhesives and rubbers. CONTAINERS: 50- and 500-lb. drums.

"Hylene" TM-65 Organic Isocyanate [65% Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate plus 35% Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate (See "Hylene" TM)]: Water white to pale yellow liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.22. USE: In manufacture of urethane foams, finishes, adhesives and rubbers. CONTAINERS: 50- and 500-lb. drums.

NBC Sun Exposure Cracking Inhibitor (Nickel Dibutyl Dithiocarbamate—$[(C_4H_9)_2NC(S)S]_2Ni$): Green powder; Sp. Gr. 1.29; M. P. not lower than

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88°C. USE: To prevent cracking due to weather exposure of GR-S stocks. Will improve heat resistance and retard discoloration of neoprene compounds. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

Retarder W (Salicylic acid—HOC_6H_4COOH—with a dispersing agent): Buff colored, greasy powder; Sp. Gr. 1.33. USE: To prevent premature curing of natural and synthetic rubber; to activate blowing agents. CONTAINERS: 300-lb. drums.

RPA No. 2 Rubber Peptizing Agent (33⅓% Naphthyl-beta-mercaptan—$C_{10}H_7SH$—and 66⅔% Inert Hydrocarbon): Light cream-colored, waxy flakes; Sp. Gr. 0.94; F. P. not lower than 55C.° USE: As a peptizing agent for natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 175-lb. drums.

RPA No. 3 Rubber Peptizing Agent (36% Xylyl Mercaptan—$(CH_3)_2C_6H_3SH$—and 64% Inert Hydrocarbon): Dark amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 0.92. USE: As a peptizing agent for natural and synthetic rubber; as a rubber reclaiming agent. CONTAINERS: 400-lb. drums.

RPA No. 3 CONCENTRATED Rubber Peptizing Agent (71% Xylyl Mercaptan—$(CH_3)_2C_6H_3SH$—and 29% Inert Hydrocarbon): Dark amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.04. USE: As a peptizing agent for natural and synthetic rubber; as a rubber reclaiming agent. CONTAINERS: 450-lb. drums.

RPA No. 5 Rubber Peptizing Agent (50% Zinc Salt of Xylyl Mercaptan—$[(CH_3)_2C_6H_3S]_2Zn$—and 50% Inert Hydrocarbon): Clear amber liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.09. USE: As a peptizing agent for natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 475-lb. drums.

RPA No. 6 Rubber Peptizing Agent (90% Pentachlorothiophenol—C_6Cl_5SH—and 10% Inert Hydrocarbon): A light gray powder; Sp. Gr. 1.72. USE: As a peptizing agent for natural and synthetic rubber. CONTAINERS: 125-lb. drums.

RR-10 Reclaiming Chemical (Mixed Dixylyl Disulfides—$[(CH_3)_2C_6H_3]_2S_2$): Dark brown liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.02. USE: An agent for accelerating devulcanization of natural rubber, GR-S and mixed scrap during the reclaiming process. CONTAINERS: 450-lb. drums.

"Teracol" 30 Polyalkylene Ether Glycol: A waxy, white solid, melting in the range of 91°F. to 99°F. to a honey-colored liquid; Sp. Gr. (of liquid at 104°F.) 0.971. USE: In manufacture of resilient urethane foams. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums.

"Unicel" ND Rubber Blowing Agent (40% Di-N-nitrosopentamethylenetetramine—$\overline{NCH_2N(NO)CH_2N(CH_2)CH_2N(NO)CH_2}$—and 60% Inert Filler): Light cream-colored powder; Sp. Gr. 1.91. USE: A non-discoloring blowing agent for manufacture of plastics or natural and synthetic rubber sponge. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. drums.

"Unicel" S Rubber Blowing Agent (50% Dispersion of finely divided Sodium Bicarbonate in oil): A cream-colored, free flowing liquid; Sp. Gr. 1.27. USE: Blowing agent for manufacture of natural and synthetic rubber sponge. CONTAINERS: 500-lb. drums.

COLORS FOR RUBBER AND LATEX

Rubber Dispersed Colors: USE: For coloring natural and synthetic rubber compounds. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. drums.

SYNTHETIC RUBBERS

"Hypalon"

"Hypalon" 20 Synthetic Rubber (Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene): White chips. USE: An elastomer for products which are oil resistant, unattacked by ozone and which have excellent color stability and resistance to heat, weather and chemicals. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene

Neoprene Latices (Water emulsions of polymerized 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): White, milky liquid. USE: For making dipped, impregnated and extruded products that must withstand action of oils, solvents, heat, oxidation and sunlight. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

Type 60—59% solids: a concentrated latex; chiefly for foamed products.

Type 571—50% solids: general purpose use.

Type 572—50% solids: special for adhesives. High wet strength.

Type 601-A—59% solids: a concentrated latex; general purpose use.

Type 735—37.5% solids: used in blends with other neoprenes to improve wet gel strength of films. Also for paper pulp addition.

Type 736—34.5% solids: especially stabilized for paper pulp addition.

Type 842-A—50% solids: general purpose use. Products made from this type do not stiffen at low temperatures.

Type 950—50% solids: a cationic latex; for treatment of fibrous materials.

Neoprene Type AC (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Light amber to light green chips. USE: Chiefly for quick setting, high strength adhesive cements. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type CG (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Amber to green chips. USE: Chiefly for quick setting, high strength adhesive cements. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type GN (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Amber chips. USE: General purpose for products that must withstand action of oils, solvents, heat, oxidation and sunlight. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type GN-A (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3 containing a discoloring antioxidant): Amber chips. USE: General purpose for products that must withstand action of oils, solvents, heat, oxidation and sunlight. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

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"KINETIC" CHEMICALS DIVISION

Neoprene Type GRT (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Amber chips. USE: For general purpose stocks requiring retention of building tack and flexibility of uncured stock. Vulcanizates have superior resistance to hardening due to elastomer crystallization. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type KNR (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Amber chips. USE: Chiefly for use in paints and putties, for lining tanks and chemical equipment. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type S (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3 containing a non-discoloring antioxidant): Amber chips. USE: Chiefly in crepe soles that resist softening and are resistant to oil and gasoline; as a stiffener for other neoprenes. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type W (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Silver gray chips. USE: General purpose neoprene having much greater storage stability, better processing characteristics and better color retention during cure than any other neoprene. Does not contain sulfur or thiuram stabilizers. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type WHV (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Silver gray chips. USE: A Type W neoprene of high viscosity for use in compounds containing large amounts of fillers and oils. Can be used as a stiffener for other neoprenes. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type WRT (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Silver gray chips. USE: General purpose neoprene having superior resistance to hardening due to elastomer crystallization. Has excellent storage stability, processing properties and wide latitude in compounding. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

Neoprene Type WX (Polymer of 2-chlorobutadiene 1,3): Silver gray chips. USE: General purpose neoprene having better resistance to stiffening due to crystallization than Type W. Has excellent storage stability, processing properties and wide latitude in compounding. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. bags.

"KINETIC" CHEMICALS DIVISION

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121
DISTRICT OFFICES:		
Chicago 3, Illinois	7 South Dearborn Street	ANdover 3-7000
New York 13, New York	40 Worth Street	COrtlandt 7-3965
Palo Alto, California	533 Cowper Street	DAvenport 4-2063
WAREHOUSES:		
Atlanta, Georgia	623 Hamilton Avenue, S. E.	EMerson 5391
Birmingham, Alabama	4300 Jefferson Avenue, S. W.	6-4103
Charlotte, North Carolina	Steel Creek Road	FRanklin 5-5561
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Cleveland, Ohio	2981 Independence Road	VUlcan 3-3815
Detroit, Michigan	1530 East Hancock Street	TEmple 1-2260
La Porte, Texas		GRand 9-2801—Ext. 360
Los Angeles, California	2930 East 44th Street	LOgan 5-6464
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6500 West State Street	SPring 4-0200
Paterson, New Jersey	5th Avenue and East 27th Street	LAmbert 5-1887
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	3433 Smallman Street	MUseum 1-3442
St. Louis, Missouri	112 West Ferry Street	GArfield 1-2200
St. Paul, Minnesota	2313 Wycliff Street	MIdway 6-4869

PLANTS:

Carneys Point, New Jersey
Louisville, Kentucky
East Chicago, Indiana
Antioch, California

PRODUCTS

"Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants may be obtained almost everywhere in the United States and abroad through the organizations of refrigerating machinery manufacturers and refrigerating supply jobbers and dealers. "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon propellents and chlorotrifluoroethylene may be obtained directly from the "Kinetic" Chemicals Division.

"Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants and propellents are clear and water white; odors of vapors are

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mild and somewhat ethereal but disappear when mixed with air; nonirritating to the eyes, nose, throat, lungs and skin; nontoxic, nonflammable, nonexplosive, noncorrosive, stable and inert.

"Freon-11" or "F-11" Refrigerant, Propellent or Solvent—Trichloromonofluoromethane—CCl_3F: B.P. 74.8°F. (23.8°C.) at 760 mm. USE: As a refrigerant in industrial and commercial air conditioning systems; also, in industrial process water and brine cooling to —40°F. (—40°C.) employing single or multistage centrifugal type compressors of 100 tons refrigeration capacity and larger. As brine refrigerant in indirect low temperature systems to —150°F. (—101.1°C.). As selective solvent in degreasing applications. Solutions of "Freon-11" and "Freon-12" are used as propellents for a wide variety of aerosol products. Can be tailored to individual pressure requirements from 1 to 69 lb./sq. in. gauge at 70°F. (21.1°C.). CONTAINERS: 100- and 200-lb. drums, 2,200-lb. cylinders, tank trailers, tank cars.

"Freon-12" or "F-12" Refrigerant or Propellent—Dichlorodifluoromethane—CCl_2F_2: B.P. —21.6°F. (—29.8°C.) at 760 mm. USE: As a refrigerant in both direct and indirect industrial, commercial and household air conditioning systems; also, in household refrigerators, ice cream cabinets, frozen food cabinets, food locker plants, water coolers, etc., employing reciprocating type compressors ranging in size from fractional to 800 horsepower. "Freon-12" is also used in household refrigerating systems, ice cream and frozen food cabinets employing rotary vane type compressors. "Freon-12" is used in industrial process water and brine cooling to —110°F. (—78.9°C.) employing multistage centrifugal type compressors in cascade of 100 tons refrigeration capacity and larger. "Freon-12" is used as a propellent for high pressure aerosols such as those containing insecticides. Also for surface-coating products such as metallic and pigmented paints and lacquers. Solutions of "Freon-12" with other "Freon" products are used as aerosol propellents for a wide variety of products. Pressure—70 lb./sq. in. gauge at 70°F. (21.1°C.). CONTAINERS: 10-, 25-, 145- and 2,000-lb. cylinders, tank trailers, tank cars.

"Freon-13" or "F-13" Refrigerant—Monochlorotrifluoromethane—$CClF_3$: B.P. —114. 6°F. (—81.4°C.) at 760 mm. USE: As a refrigerant in both direct and indirect industrial extremely low temperature cascade systems ranging in size from fractional to 100 horsepower, employing reciprocating or rotary compressors; aircraft environmental test chambers; shrink fit, toughening and hardening of metals; pharmaceutical processing. Pressure—459 lb./sq. in. gauge at 70°F. (21.1°C.). CONTAINERS: 6-, 9-, 23- and 80-lb. cylinders.

"Freon-13B1" or "F-13B1" Refrigerant or Fire Extinguishing Agent—Monobromotrifluoromethane—$CBrF_3$: B.P. —72.0°F. (—57.8°C.) at 760 mm. USE: As a fire extinguishing agent. As a refrigerant in both direct and indirect industrial extremely low temperature cascade or multiple compression systems ranging in size from fractional to 100 horsepower, employing reciprocating or rotary compressors; aircraft environmental test chambers; shrink fit, toughening and hardening of metals; pharmaceutical processing. Pressure—199.0 lb./sq. in. gauge at 70°F. (21.1°C.). CONTAINERS: 6-, 10-, 28- and 100-lb. cylinders.

"Freon-22" or "F-22" Refrigerant or Propellent—Monochlorodifluoromethane—$CHClF_2$: B.P. —41.4°F. (—40.8°C.) at 760 mm. USE: As a refrigerant in industrial and commercial low temperature refrigerating systems employing reciprocating type compressors; for extremely low temperature refrigerating systems employing centrifugal type compressors. Solutions of "Freon-22" with "Freon-11" and "Freon-12" are used as propellents for aerosol products requiring special solvent and pressure qualities. Chemical intermediate for plastics manufacture. Pressure—Approximately 122 lb./sq. in. gauge at 70°F. (21.1°C.). CONTAINERS: 9-, 22-, 125- and 1,750-lb. cylinders, tank trailers, tank cars.

"Freon-113" or "F-113" Refrigerant, Propellent or Solvent—Trichlorotrifluoroethane—CCl_2FCClF_2: B.P. 117.6°F. (47.6°C.) at 760 mm. USE: As a refrigerant in industrial and commercial air conditioning systems; also, in industrial process water and brine cooling to 0°F. (—17.8°C.) employing four or more stage centrifugal type compressors of 25 tons refrigeration capacity and larger. As selective solvent in degreasing and extraction. "Freon-113" is used with other "Freon" compounds as a propellent for aerosol products. Especially applicable for oxygen-containing products where special solvent qualities are needed. CONTAINERS: 100- and 200-lb. drums, 2,200-lb. cylinders, tank trailers, tank cars.

"Freon-114" or "F-114" Refrigerant or Propellent—Dichlorotetrafluoroethane—$CClF_2CClF_2$: B.P. 38.4°F. (3.6°C.) at 760 mm. USE: As a refrigerant in fractional horsepower household refrigerating systems and drinking water coolers employing rotary vane type compressors; also, in indirect industrial and commercial air conditioning systems and in industrial process water and brine cooling to —70°F. (—56.7°C.) employing multistage centrifugal type compressors of 100 tons refrigeration capacity and larger. As high stability heat transfer medium. Solutions of "Freon-114" and "Freon-12" are used as propellents for aerosol products where active ingredients require extreme stability—cosmetics, for example. Provide pressures from 12 to 69 lb./sq. in. gauge at 70°F. (21.1°C.). CONTAINERS: 10-, 25-, 150- and 2,200-lb. cylinders, tank cars.

Chlorotrifluoroethylene—$CClF=CF_2$: B.P. —18.2°F. (—27.9°C.) at 760 mm. Vapors are flammable and toxic. USE: Chemical monomer for preparation of polymers and copolymers having extremely good resistance to water, solvents, acids and corrosive materials; outstanding electrical properties; polymers are thermoplastic, can be extruded, molded, sprayed, machined to make electrical insulation, gaskets, packing, molded parts, coatings. Pressure—66 lb./sq. in. gauge at 70°F. (21.1°C.). CONTAINERS: 24-, 140-, 1,900-lb. cylinders, tank trailers, tank cars, shipped with small percentage polymerization inhibitor.

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PETROLEUM CHEMICALS DIVISION

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121

SALES OFFICES:

Chicago 3, Illinois	8 South Michigan Avenue	RAndolph 6-8630
Cleveland, Ohio	Suite 305 Republic Building 25 Prospect Avenue	SUperior 1-1363
Houston 2, Texas	705–709 Bank of Commerce Building	CApitol 5-1151
Los Angeles 17, California	Suite 560, 612 South Flower Street	MAdison 5-1691
New York 20, New York	1810 The Americas Building, 1270 Avenue of the Americas	COlumbus 5-2342
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania	3 Penn Center Plaza	LOcust 8-3531
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania	Room 751, 1 Gateway Center	ATlantic 1-2933
San Francisco 4, California	Room 626, 111 Sutter Street	EXbrook 2-6230
Seattle 3, Washington	Room 215, 4003 Aurora Avenue	MElrose 6977
Tulsa 1, Oklahoma	P. O. Box 730	LUther 5-5578

PLANTS:

Antioch, California
Carneys Point, New Jersey

SHIPPING POINTS:

TETRAETHYL LEAD COMPOUNDS

Antioch, California (1)
Beaumont, Texas (1)
Carneys Point, New Jersey (3)
Corpus Christi, Texas (1)
Dowling, Texas (1)
East Chicago, Indiana (1)
El Monte, California (2)
Ferndale, Washington (2)
Houston, Texas (1)
Kansas City, Missouri (1)
Minneapolis, Minnesota (1)
New Orleans, Louisiana (1)
Port Costa, California (1)
Salt Lake City, Utah (1)
Texas City, Texas (1)
Toledo, Ohio (1)
Torrance, California (1)
Wood River, Illinois (1)

ADDITIVES

Billings, Montana
Carneys Point, New Jersey
Chicago, Illinois
Houston, Texas
Kansas City, Missouri
Los Angeles, California

(1) Tank Cars (2) Tank Cars and Tank Trucks (3) Tank Cars, Tank Trucks, and Drums

PRODUCTS

Antioxidant No. 29—2,6-Di-tertiary butyl-4-methyl phenol—$CH_3C_6H_2[C(CH_3)_3]_2OH$: A light colored, finely divided solid; non-coloring and readily soluble in oils; Sp. Gr. 1.04. USE: In turbine, transformer and hydraulic oils, waxes and greases to retard oxidation and in gasoline to reduce the formation of gum and precipitation of lead. Concentration required: 0.003–0.015% by weight. CONTAINERS: 51-gal. (260-lb.) fiber drums.

Estersil GT: A synthetic amorphous silica, high water repellent and easily wet by oil. Ultimate particles, eight to ten millimicrons in diameter, aggregated and pelletized to form small white grains with a bulk density of about 2.7 pounds per gallon. USE: As an inert thickener to produce multipurpose greases with unusual stability and resistance to water and to high temperatures in service. Concentration required in medium viscosity oils varies from 7 to 11% by weight. CONTAINERS: 61-gal. (100-lb.) fiber drums.

Fuel Oil Additive No. 2: A viscous light-amber ashless liquid. Miscible in No. 2 Fuel Oil in all proportions; Sp. Gr. 0.90. USE: At concentrations of 0.003 to 0.02% by weight in household heating and diesel oils to decrease the rate of insoluble residue formation by its antioxidant effect and to reduce filter clogging by its dispersant action. It also has rust preventive properties. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. (350-lb.) steel drums.

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Gasoline Antioxidant No. 5: A solution of N-n-butyl-p-aminophenol in alcohols having the following weight composition:

50% N-n-butyl-p-aminophenol $HOC_6H_4NHC_4H_9$
30% Anhydrous isopropanol $(CH_3)_2CHOH$
20% Anhydrous methanol CH_3OH

The solution is readily soluble in gasoline in normal use concentrations. The use of benzene or other aromatic solvent is recommended for preparation of concentrated solutions. Sp. Gr. 0.90. USE: For reducing the formation of gum and precipitation of lead in gasoline. Concentration required 0.002–0.01% by weight. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. (400-lb.) steel drums.

Gasoline Antioxidant No. 22: N,N'-Di(sec.-butyl)-p-phenylenediamine $[C_6H_4[NHCH(CH_3)(C_2H_5)]_2]$ containing no solvent. A mobile liquid readily soluble in gasoline in all proportions and at all operating temperatures; Sp. Gr. 0.94. USE: For reducing the formation of gum and precipitation of lead in gasoline. Concentration required 0.001–0.005% by weight. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. (400-lb.) steel drums.

Gasoline Colors: Hydrocarbon soluble dyes for imparting distinctive colors to gasoline and other petroleum products. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. fiber drums.

Oil Blue A —1,4-Di(isopropylamino)anthraquinone $[(CH_3)_2CHNH]_2C_6H_2(CO)_2C_6H_4$
Oil Bronze —A blend of Oil Red and Oil Orange
Oil Orange —Phenylazo-2-naphthol $C_6H_5N_2C_{10}H_6OH$
Oil Red —Methyl derivatives of azobenzene-4-azo-2-naphthol $CH_3C_6H_4N_2C_6H_3(CH_3)N_2C_{10}H_6OH$
Oil Yellow N —p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene $C_6H_5N_2C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2$

Lube Oil Additives 564 and 565: Solutions of methacrylate polymers containing basic nitrogen in light neutral oil. Density 7.5 lb. per gal. USE: To provide detergency for motor oils, particularly under low-temperature low-power, stop-and-go driving conditions, and to improve viscosity index. Concentration required averages 2% and varies somewhat with the properties of the base oil and supplementary additives used. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums (375 lb. net) and 4,000-, 6,000- and 8,000-gal. tank cars.

Metal Deactivator: An 80% solution of active ingredient in an aromatic solvent. The active ingredient is principally N,N'-disalicylidene-1,2-propanediamine $[HOC_6H_4CHNCH_2CH(CH_3)NCHC_6H_4OH]$. Normally a dark amber liquid; may crystallize during prolonged storage. Readily soluble in gasolines and other hydrocarbon oils above 25°C. Miscible with Gasoline Antioxidants and Fuel Oil Additive No. 2. Sp. Gr. 1.08. USE: For improving storage and color stability of petroleum distillates containing dissolved copper. It is particularly useful as an adjunct to Gasoline Antioxidants and Fuel Oil Additive No. 2. Concentration required 0.0002–0.002% by weight. CONTAINERS: 30-gal. (260-lb.) steel drums.

"Ortholeum" 162 Lubricant Assistant: A mixture of mono- and di-alkyl phosphates (RH_2PO_4 and R_2HPO_4). Light brown viscous liquid; freezing point about 15°C.; Sp. Gr. 0.99; miscible with oil in all proportions. USE: In oils to improve film strength and to impart rust preventive properties. Concentrations vary with nature of applications. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. (425-lb.) steel drums.

"Ortholeum" 300 Grease Stabilizer: Derivatives of aromatic amines providing a combination of an antioxidant and a metal deactivator. It is a tan-colored, flaked product. USE: As a stabilizer for greases. Concentration required is usually 0.1–0.75% by weight. CONTAINERS: 175-lb. fiber drums.

Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine—$C_{10}H_7NHC_6H_5$: Light colored solid in the form of small pellets. Sp. Gr. 1.17. Starts to soften at 50°C. USE: As a stabilizer for greases and turbine, transformer and hydraulic oils. CONTAINERS: 51-gal. (250-lb.) fiber drums.

Tetraethyl Lead Compound—$(C_2H_5)_4Pb$—Aviation Mix: A liquid antiknock compound the principal component of which is tetraethyl lead; Sp. Gr. 1.74. USE: In concentrations up to 4.6 cc. TEL per gal. as an antiknock agent for aviation gasolines. CONTAINERS: 1-liter cans, 10- and 55-gal. drums, 3,000- and 6,000-gal. tank cars.

Tetraethyl Lead Compound—$(C_2H_5)_4Pb$—Aviation Mix—Dilute Solution: A liquid solution of Aviation Mix diluted with a xylene/n-heptane mixture of specified octane number; Sp. Gr. 0.96. USE: For TEL blending of gasolines used in laboratory engine testing. The dilute solution allows greater accuracy in adding small volumes of TEL. CONTAINERS: 1-liter cans.

Tetraethyl Lead Compound—$(C_2H_5)_4Pb$—Motor Mix: A liquid antiknock compound the principal component of which is tetraethyl lead; Sp. Gr. 1.59. USE: In concentrations up to 3 cc. TEL per gal. as an antiknock agent for motor gasolines. CONTAINERS: 1-liter cans, 10- and 55-gal. drums, 3,000- and 6,000-gal. tank cars.

Tetraethyl Lead Compound—$(C_2H_5)_4Pb$—Motor Mix—A: A liquid antiknock compound the principal component of which is tetraethyl lead; identical with regular Motor Mix except that its content of ethylene dibromide is 20% greater; Sp. Gr. 1.61. USE: In concentrations up to 3 cc. TEL per gal. as an antiknock agent for motor gasolines. CONTAINERS: 1-liter cans, 10- and 55-gal. drums, 3,000- and 6,000-gal. tank cars.

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PHOTO PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121

DISTRICT OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

Atlanta 8, Georgia	805 Peachtree Building	TRinity 5-2841
Boston 10, Massachusetts	140 Federal Street	HAncock 6-1711
Chicago 30, Illinois	4560 Touhy Avenue, Lincolnwood, Jefferson Park Station	ORchard 5-5500
Cleveland 16, Ohio	20950 Center Ridge Road	EDison 1-0375
Dallas 7, Texas	1628 Oak Lawn Avenue	RIverside 1404
Los Angeles 38, California	7051 Santa Monica Boulevard	HOllywood 9-5147
New York 11, New York	248 West 18th Street	WAtkins 4-3100
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood	MIdway 9-1420

PLANTS:

Parlin, New Jersey Rochester, New York Towanda, Pennsylvania

Mail to any of the above locations should be addressed to:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company (Inc.), Photo Products Department

PRODUCTS

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTS

35 mm. SAFETY NEGATIVE FILMS

"Superior" 1 Fine Grain Negative Film, Type 904B: An extremely fine grain panchromatic negative stock of moderate speed, normal contrast and wide latitude, recommended for general exterior and process background work where light is ample and for special effects. Noted for excellent rendition of foliage greens.

"Superior" 2 Negative Film, Type 926B: A panchromatic negative stock primarily for general studio interior work but also used as an all purpose stock for both interior and exterior production. Combines fine grain with speed ample to satisfy the most extreme requirements of low key lighting. Wide latitude and excellent rendition of flesh tones.

"Superior" 4 Negative Film, Type 928B: A supersensitive panchromatic negative film recommended for both interior and exterior use wherever limited illumination levels prevail. Its special sensitivity and fine grain structure permit the use of reduced apertures where increased depth of focus is desired in television and theatrical motion picture production. An excellent film for high speed photography.

16 mm. SAFETY NEGATIVE FILMS

"Superior" 2 Negative Film, Type 901A: An all purpose panchromatic 16 mm. negative stock for both interior and exterior use. It combines fine grain with speed ample to satisfy the requirements of low key lighting. Wide latitude and excellent rendition of flesh tones are characteristic of this product. This film may also be used as a reversal film.

Panchromatic Negative Film, Type 914A: A fine grain panchromatic film of wide latitude for interior as well as exterior work. This film produces excellent results when used as a reversal duplicating film.

Rapid Reversal Panchromatic Negative Film, Type 930A: A medium speed panchromatic negative stock designed especially for rapid reversal processing for use in television newsreel and sports photography.

"Superior" 4 Negative Film, Type 928A: Same as Type 928B. (See this page.)

High Speed Rapid Reversal Panchromatic Negative Film, Type 931A: A high speed panchromatic negative stock designed especially for rapid reversal processing for use in television newsreel and sports photography.

35 mm., 32 mm. and 16 mm. SAFETY DUPLICATING FILMS

Fine Grain Master Positive Film, Type 828: A fine grain positive duplicating film which can be processed in normal positive developer. Gammas in the desirable range of 1.50 to 1.60 are obtained at standard release developing times. This film has sufficient speed to permit printing in the same exposure range as fine grain release positive. Reduction of contrast through emulsion manufacturing techniques rather than through use of yellow dye gives this material a decided speed advantage over dyed materials and much greater resistance to scratches and abrasions.

Fine Grain Panchromatic Duplicating Negative Film, Type 908: An exceptional fine grain, high resolution emulsion designed specifically for duplicating work.

35 mm. SAFETY SOUND RECORDING FILMS

Sound Recording Film NH Type 802B: A positive type emulsion approximately double the speed of regular positive. Freedom from fog at high gammas and excellent stability of the latent image are characteristics in variable area use. Recommended also

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for variable density work wherever its higher speed is of advantage. Nonhalation base improves image sharpness by reducing halation.

Fine Grain Sound Recording Film, Type 831B: A fine grain sound recording stock designed for variable area recording. Applied to variable area, white light recording, it combines the advantages of inherent low fog and high latent image stability.

Fine Grain NH Sound Recording Film, Type 837B: A fine grain low contrast sound negative for variable density recording.

16 mm. SAFETY SOUND RECORDING FILM

Safety Sound Recording NH Film, Type 802A: Same as Type 802B.

35 mm. SAFETY RELEASE POSITIVE FILMS

Release Positive High Speed Film, Type 803B: A high speed positive emulsion for special release work where approximately twice regular print positive speed is required.

Fine Grain Release Positive Film, Type 825B: For general release work and dubbing prints which require the optimum of picture and sound quality. Image color is blue-black. Inherent noise level is exceptionally low. Emulsion is very hard, with high scratch resistance and is coated on a base of long wearing quality.

Fine Grain News Positive Film, Type 829B: Same emulsion characteristics as Type 825B.

32 mm. and 16 mm. SAFETY RELEASE POSITIVE FILMS

Fine Grain Safety Release Positive Films, Type 825A and Type 825C: The emulsion is the same as used on Type 825B, coated on a safety base. A indicates 16 mm. width; C indicates 32 mm. width.

35 mm. SAFETY SPECIAL PURPOSE FILMS

Title Stock Film, Type 805B: A high speed emulsion used in title cameras for regular title card and special effect work. Produces the sharply defined images required.

Fine Grain Low Contrast Positive Film, Type 824B: A low contrast, fine grain emulsion designed for photographing either negative or positive images on television monitor tubes. The contrast of this film also makes it especially suitable for prints that are to be telecast.

TV Recording Film, Type 834B: A high speed, low contrast, fine grain emulsion designed for photographing either negative or positive images on television recording tubes. This film is approximately 2½ times faster than Type 824B.

16 mm. SAFETY SPECIAL PURPOSE FILMS

Fine Grain Low Contrast Positive Film, Type 824A: A low contrast, fine grain emulsion designed for photographing either negative or positive images on television monitor tubes. The contrast of this film also makes it especially suitable for prints that are to be telecast.

TV Recording Film, Type 834A: Same as Type 834B. This film may also be used as a reversal duplicating stock.

35 mm. LEADER STOCKS

"Cronar" Polyester Photographic Film Base—Safety Plain 4s Type P40B: For developing machines.

Safety Black 5s Leader Stock, Type T13B: For daylight loading rolls.

Safety Exposed Rawstock 5s Leader Stock, Type T71B: For leaders and trailers on motion picture reels.

16 mm. LEADER STOCKS

"Cronar" Polyester Photographic Film Base—Safety Plain 4s Type P40A: For developing machines.

Safety Black 5s Leader Stock, Type T13A: For daylight loading rolls.

Safety Exposed Rawstock 5s Leader Stock, Type T71A: For leaders and trailers on motion picture reels.

RADIOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

MEDICAL X-RAY FILMS

Du Pont produces five different x-ray film emulsions for the medical field, each emulsion possessing distinct characteristics to suit it for a special use. Uniformity, abrasion resistance and ability to withstand hot weather processing are inherent in all five emulsions which are coated on blue safety base.

Par Speed Film, Type 502: A double coated film of exceedingly wide latitude. Intended primarily for medical radiography with intensifying screens. All standard sizes. CONTAINERS: Boxes of 75 sheets interleaved.

Photo-Roentgen Film, Type 507: A single coated film for use with "Patterson" blue fluorescing screen. Available in 4 x 5 in. and 4 x 10 in. sizes only. CONTAINERS: Boxes of 100 sheets.

"Xtra-Fast" Film, Type 508: A double coated high speed film with maximum contrast for medical radiography with intensifying screens. Available in all standard sizes. CONTAINERS: Boxes of 25 and 75 sheets interleaved and 100 sheets N.I.F. (Non-Interleaved Film).

"Fluoro-Film" X-ray Film, Type 560: 70 mm. fast blue sensitive film for use with the Fairchild Fluoro-Record Camera in photographing the blue fluorescent screen. Available in 100-ft. rolls only.

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RADIOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

"Fluoro-Film" X-ray Film, Type 562: 70 mm. fast green sensitive film for use with the Fairchild Fluoro-Record Camera in photographing the green fluorescent screen. Available in 100-ft. rolls only.

INDUSTRIAL X-RAY FILMS

Three special emulsions are produced for the radiography of materials. All are outstanding for their uniformity, abrasion resistance and ability to withstand hot weather processing. All are coated on blue safety base.

Screen Film, Type 504: For all types of industrial work where intensifying screens are used. Available in all standard industrial sizes. CONTAINERS: Boxes of 75 sheets only.

Fine Grain Film, Type 506: For direct exposure or exposure using lead screens. Exceptionally fine grain, with wide exposure adaptability to all x-ray voltages and gamma radiation. Available in all standard industrial sizes. CONTAINERS: Boxes of 75 sheets interleaved and 100 sheets N.I.F. (Non-Interleaved Film).

Very Fine Grain Film, Type 510: For direct exposure or exposure using lead foil screens. It has the finest grain of the Industrial Films and is approximately ⅓ the speed of Type 506. Especially suited for critical inspection of light metals such as aluminum, magnesium and their alloys. Also used in the 1,000 to 22,000 kv. range. CONTAINERS: Boxes of 100 sheets N.I.F. (Non-Interleaved Film).

DOSIMETER FILMS

Dosimeter Film Packets, Types 552, 558 and 559: Special packets containing two films for measuring radiation dosage. Carried by personnel subject to exposure to hazardous radiation. CONTAINERS: 150 "Pull-A-Tab" packets per box.

Dosimeter Film Packet, Type 553: Same as above but containing three films.

DENTAL X-RAY FILMS

Dental x-ray films have blue safety base, wide exposure latitude, antiabrasion coating over the emulsion and positive dot identification. Both single and double coated films come in the exclusive "Pull-A-Tab" packet, designed for easy opening and handling in the darkroom.

Double Coated (D) Film Type 550: An x-ray film coated with emulsion on both sides. More than twice as fast as S film. CONTAINERS:

25 packets per box, 1 film per packet (code 25 D-1)
25 packets per box, 2 films per packet (code 25 D-2)
150 packets per box, 1 film per packet (code 150 D-1)
150 packets per box, 2 films per packet (code 150 D-2)

Lightning Fast (LF) Film, Type 555: A very fast, double coated film having the inherent speed necessary for use in the long cone technique. It is also used to advantage with low powered x-ray equipment. CONTAINERS:

25 packets per box, 1 film per packet (code 25 LF-1)
25 packets per box, 2 films per packet (code 25 LF-2)
150 packets per box, 1 film per packet (code 150 LF-1)
150 packets per box, 2 films per packet (code 150 LF-2)

Single Coated (S) Film, Type 551: An x-ray film coated with emulsion on one side only. Ample speed and high contrast insure excellent diagnostic detail. CONTAINERS:

25 packets per box, 1 film per packet (code 25 S-1)
25 packets per box, 2 films per packet (code 25 S-2)
150 packets per box, 1 film per packet (code 150 S-1)
150 packets per box, 2 films per packet (code 150 S-2)

No. 3 Bitewing Film, Type 557: An x-ray film coated with emulsion on both sides having the same speed as Type 550. For use in recording on one film the coronal two-thirds of both the maxillary and mandibular teeth. CONTAINERS: 25 packets per box, 1 film per packet.

X-RAY FILM PROCESSING CHEMICALS

Concentrated Chemicals: Liquid concentrated chemicals for processing x-ray films. Developer, replenisher and fixer are each supplied in 1- and 5-qt. bottles to make, respectively, 1 and 5 gal. of solution.

Powdered Chemicals: "Xtra-Fast" developer and replenisher, and single powder fixer for processing x-ray films. Supplied in package sizes to mix 1, 5, 20 and 100 gal. of solution.

Concentrated Dental Chemicals: Liquid concentrated chemicals for processing dental x-ray films. Developer and fixer are supplied in 24-oz. bottles to make 1 gal. of working solution. Developer and fixer are packaged in mailing unit called Twinpack.

"PATTERSON" INTENSIFYING SCREENS

Hi-Speed: A fast screen reproducing definition closely comparable to that of Par Speed, for general medical radiography where extra speed is essential; also excellent for low-powered and portable x-ray units.

Par Speed: Standard speed screen for all general medical radiography.

Lightning Special: A very fast, special purpose screen having highest speed throughout medical kilovoltage range. For use where speed is primary requirement.

Detail: A special purpose slow screen designed to reproduce the finest detail possible in screen radiography.

No. 245 Industrial: For high speed industrial radiography.

No. 353 Industrial: Same as No. 245 but more flexible to permit bending in special applications.

"PATTERSON" FLUOROSCOPIC SCREENS

Type CB-2: Unique plastic screen for medical and industrial fluoroscopy. Supplied in a wide range of standard and special sizes. Has cleanable surface.

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DIFFRACTION FILTERS

For obtaining monochromatic x-radiation in diffraction analysis.

SCREENS FOR MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

Type D: Blue fluorescing. Not suited for regular fluoroscopy. Used with special blue sensitive film. Supplied with or without cleanable surface.

Type E-2: Same spectral emission as Type CB-2 for use with special green sensitive film. Cleanable surface. 30 to 35% more brilliant than Type CB-2.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

INDUSTRIAL AND GRAPHIC ARTS FILMS

Photolith Clear Back Safety Film: A film designed for photolithographers as a substitute for thin base film, particularly for deep etch work, and for photoengravers as a product supplementary to strip film and thin base film. It is particularly valuable for square cuts and other work, exclusively line or halftone, and not involving strip-ins for composite work. Camera exposure is made through the base of the film. The laterally reversed image obtained permits direct printing on metal from the negative. No nonhalation backing.

Photolith Ortho A Safety Film: A high contrast, hard surfaced, orthochromatic emulsion coated on .004 in. "Cronar" polyester photographic film base with a nonhalation backing. This film is quick drying, lies flat, etches easily and has wide exposure latitude with high resolving power. Sheet sizes up to and including 20 x 24 in. are packed in boxes containing 50 sheets. Larger sizes are packed in boxes containing 25 sheets. Also available in all standard roll sizes packed in special roll film dispenser boxes.

Photolith Pan Safety Film: A high contrast panchromatic emulsion on .004 in. "Cronar" polyester photographic film base, especially formulated for color-separation work in photolithography and the graphic arts. Photolith Pan has a nonhalation backing and is available in all standard sizes.

Rotofilm: A high contrast orthochromatic emulsion used for making etching resists especially in the gravure industry. It is coated on a clear safety base with nonhalation backing. The base may be later stripped from the emulsion after laydown on plates or cylinders.

Screen Process Film: A camera speed orthochromatic emulsion on a vinyl supporting base from which it is stripped to become the actual stencil for silk screen printing. Film may be exposed in a copy camera, in an enlarger or by contact. Supplied in 25-sheet and 10-sheet packages in several standard sizes. Also available in rolls. Developing Powder A and Activator B are supplied singly or in 1-gal. and 5-gal. combination units.

Masking Film: A fast blue sensitive, medium contrast emulsion on .004 "Cronar" polyester photographic film base. Retouchable surface. For use in color separation masking, contact copying and negative duplicating.

"Microcopy" Safety Negative Film: A film specially developed for use in documentary reproduction by microphotography. It is an ultrafine grain, panchromatic film with high inherent contrast and resolving power and a tough scratch resistant surface. It is approved for archival use. Available in 16 mm., 35 mm. and 70 mm. widths in standard lengths of 100 to 1,000 ft.

"Microcopy" Safety Positive Film: The fine grain, high resolving power and inherent contrast of this special positive emulsion make it best suited for making positive transparencies or file prints from microphotographic negatives. It is low in speed and sensitive only to the blue-violet section of the color spectrum. A companion film for "Microcopy" Negative, supplied in the same widths and lengths.

INDUSTRIAL AND GRAPHIC ARTS PAPERS

Micro-Writ: A fast orthochromatic projection paper with high contrast. Especially designed to make prints from microfilm negatives. Supplied in two types:

B - Standard Weight, Semi-Matte
W - Extra Thin, Semi-Matte

"Litho" T Photographic Paper: A transparent waterproof stock, nonhalation backed, with orthochromatic emulsion similar to that of Photolith Safety Film. It provides an economical line reproduction medium for all types of reproduction processes. The paper base is unique for its dimensional stability and consequent freedom from distortion.

"Photo-Writ" Photocopy Paper: A paper producing deep rich blacks and crisp clean whites with high contrast for photocopy work. Furnished in rolls spooled to fit standard photocopy machines, "Photo-Writ" is available in five types:

A - Thin, Semi-Matte
B - Standard Weight, Semi-Matte
E - Standard Weight, Semi-Matte
K - Standard Weight, Semi-Gloss
W- Extra Thin, Semi-Matte

Lino-Writ 1 Photorecording Paper: A photographic paper for general oscillograph recording. Spooled in sizes to fit all major machines. Supplied in types:

B - Standard Weight, Semi-Matte
W- Extra Thin, Semi-Matte

Lino-Writ 2 Photorecording Paper: A moderately high speed orthochromatic photographic paper for use in oscillographic recorders over a wide range of exposures at low, normal, and medium frequencies. Types:

B - Standard Weight, Semi-Matte
W- Extra Thin, Semi-Matte

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TRADE SALES PRODUCTS

Lino-Writ 3 Photorecording Paper: An orthochromatic paper for oscillographic recording at high trace velocities. Spooled to fit all major recording equipment. Supplied in types:

B - Standard Weight, Semi-Matte

W- Extra Thin, Semi-Matte

Lino-Writ 4 Photorecording Paper: Fastest of all recording papers. Spooled in standard sizes. Supplied in type: W- Extra Thin, Semi-Matte

Seismo-Writ Recording Paper: High contrast, wide latitude with rapid developing and fixing times make this photographic paper suitable for use with the seismographic field recording machines employed by oil exploration units. Available in sizes to fit all standard seismic recorders. Supplied in types:

B - Standard Weight, Semi-Matte

W- Extra Thin, Semi-Matte

SPECIAL PRODUCTS

"DH" Dehydrated Photographic Emulsion: Projection speed emulsion supplied in dry form for mixture with water at the point of use. It is designed particularly for photo lofting where sensitive emulsions are desired on such surfaces as metal, wood, or large areas which may be sensitized only on location of use.

TESTED CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS

Prepared developers and fixers for use with industrial photographic products are also available.

TRADE SALES PRODUCTS

SHEET FILMS

PANCHROMATIC

"Superior" Press Panchromatic Sheet Film: Extremely fast film designed for press photography. Wide exposure and development latitude for optimum response under difficult lighting conditions.

High Speed Pan: Combines high speed with balanced color sensitivity. Suitable for all high speed portrait, commercial and press work, but particularly adapted for electronic flash lighting.

"Arrow" Pan: A high speed film. High red sensitivity gives greatest speed advantage in incandescent light with excellent color correction by daylight and by daylight fluorescent lighting.

"X-F" Pan: A general purpose film possessing medium speed and correctly balanced sensitivity to all colors without overcorrection for red.

Fine Grain Pan: A film of approximately half the speed of "X-F" Pan film, with similar color sensitivity. Designed especially for work requiring a high degree of enlargement.

Process Pan: For the graphic arts and for all processes requiring high contrast and density.

BLUE SENSITIVE

Commercial: A fine grain blue sensitive, photographic film for general copy and commercial work. It is comparatively slow in speed, clear, of brilliant gradation, and can be handled under bright red safelight.

All sheet films are coated on nonhalation safety film base. DuPont 16-D Film Developer and 16-DR Replenisher are recommended for processing of all portrait films. These are available in packaged form.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS

"Unigam" Single Contrast Photofinishing Paper: Available only in surface R, glossy single weight, in rolls with straight or deckled edge and in cut sheets.

"Varigam" Variable Contrast Photographic Paper: Providing in one emulsion complete contrast control. "Varigam" has projection speed but may easily be adapted to contact printing. Exposure to blue light renders a print of hard gradation and exposure to yellow light a print of soft gradation. A full range of contrast may be obtained by changing the color of the printing light. Blue, yellow and intermediate colored optical plastic filters are available for easy manipulation. "Varigam" is available in ten surfaces:

A - White Semi-Matte S.W.

AL - White Semi-Matte Document W.

B - White Semi-Matte D.W.

BT - White Semi-Gloss D.W.

DL - Velvet Grain Natural White Luster D.W.

DS - Velvet Grain Natural White High Luster D.W.

I - White Rough Medium W.

R - White Glossy S.W.

T - White Glossy D.W.

Y - Natural White Silk Texture D.W.

"Varigam" High Speed Variable Contrast Photographic Paper: Designed especially for the professional photographer, this paper combines the advantages of complete contrast control with exceptionally high projection speed, approximately twice that of regular "Varigam". "Varigam" High Speed is available in seven single and double weight surfaces:

A - White Semi-Matte S.W.

AL - White Semi-Matte Document W.

B - White Semi-Matte D.W.

BT - White Semi-Gloss D.W.

DL - Velvet Grain Natural White Luster D.W.

R - White Glossy S.W.

T - White Glossy D.W.

"Varilour" Variable Contrast Photographic Paper: A fast projection paper designed for mass production use. The contrast of "Varilour" can be raised or lowered to produce prints of uniform high quality from negatives which vary widely in contrast. This paper will produce warm black prints and will tone well in conventional direct polysulfide toners as well

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as in bleach and redevelopment toners. Surfaces available are:

DL - Velvet Grain Natural White Luster, D.W.
R - White Glossy, S.W.
T - White Glossy, D.W.
Y - Natural White Silk Texture, D.W.

"Velour Black" Photographic Projection Paper: For prints by projection. An enlarging paper noted for high speed in exposure and remarkable fidelity to negative scale as well as simplicity in manipulation. "Velour Black" is made in four degrees of contrast for all uses in portrait, commercial, industrial and illustrative photography as well as photofinishing. It is furnished in the following distinctive surfaces:

A - White Semi-Matte S.W. Grades 1, 2, 3, 4
AL - White Semi-Matte Document W. Grades 2, 3
B - White Semi-Matte D.W. Grades 1, 2, 3
BT - White Semi-Gloss D.W. Grades 2, 3
DL - Velvet Grain Natural White Luster D.W. Grades 1, 2, 3, 4
DS - Velvet Grain Natural White High Luster D.W. Grades 2, 3
R - White Glossy S.W. Grades 1, 2, 3, 4
T - White Glossy D.W. Grades 1, 2, 3, 4
Y - Natural White Silk Texture D.W. Grades 1, 2, 3

Warmtone Photographic Projection Paper: A chlorobromide paper which yields images of a warm brown color. Although designed for projection prints, it is adapted easily to contact printing by reducing the intensity of the printing light. Available in five surfaces, double weight only.

DDL - Natural White Rough Luster D.W.
DL - Velvet Grain Natural White Luster D.W.
DS - Velvet Grain Natural White High Luster D.W.
Y - Natural White Silk Texture D.W.
ZL - Artweave, Natural White Rough Cloth Texture D.W.

Standard formulas for projection papers are Du Pont 53-D and 55-D Developers obtainable in ready-to-use form. Du Pont 18-F Universal Fixer is recommended.

35 mm. and 70 mm. ROLL FILMS

"Superior" Panchromatic Film: A fast, fine grain film. Excellent for indoor portraits under controlled lighting and for overcoming the limitations of a slow lens on outdoor shots. Color balance is adjusted ideally for photographing flesh tones with tungsten illumination. Available in 35 mm., 70 mm. and other size rolls for miniature or special cameras designed for mass production portraits and identification work.

"SX" Pan: An exceptionally high speed professional roll film with wide exposure and development latitude. Its high red sensitivity reduces the need for retouching by minimizing facial blemishes. Supplied in 35 mm., 70 mm. and other widths in 100- and 200-ft. lengths for portrait, miniature, and identification cameras.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS

"Adlux" Photographic Film for Transparencies: A transparent safety base film coated on both sides with "Velour Black" photographic projection paper emulsion in which a diffusing medium has been incorporated. Used in making advertising displays for viewing by transmitted light.

S-55X Safelight: An orange-brown color safelight which is satisfactory for all sensitized papers, both enlarging and contact including "Varigam". It combines maximum safety from light fog with maximum eye comfort. Prints viewed by this light during processing show a quality comparable to that under white light inspection.

Plastic Filters for Use With "Varigam" and "Varilour" Variable Contrast Photographic Papers: Mounted plastic filters, supplied in one size only, consist of a 2½ in. square black plastic frame with a numbered tab and a 2⅛ in. circular optical plastic filter aperture. Sets of five and ten filters are available. These sets are packaged in an attractive blue and yellow plastic box which serves as a storage file for the filters. A black, molded plastic filter holder which attaches securely to enlarger lens barrel and a simplified instruction form which contains a filter selection chart are included with the Basic (5-A) and Complete (10-C) sets. Individual mounted filters and unmounted sheets of filter material are also supplied on special order.

TESTED CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS

Chemical preparations include developers and fixers for papers and films and "B-B" Developer Additive for blue-black tones and for extending the life of developers. These are available in easy-to-use packages.

LUMINESCENT CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

FLUORESCENT AND PHOSPHORESCENT CHEMICALS

Luminescent Chemicals (Phosphors) are available for:

CATHODE RAY TUBES: Include phosphors for television tubes and most standard RTMA tubes.

TUBES FOR COLOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

SCINTILLATION COUNTERS: A blue fluorescing zinc sulfide to be used with a blue sensitive photo-tube.

FOCUSING PLATES FOR ULTRAVIOLET MICROSCOPY: A green fluorescing zinc silicate which responds to 2537 A.U. ultraviolet light, coated on glass.

SCREENS FOR ELECTRON MICROSCOPES

MISCELLANEOUS USES: Also prepared to supply miscellaneous phosphors in powder form or to make coatings of them on flat surfaces, to meet individual requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Photographic Sponge: (See Film Department, Page 37).

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PIGMENTS DEPARTMENT

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building	Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121

BRANCH OFFICES:

Atlanta 2, Georgia	225 Moore Street, S. E.	JAckson 5-5178
Boston (Malden 48), Massachusetts	359 Washington Street	MAlden 2-8080
Chicago 6, Illinois	Room 1711, 20 North Wacker Drive	ANdover 3-7000
Cleveland 14, Ohio	1222 National City Bank Building	MAin 1-2994
Detroit 35, Michigan	13000 West Seven Mile Road	UNiversity 4-1963
Houston 25, Texas	1105 Prudential Building, 1100 East Holcombe Boulevard	JAckson 3-5533
Malden 48, Massachusetts	359 Washington Street	MAlden 2-8080
New York 1, New York	1027 Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6400
Pasadena 1, California	213 Security Building, 234 East Colorado Street	RYan 1-7431
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania	910 Architects Building, 117 South Seventeenth Street	RIttenhouse 6-2080
Portland 9, Oregon	1238 N. W. Glisan Street	CApitol 2-6012
San Francisco 4, California	Room 522, 111 Sutter Street	EXbrook 2-6230

PLANTS:

Baltimore, Maryland
Edge Moor, Delaware
Newark, New Jersey
Newport, Delaware

WAREHOUSES:

Atlanta, Georgia
Baltimore, Maryland
Brooklyn, New York
Chicago, Illinois
Cleveland, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Detroit, Michigan
Edge Moor, Delaware
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Indiana
Kansas City, Missouri
Lewiston, Idaho
Lockland, Ohio
Los Angeles, California
Louisville, Kentucky
Malden, Massachusetts
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Newark, New Jersey
New Orleans, Louisiana
Newport, Delaware
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Portland, Oregon
St. Louis, Missouri
San Francisco, California
Seattle, Washington

PRODUCTS

PIGMENT COLORS

Finely divided colored chemical pigments of organic and inorganic types in dry and paste forms. Many hues in each of the following broad classifications are available to the pigment consuming industries:

Alkali Resistant Reds—"Naphthanil" Diazo Pigments
Arylide Reds and Maroons—"Naphthanil" Diazo Pigments
"Auric" Ferric Oxide, Hydrated—Brown
Basic Zinc Chromate
Benzidine Yellows
Chrome Oranges
Chrome Yellow Pigments
Copper Maroon
Durable Nonbleeding Reds and Maroons—Precipitated Diazo Pigments
Ferric Oxide, Hydrated (See "Auric" Ferric Oxide, Hydrated—Brown)
Green-Gold—Durable Organic Yellow
Hansa Yellows
Indanthrone Blues
Lithol Rubine Red
Molybdate Oranges
"Monastral" Pigments—Phthalocyanine, Blue
"Monastral" Pigments—Phthalocyanine, Green
Organic Oranges—Diazo Pigments
Phosphomolybdic Acid Colors—Basic Dye Complex
Phosphotungstic Acid Colors—Basic Dye Complex
Pigment Green B
Pigment Scarlet
Platinum-Violet—Durable Shading Pigment
Toluidine Reds
"Watchung" Red Pigments—Precipitated Diazo Pigments
Water Dispersible Colors—Organic and Inorganic
Zinc Yellow—Basic Zinc Potassium Chromate

USE: As coloring or compounding materials in paints, lacquers, enamels, printing inks, leather, linoleum, coated fabrics, plastics, rubber, fancy coated paper and wallpaper.

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TITANIUM PIGMENTS

"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide is available in two types, one in which the titanium dioxide is in the rutile form (as indicated by the suffix "R") and the other in which it is in the anatase form. Rutile types of pigment show 20–40% greater tinting strength and opacity than the anatase types.

"Ti-Pure" R Titanium Dioxide Rutile (Titanium Oxide)—TiO_2: A fine, dry, white powder; Sp. Gr. 4.2; index of refraction 2.71. Available in various grades with distinctive properties. USE: In paints, linoleum, lacquers, paper, leather, inks, rubber and plastics as a pigment. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide Anatase (Titanium Oxide)—TiO_2: A fine, dry, white powder; Sp. Gr. 3.88; index of refraction 2.53. Available in various grades with distinctive properties. USE: Similar to "Ti-Pure" R. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

"Ti-Pure" VG Titanium Dioxide (Titanium Oxide) —TiO_2: A free flowing type of dry powder developed especially for use in vitreous enamels for iron and steel and the general ceramic field. "Ti-Pure" VG is not a pigment grade but a coarse particle size product falling mainly between 80 and 325 mesh. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

"Ti-Cal" R Titanium Calcium Pigment Rutile: A fine, white powder available in various grades with distinctive properties; Sp. Gr. 3.25; approximate analysis is 30% TiO_2 and 70% $CaSO_4$. USE: In flat paints, architectural finishes, gloss paints and enamels. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

SPECIALTY PRODUCTS

Copperas (Ferrous Sulfate, Iron Sulfate)—$FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$: Greenish crystals, soluble in water, titanium by-product type. GRADE: Wet. USE: In manufacture of red oxide and iron pigments, Prussian blue, iron acetate, chlorinated copperas and other iron salts; for the purification processes in municipal gas, sewage and water plants. Bulk shipment only.

Silicon, Hyperpure—Si: Semi-conductor grade. USE: In electronics industry for diodes and transistors. (Sold only through Wilmington Office.)

Titanium Metal—Ti: A light, strong, corrosion resistant metal. USE: Structural metal and alloy ingredient. FORM: Sponge metal. (Sold only through Wilmington Office.)

Titanium Organics (Sold only through Wilmington Office):

Titanium Acylates: Compounds whose general formula is:

$$R'O\left[R\underline{CO_2}(-\underline{Ti}O-)\underline{OR'}\right]_x R'$$

where RCO_2- may be a saturated or unsaturated organic acid radical, and where R′ is a hydrocarbon radical, e.g. isopropoxytitanium stearate. USE: Surface active agents in non-polar solvents. Water repellents for masonry, wood and paper.

Titanium Chelates: Compounds whose general formula is:

$$(HO-Y-O)_2Ti(OR)_2 \text{ or } (H_2N-Y-O)_2Ti(OR)_2$$

where Y and R may be hydrocarbon radicals, e.g. octylene glycol titanate, triethanol amine titanate. USE: Surface active agents, crosslinking agents.

Titanium Esters: Compounds whose general formula is:

$$Ti(OR)_4$$

where R is a hydrocarbon radical, e.g. tetra isopropyl titanate. USE: Adhesion promoters, ester exchange catalysts, crosslinking agents, and in heat resistant paints.

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POLYCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE:	Du Pont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware	OLympia 4-5121
BRANCH OFFICES:		
Boston 10, Massachusetts	140 Federal Street	HAncock 6-1711
Chicago 30, Illinois	7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago Calls) INdependence 3-7250; (Others)	ORchard 5-1010
Denver 2, Colorado	613 Midland Savings Building, 444 Seventeenth Street	KEystone 3433
Detroit 35, Michigan	13000 West Seven Mile Road	UNiversity 4-1963
Los Angeles 58, California	2930 East 44th Street	LOgan 5-6464
New York 1, New York	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6400
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania	1616 Walnut Street	KIngsley 6-4600
St. Louis 1, Missouri	818 Olive Street	CEntral 1-8532
San Francisco 4, California	111 Sutter Street	EXbrook 2-6230

PLANTS:

Arlington, New Jersey
Belle (Charleston), West Virginia
Orange, Texas
Parkersburg, West Virginia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
St. Louis, Missouri
Victoria, Texas

PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS SALES DIVISION

Adipic Acid—$(CH_2)_4(COOH)_2$: White crystalline solid; M. P. 152°C.; soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in water. USE: In manufacture of plasticizers and polyester resins; in organic synthesis. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

Ammonia—Anhydrous—NH_3: Supplied as a liquid under pressure; gas at ordinary temperature and pressure; colorless; pungent odor; B. P. (one atm.) —33.4°C.; F. P. —77.7°C.; 99.99% NH_3 min. USE: Manufacture of nitric acid and other chemicals; rubber vulcanization; as a source of hydrogen and nitrogen in metal processing; in manufacture of pharmaceuticals; oil refining; treatment of water. CONTAINERS: 50-, 100-, 150-lb. cylinders.

Ammonia—Aqua—NH_4OH: (See Ammoniacal Liquor, below.)

Ammoniacal Liquor (Ammonium Hydroxide)—NH_4OH: Water-white liquid; 26° Bé. at 60°F. containing 29.4% NH_3 by weight. Sp. Gr. 0.8974 at 60°F. (15.6°C.). USE: Manufacture of ammonium salts and other chemicals; in household ammonia and other cleaning agents; as a neutralizing agent; for pH control; in water purification; ingredient in ink and photographic developers; hydrolysis of gelatin and glue. CONTAINERS: 7,000-, 8,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars.

Ammonium Sulfate—$(NH_4)_2SO_4$: Light tan crystalline solid; guaranteed analysis not less than 20.5% nitrogen. USE: In manufacture of mixed fertilizers. CONTAINERS: Shipments in car lots in bulk only from Belle, West Virginia.

Anti-Freeze: (See "Zerone" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze; "Zerex" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze, Page 85.)

"Arboneeld" A Dimethylolurea—$HOCH_2NHCONHCH_2OH$: White solid ground to coarse size; solubility in water 24.2% by weight at 70°F. (21.1°C.); more soluble at higher temperatures. Mol ratio of formaldehyde to urea 2:1; minimum urea-formaldehyde solids content 87% by weight. USE: In manufacture of thermosetting resins for molding, adhesives and finishes; in treatment of textiles and paper; impregnation of wood to increase hardness, density and dimensional stability. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags.

Calcium Propionate: (See "Mycoban" Calcium Propionate, Page 85.)

Cetyl Alcohol: (See "Lorol" 24 Normal Cetyl Alcohol, Page 84.)

Cyclohexanol: (See "Hexalin" Cyclohexanol, Page 84.)

Cyclohexanone: (See "Hytrol" O Cyclohexanone, Page 84.)

Decanol: (See "Lorol" 22 n-Decanol, Page 84.)

Diglycolic Acid—$O(CH_2COOH)_2$: White, crystalline solid; M. P. (pure) 148°C.; soluble in water and alcohol; pH of 10% aqueous solution 1.4. Forms a nonhygroscopic monohydrate at relative humidities above 72% at 25°C. USE: In manufacture of resins and plasticizers; in organic synthesis; sequestering agent. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

Dimethyl Sulfate (Methyl Sulfate)—$(CH_3)_2SO_4$: Water-white liquid; F. P. —31.8°C.; B. P. 188.8°C.; Sp. Gr. (15.6°/15.6°C.) 1.332. USE: As a methylating agent in making intermediates, dyes and synthetic

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drugs. CONTAINERS: 10- and 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

Dimethylolurea (DMU): (See "Arboneeld" A Dimethylolurea, Page 83.)

Fatty Alcohols: (See "Lorol" Fatty Alcohols, this page.)

Fertilizer Compound: (See "NuGreen" Fertilizer Compound, Page 85.)

Formamide—Technical—$HCONH_2$: Water-white, viscous hygroscopic liquid; B. P. 210°C.; F. P. 2.5°C. USE: Exceptionally good solvent; softener (e.g., in paper, glues); chemical intermediate. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

Glycolic Acid: (See Hydroxyacetic Acid, below.)

"Hexalin" Cyclohexanol—$C_6H_{11}OH$: Water-white liquid; F. P. (pure) 25.2°C. (usually shipped with 2.5% methanol as anti-freeze); B. P. (pure) 161.1°C. USE: Solvent in lacquers, shellacs and varnishes; homogenizer and stabilizer in soap, dry-cleaning and textile industries; intermediate for chemicals, plasticizers, lubricating oil additives. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars.

Hydroxyacetic Acid (Glycolic Acid)—Technical Grade 70%—$HOCH_2COOH$: Light straw-colored liquid containing approximately 70% hydroxyacetic acid with traces of other organic acids; F. P. 10°C. USE: In dyeing and tanning of leather; dyeing of textiles; manufacture of cleaning compounds; adhesives; bright-dipping of copper, electropolishing of stainless steel, and electroplating. CONTAINERS: 500-lb. wooden bbl., 6,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars.

"Hytrol" O Cyclohexanone—$C_6H_{10}O$: Water-white liquid; B. P. 156.7°C.; F. P. —47°C. USE: As a solvent in the textile, paint and varnish industries, especially for vinyls; as a chemical intermediate. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars.

"Hytrol" 10 Wood Dye Stain Solvent: Water-white liquid. USE: For preparing non-grain-raising, non-bleeding, fast-drying spirit stains for use on wood. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars.

Lauryl Alcohol: (See "Lorol" 5 and 7 Technical Lauryl Alcohol, this page.)

"Lorol" Fatty Alcohols: A group of straight-chain (normal) even-numbered-carbon alcohols ranging from C-8 (octanol) to C-18 (stearyl).

"Lorol" 5 Technical Lauryl Alcohol: Water-white, viscous liquid; Sp. Gr. (25°/25°C.) 0.832–0.836; mixture of straight-chain (normal) even-numbered-carbon alcohols (C-10 to C-18) with lauryl alcohol predominating. USE: Intermediate in manufacture of detergents, lubricating oil additives, quaternary ammonium compounds, mercaptans and textile finishing agents. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

"Lorol" 7 Technical Lauryl Alcohol: Water-white liquid; Sp. Gr. (25°/25°C.) 0.832–0.836. Similar to "Lorol" 5 except that it contains a higher percentage of stearyl alcohol. USE: Intermediate in manufacture of lubricating oil additives. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

"Lorol" 20 n-Octanol—$CH_3(CH_2)_8CH_2OH$: Water-white liquid. B. P. (pure) 195°C. Sp. Gr. (25°/25°C.) 0.823–0.826. Essentially normal octanol. USE: Antifoam agent, intermediate in manufacture of plasticizers, lubricating oil additives and perfumes. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

"Lorol" 22 n-Decanol—$CH_3(CH_2)_8CH_2OH$: Water-white liquid. B. P. (pure) 231°C. Sp. Gr. (25°/25°C.) 0.828–0.832. Essentially normal decanol. USE: Antifoam agent, intermediate in manufacture of quaternary ammonium compounds, lubricating oil additives, perfumes and plasticizers. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

"Lorol" 24 Normal Cetyl Alcohol—Industrial Grade —$CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2OH$: White flakes; M. P. (pure) 49.6°C. Technical grade cetyl alcohol. USE: Antifoam agent, emulsifying assistant, intermediate in manufacture of surface active agents, lubricating oil additives and textile finishing agents. CONTAINERS: 140-lb. fiber containers.

"Lorol" 24 Normal Cetyl Alcohol—National Formulary Grade—$CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2OH$: White flakes; M. P. (pure) 49.6°C. Cetyl alcohol meeting the requirements of the National Formulary VIII. USE: Emulsifying and softening agent in cosmetics, salves and ointments. CONTAINERS: 140-lb. fiber containers.

"Lorol" 28 Normal Stearyl Alcohol—Industrial Grade—$CH_3(CH_2)_{16}CH_2OH$: White flakes; M. P. (pure) 58.0°C. Technical grade stearyl alcohol. USE: Mold lubricant, intermediate in manufacture of lubricating oil additives, quaternary ammonium compounds and textile finishing agents. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

"Lorol" 28 Normal Stearyl Alcohol—U. S. P. Grade —$CH_3(CH_2)_{16}CH_2OH$: White flakes. M. P. (pure) 58.0°C. Stearyl alcohol meeting requirements of U. S. P. USE: Ingredient in lipsticks, cosmetic creams, lotions, ointments and salves. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. fiber containers.

Methanol—CH_3OH: Colorless, flammable liquid; B. P. 64.7°C.; F. P. —97°C.; Sp. Gr. (20°/4°C.) 0.7918. USE: Ingredient of automotive and other anti-freezes; in manufacture of formaldehyde; in manufacture of many methyl esters (e.g., dimethyl phthalate, methyl chloride); injection fluid for increasing power and octane rating of aviation gasoline; as a constituent of many solvents for varied purposes. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums; 6,000-, 8,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars.

Methyl Formate—Technical (97%)—$HCOOCH_3$: Water-white, mobile, volatile liquid; B. P. 31.8°C. USE: As an ingredient in fumigants; as a solvent; in manufacture of formates and organic chemicals. CONTAINERS: 10- and 55-gal. drums, 8,000- and 10,000-gal. tank cars.

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Mold and Rope Inhibitors: (See "Mycoban" Calcium Propionate and "Mycoban" Sodium Propionate, below.)

"Mycoban" Calcium Propionate—$Ca(CH_3CH_2COO)_2$: White powder. USE: Inhibitor of mold and certain other microorganisms in baked goods and tobaccos. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. drums.

"Mycoban" Sodium Propionate—CH_3CH_2COONa: White powder. USE: Inhibitor of mold and certain other microorganisms in baked goods and tobaccos. CONTAINERS: 60-lb. cartons (six 10-lb. packages), 250-lb. fiber drums.

"NuGreen" Fertilizer Compound: Tiny, round, green pellets, much like buckshot in size and shape, specially treated to maintain free-flowing, non-caking characteristics; contains 45% urea-nitrogen. USE: As a nitrogen fertilizer for spray application to the foliage of plants or for soil application either direct or in mixed top dressers. CONTAINERS: 80-lb. paper bags.

"NuGreen" L-B Fertilizer Compound: Light tan granular solid specially treated to maintain relatively free-flowing, non-caking characteristics; contains 45% urea-nitrogen, less than 0.2% biuret. USE: As a low-biuret nitrogen fertilizer for spray application to citrus crops. CONTAINERS: 80-lb. paper bags.

Octanol: (See "Lorol" 20 n-Octanol, Page 84.)

Propionic Acid—CH_3CH_2COOH: Water-white liquid; B. P. 141.4°C.; F. P. —20.8°C.; Sp. Gr. (20°/4°C.) 0.992. USE: As esterifying agent in manufacture of cellulose propionate and mixed esters; in manufacture of ester solvents, fruit flavors and perfume bases. CONTAINERS: 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

Sodium Propionate: (See "Mycoban" Sodium Propionate, this page.)

Stearyl Alcohol: (See "Lorol" 28 Normal Stearyl Alcohol, Page 84.)

"Two-Sixty-Two" Feed Compound: Free-flowing, non-caking granules; contains 42% urea-nitrogen equivalent to 262% crude protein (nitrogen x 6.25). USE: As an ingredient of feeds for ruminants (dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep) at a rate of not more than one-third of the total equivalent protein in the mixture. Recommended for use by commercial feed manufacturers only. CONTAINERS: 80-lb. paper bags.

"Uramite" Fertilizer Compound: Odorless, yellow granular solid containing nitrogen principally in the form of methylene ureas; remains free-flowing under all conditions; contains 38% nitrogen, only slightly soluble in water. USE: As a direct application fertilizer for turf grasses and ornamental plants, or other crops requiring a long period of a continuous and uniform supply of nitrogen. CONTAINERS: 25- and 50-lb. paper bags.

"Uramon" Ammonia Liquors: Solutions of crude urea in aqueous ammonia.

	Nitrogen Content	Vapor Pressure (lb./sq. in., 70°F.)
UAL-A	45.5%	32
UAL-B	45.5%	22
UAL-C	37.0%	2
UAL-37	37.1%	2

UAL-37 also supplies water-insoluble organic nitrogen. USE: In manufacture of fertilizers. CONTAINERS: Tank cars.

Urea, Crystal (Carbamide)—$(NH_2)_2CO$: White crystals, M. P. 132.7°C.; Sp. Gr. (solid) 1.335. USE: Manufacture of urea-formaldehyde resins for adhesives, protective finishes, molding powders, and treatment of paper and textiles; for treating wood and textiles; solubilizing agent for starches and proteins in adhesives and paper coatings; softening agent for paper and cellulose; intermediate in the manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals; ingredient in fire-retardant paints; ammoniated dentifrices; in the preparation of skin creams, lotions and deodorants; stabilizer in explosives; blowing agent for porous articles (foamed latex, sponges); medicinal purposes. CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags.

Urea, Shotted (Carbamide)—$(NH_2)_2CO$: Small, round, white pellets which remain relatively free-flowing and non-caking; M. P. 132.7°C.; Sp. Gr. (solid) 1.335. USE: Same as Crystal Urea (above). CONTAINERS: 100-lb. paper bags.

"WDS" Wood Dye Stain Solvent: (See "Hytrol" 10 Wood Dye Stain Solvent, Page 84.)

"Zerex" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze: An ethylene glycol-base product made to a special Du Pont formula; contains inhibitors to protect the automotive cooling system chemically against rust and corrosion; non-evaporating. The boiling point of "Zerex" solutions is always higher than that of water. Specifically recommended for high-temperature operation. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. tamperproof cans (24 one-qt. or 6 one-gal. cans per carton).

"Zerone" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze: A methanol-base product designed to give effective and economical cold-weather protection to automobile cooling systems. "Zerone" is so effective that about 25% less is required to prevent freezing at a given temperature than is required of products based on ethyl alcohol or ethylene glycol. Specifically recommended for use with normal-operating thermostats (below 160°F.). CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. tamperproof cans (24 one-qt. or 6 one-gal. cans per carton); 54-gal. drums.

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PLASTICS SALES DIVISION

Acrylic Resin: (See "Lucite" Acrylic Resin, this page.)

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin—$(-CH_2CH_2-)_n$: Solid, granular material in form of small cubes; white translucent in natural uncolored state; some compositions available in colors. Several compositions available, with properties specially engineered to meet the needs of specific end-use fields. Properties of individual compositions differ in toughness, stiffness, transparency, heat-resistance, processing characteristics, and others. In general, "Alathon" is resistant to solvents, chemicals, greases; light in weight (Sp. Gr. 0.914–0.930); flexible even at very low temperatures; low moisture vapor-transmission; excellent dielectric characteristics; heat-sealable; tasteless, odorless, nontoxic. USE: Converted by extrusion, injection molding, blow-molding, and other techniques to film, bottles and other containers and closures for packaging of foods, chemicals, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, metal parts; pipe for conveying water and chemicals; pouring spouts for containers; flexible tableware, ice-cube trays, refrigerator bowls, protective coverings; toys; storage battery parts; medical and surgical appliances. Extrusion-coated onto paper, foil and other materials for fabrication of overwraps, packages, bags and laminates. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin for Wire and Cable: Solid cubes, about ⅛ inch on a side. Family of polyethylene resins for use in insulation and jacketing for wire and cable. Each composition contains an antioxidant to prevent deterioration of low power factor and dielectric constant during milling and extrusion operations. In general, these compositions provide low power loss and dielectric constant, toughness and flexibility even at extremely low temperatures, and moisture resistance. Among polyethylene resins, "Alathon" has particularly outstanding thermal and mechanical properties. USE: High-frequency and high-voltage electrical insulation, jackets, combination jacket-insulation, and general service insulation. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

Brushes: (See Plastics Products Division, Page 89.)

"Butacite" Polyvinyl Butyral Resin (Flake): White granular solid of small particle size; soluble in alcohols, esters, ketones; compatible with a wide range of plasticizers. Has excellent clarity, toughness, adhesiveness, stability and resistance to moisture. USE: Adhesives, strippable coatings for plastic parts, impregnant and coating for cloth. CONTAINERS: 60-lb. paper bags.

"Butacite" Polyvinyl Butyral Resin (Sheeting): Soft, pliable sheeting. Extremely flexible and tough over a wide range of temperatures and moisture conditions. In laminated safety glass, it is highly resistant to heat, light and moisture, and holds broken pieces of glass together under impact. USE: Automotive safety glass, bullet-resistant glass, shatter-resistant sheeting for aircraft.

Cellulose Acetate Plastic: (See "Plastacele" Cellulose Acetate Plastic, Page 87.)

Cellulose Nitrate Plastic: (See "Pyralin" Cellulose Nitrate Plastic, Page 87.)

Combs: (See Plastics Products Division, Page 89.)

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin Dental Materials: Monomer and granular polymers used in the manufacture of dentures, teeth, crowns and inlays.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Methacrylate Polymers)—$[CH_2C(CH_3)COOR]_x$: A series of polymeric esters of methacrylic acid, in which R is methyl—("Lucite" 41 acrylic resin), ethyl—("Lucite" 42), n-butyl—("Lucite" 44), isobutyl—("Lucite" 45), or 50/50 n-butyl/isobutyl—("Lucite" 46). Water-white, transparent, thermoplastic resins in granular form. Densities from 1.19 to 1.05; soluble in a wide variety of polar and nonpolar solvents; compatible with many plasticizers. Excellent outdoor durability; chemically stable at elevated temperatures; resistant to water, aqueous salt solutions and moderately concentrated acids and alkalies. USE: Ingredients in lacquers and other finishes; aerosol "snow"; coatings for fabrics and hot-melt adhesive compositions; impregnants for leather; modifiers for other resins, such as vinyls. CONTAINERS: 25- to 220-lb. fiber drums.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders): Granular solid and cube-cut (for injection molding and extrusion); in minute spherical granules (for compression molding). Available in water-white, transparent and a range of transparent, translucent and opaque colors. Molded and extruded articles have outstanding crystal transparency in clear form; excellent outdoor stability; "light-piping" and "edge-lighting" qualities; lightness of weight; shatter resistance; dimensional stability. Three grades are available for injection molding and extrusion (each with its counterpart in forms suitable for compression molding): soft-, medium- and hard-flow. The hard-flow formulation is indicated wherever heat resistance is important in an acrylic part. USE: Molded by injection or compression for automotive parts (horn buttons, instrument dials, tail light lenses, indoor and outdoor decorative medallions, reflectors); combs and brush backs; lighting fixtures; pen and pencil barrels; small signs and displays; refrigerator parts (door handles, freezing compartment doors, decorative medallions); costume jewelry; aircraft parts. Extruded for lighting fixtures, large signs, glazing and decorative trim. CONTAINERS: 250-lb. fiber drums.

Methacrylate Monomers—$CH_2C(CH_3)COOR$ (Where R is Methyl or n-Butyl): Water-white, mobile, volatile liquids containing a small amount of polymerization inhibitor. USE: Primarily in manufacture of acrylic resins and copolymers, and as chemical intermediates. CONTAINERS: 5-gal. cans, 55-gal. drums, 8,000-gal. tank cars.

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PLASTICS SALES DIVISION

Methacrylate Polymers: [See "Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Methacrylate Polymers), Page 86.]

Nylon Bristles: (See "Tynex" Nylon Bristles, this page.)

Nylon Molding Powders: [See "Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding Powders), Page 88.]

Nylon Monofilament: (See "Tynex" Nylon Filament, this page.)

Nylon Resins, Soluble: [See "Zytel" Nylon Resin (Soluble Resin), Page 88.]

"Plastacele" Cellulose Acetate Plastic: Semi-rigid sheets in a variety of transparent, translucent and opaque colors, and in pearl and mottled effects. Slow burning; has high impact strength, good dielectric properties, resistance to vegetable and mineral oils, low thermal conductivity, good machinability. USE: Advertising novelties; costume jewelry; covers for books, maps, charts; dials, crystals and gauge covers; industrial face shields and goggles; identification cards, tags, passes; machine guards; windshields for aircraft and motorcycles. CONTAINERS: Cartons up to 250 lb., wood cases up to 500 lb.

Polyethylene: (See "Alathon" Polyethylene Resin, Page 86.)

"Pyralin" Cellulose Nitrate Plastic: Semi-rigid sheets in a variety of transparent, translucent and opaque colors, including mottles, imitation shell, pearl effects, and horn and wood effects. Pliable, tough and durable, with low water-absorption; can be readily formed, machined and cemented; flammable. USE: Coverings for hampers and toilet seats; coverings for wood heels; drawing instruments; optical frames; index guide tabs. CONTAINERS: Cartons up to 250 lb., wood cases up to 500 lb.

"Rulan" Flame-Retardant Plastic for Electrical Insulation: White granules, cube-cut to 1/8 in. x 3/16 in. x 3/16 in.; also supplied in a limited number of colors. Specially developed for the electrical industry to meet the need for a good high-frequency dielectric with flame-retardant characteristics. Does not support combustion nor drip when heated above the melting point; electrical properties approach those of "Alathon" polyethylene resin. USE: Extruded as insulation for many types of wires and cables where flame resistance is important; injection molded into components for radio, television and telephone. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin (Aqueous Dispersion): Milky white liquid consisting of minute particles of tetrafluoroethylene resin in water (60% solids), with small amount of wetting agent. Offers fundamentally the same properties as "Teflon" molding powder, with the application advantages of the liquid form. USE: Cast film for capacitor layer insulation; coated glass fabric and laminates for electrical insulation, non-adhesive sheets, gaskets; impregnated asbestos fabric and braid for gaskets and packing; finishes for non-adhesive coatings; wire enamels for magnet wire; blends with other resins and fillers. CONTAINERS: 1-, 5-, 30-, and 55-gal. drums.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin (Molding Powders): White, granular powder of small particle size. Unaffected by all solvents and practically all chemicals and solvents; outstanding electrical properties; capable of continuous service at 500°F. (260°C.); good low-temperature toughness; unique resistance to adhesion of practically all sticky materials. USE: Molded, extruded or fabricated from sheet or rod stock as gaskets, packing, mechanical seals, bearings; spacers for coaxial cables, inserts for coaxial connectors, tube sockets; insulation for high-frequency, high-temperature and high-voltage wires and cables; high-quality wrapping tape for insulation in motors, generators and conductors; non-adhesive surfaces for bakery rolls, sealing plates and guides on packaging machinery; candy molds. CONTAINERS: 5-, 25-, and 220-lb. fiber containers.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin (Extrusion Powder): White powder, specially manufactured for processing in a modified extrusion technique involving the use of organic extrusion aids. Properties similar to those of "Teflon" molding powder. USE: Extruded as tape, tubing, wire insulation, and shapes, for use in chemical hose and tubing, gasket stock, insulation on aircraft, and electronic hook-up wire, tape-wrapped insulation. CONTAINERS: 18- and 50-lb. fiber containers.

Toilet Articles: (See Plastics Products Division, Page 89.)

Toothbrushes: (See Plastics Products Division, Page 89.)

"Tynex" Nylon Bristles: Black bristles with an essentially uniform taper from butt to tip. USE: Primarily in paintbrushes. Paintbrushes bristled with "Tynex" can be used with all paints; hold and spread paint well; are easy to clean; and outlast other brushes 3 to 5 times. CONTAINERS: Boxes containing bundles, 25-lb. minimum.

"Tynex" Nylon Filament: Natural color and black in a wide range of constant diameters. Supplied in paper-wrapped hanks (diameter 1 5/8 in., length 46 1/2 in., weight approximately 2.5 lb.); in cut pieces, paper-wrapped (diameter 1 5/8 in., lengths 1–9 in. in increments of 1/16 in.); and in the form of multi-strand ropes on spools and single-strand continuous lengths on spools (returnable metal spools are 12 in. in diameter and each spool holds 4.5–5 lb. net weight of filament). Also available in the form of crimped filament. "Tynex" is tough and strong; resistant to abrasion, heat, moisture, petroleum products, alkalies, and dilute acids. Has excellent bend-recovery and flex-life. USE: Bristles for personal, household, maintenance, and industrial brushes; also for fishing leaders, spin-fishing lines, wigs, surgical sutures, and racquet strings. CONTAINERS: Hanks, cut pieces and spools (5) shipped in cartons. Approximate net weight of filament per carton: 25 lb.

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Vinyl Butyral Resin: (See "Butacite" Polyvinyl Butyral Resin, Page 86.)

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding Powders): Solid granular material, cube-cut or chopped; some types available in colors. Several types of nylon are available, varying in heat resistance, solvent resistance and flexibility. In general, articles molded, extruded or machined from nylon are tough over a wide range of temperatures, resistant to abrasion, form-stable at high temperatures, strong in thin sections, light in weight and resistant to chemicals and solvents; and have unusual bearing characteristics. USE: Injection molded for automotive parts (interior lenses, light-load gears and bearings, fuse holders, insulator bushings, pedal bushings); coil forms of many types, wire-connectors, strain-relief grommets, battery cases; mechanical parts for textile machinery, business machines, home movie cameras, electric shavers, household appliances; tumblers, combs, brush backs; sterilizable medical items. Extruded as abrasion-resistant jacketing for electrical wires and cables and for mechanical cables. CONTAINERS: 25-lb. cans; certain types in 22.5-lb. cans.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Special Extrusion Powder): Solid granular material, cube-cut. Properties similar to molding powder of highest melting point, but with still greater toughness and much higher melt viscosity. High melt viscosity permits the extrusion of shapes to accurate dimensions. USE: Precision-extruded shapes such as rods, tubing, and channels of various design; sheeting; coated flexible materials; blown bottles and other containers. CONTAINERS: 25-lb. cans.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Soluble Resin): Cream-colored cubes. Alcohol-soluble polyamides having an unusual combination of properties, including toughness, flexibility and high elongation; excellent resistance to most solvents including aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, and to alkalies and oxygen-containing gases. USE: Coatings for textiles and paper; adhesives; hydrocarbon barrier in fuel cells. CONTAINERS: 50-lb. paper bags.

DUP210010302

PLASTICS PRODUCTS DIVISION

TELEPHONE

GENERAL OFFICE: New York 1, New York Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue LOngacre 3-6400

PLANT: Leominster, Massachusetts

PRODUCTS

Combs and Brushes: Combs and brushes of the types listed below, made of "Lucite" acrylic resin, "Zytel" nylon resin and other plastics, are available in various colors and designs, some of which are design-patented. Combs made of nylon are marked Du Pont nylon. Some are sold under the trademarks "Lido", "Arlton" and "La Belle".

Beautician Combs
Women's Dressing Combs
Purse-size Combs
Purse-size Brush-Combs
Purse-size Curl-Combs
Purse-size Comb and Brush Sets
Men's Combs
Men's Pocket Combs, with or without Clips
Barbers' Combs
Infants' Combs and Brushes

Toiletries: Hand brushes, nail brushes, soap boxes, toothbrush holders. Some soap boxes and toothbrush holders made of "Alathon" polyethylene resin.

Toothbrushes: A line comprising all the well-known and accepted styles for adults and children, sold under the trademarks "Arlton", "Dentabest", "Paramount" and "Park Avenue", bristled with "Tynex" nylon. Toothbrushes made of nylon are marked **All nylon.** Included are brushes with handles of "Lucite" acrylic resin and of "Zytel" nylon resin. Toothbrushes are packaged in transparent plastic utility containers and in boxes wrapped in cellophane. Also a line of brushes for dentures.

DUP210010303

THE CELASTIC CORPORATION

(50% owned)

TELEPHONE

GENERAL OFFICE: Du Pont Building Wilmington 98, Delaware — OLympia 4-5121

MAIN SALES OFFICE: Arlington, New Jersey

PLANT: Arlington, New Jersey

PRODUCTS

"Celastic" Colloid Treated Fabric: Soft, porous sheet consisting of a fabric impregnated with a plastic. On application of "Celastic" softener, the plastic coalesces, and on evaporation of the softener forms a hard, continuous film. Light in weight; excellent adhesiveness during activation. USE: Stiffener for toe and heel portions of shoes; arch supports; orthopedic appliances, including artificial limbs, body braces, Thomas collars; repair of automotive bodies and fenders, boats, foundry patterns; displays and models, including point-of-sale displays, mannequins, artificial flowers, backgrounds for theatrical sets and model railroads. PACKAGES: 25-, 50-, 100-yd. rolls, and four 25-yd. rolls in one carton.

"Celastic" Parting Agent: Viscous paste used as a release between "Celastic" and plaster molds in display and orthopedic work. CONTAINERS: Qt. and gal. cans (6 one-qt. or 4 one-gal. jars per carton).

"Celastic" Soft Box Material: A porous, rubberized fabric to be used as a soft stiffener in toes and heels of shoes. No softener required. In 25-, 50- and 100-yd. rolls, and four 25-yd. rolls in one carton.

"Celastic" Softener: Solvent for activating "Celastic" colloid treated fabric. CONTAINERS: 5- and 55-gal. drums.

DUP210010304

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC.

(Stock owned: common 60.17%; preferred 99.55%)

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Bridgeport 2, Connecticut		EDison 3-1112
BRANCH OFFICES:		
Boston 16, Massachusetts	1006 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street	HAncock 6-1362
Chicago 3, Illinois	7 South Dearborn Street, Room 1503	STate 2-7781
Cleveland 14, Ohio	1413 Union Commerce Building	PRospect 1-7804
Dallas 1, Texas	1241 National City Building	RAndolph 6908
Greensboro, North Carolina	111 Jefferson Building	2-6879
Jacksonville 7, Florida	1603 Prudential Building, 841 Miami Road	FLanders 9-4252
Little Rock, Arkansas	702 Boyle Building	FRanklin 4-8840
Memphis 3, Tennessee	1701 Sterick Building	JAckson 6-5326
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota	614 Plymouth Building	FEderal 3-5800
New York 1, New York	1009 Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6431
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania	2001 First National Bank Building	GRant 1-3076
Portland 5, Oregon	Pittock Block, 921 S. W. Washington Street	CApitol 8-3294
St. Louis 1, Missouri	1810 Arcade Building	MAin 1-8622
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	909 Walker Bank Building	ELgin 5-8686
San Francisco 3, California	Humboldt Building, 785 Market Street	EXbrook 2-3176

PLANTS:

Bridgeport, Connecticut Findlay, Ohio Ilion, New York

PRODUCTS

REMINGTON SHOTGUNS

"Sportsman" 58 Shotgun—Autoloading: 3-shot; 12 gauge only. "Power-Matic" gas-operated shotgun. Non-recoiling barrel. USE: For skeet, upland game and waterfowl shooting.

Model 11-48 Autoloading Shotgun: 5-shot; made in 12, 16 and 20 gauges (4-shot in 28 and 410 gauges). 3-shot plug supplied without cost. USE: For upland game and waterfowl shooting; small upland game and skeet for 28 gauge and 410 gauge.

"Sportsman" 48 Shotgun—Autoloading: 3-shot; made in 12, 16 and 20 gauges. USE: For skeet, upland game and waterfowl shooting.

"Wingmaster" Model 870 Shotgun—Pump Action: 5-shot; 12, 16 and 20 gauges; takedown; hammerless; solid breech. 3-shot "Vari-Weight" metal plug in 12 gauge only; 3-shot wooden plug in all gauges. USE: For skeet, trap, upland game and waterfowl shooting.

REMINGTON RIFLES

Model 721 Bolt Action Big Game Rifle: Made in 30-06 Springfield, 300 Magnum, and 270 Winchester calibers; 5-shot capacity. USE: For medium and big game hunting.

Model 722 Bolt Action Big Game Rifle: Made in 222 Remington (6-shot capacity), 244 Remington, 257 Roberts, 300 Savage, and 308 Winchester calibers; 5-shot capacity. USE: For varmint, medium and big game hunting.

"Woodsmaster" Model 740 Rifle—Autoloading—Big Game: "Power-Matic" gas-operated rifle. Hammerless; solid breech; 30-06 Springfield, 308 Winchester calibers; 5-shot capacity. USE: For medium and big game hunting.

"Gamemaster" Model 760 Rifle—Slide Action—Big Game: High power slide action; hammerless; solid breech; made in 30-06 Springfield, 270 Winchester, 300 Savage, 35 Remington, and 257 Roberts calibers; 5-shot capacity. USE: For medium and big game hunting.

"Fieldmaster" Model 572 Rifle—22 Caliber Slide Action: Takedown; hammerless; solid breech; slide action; 23-in. barrel; chambered for short, long and long rifle cartridges, without adjustment; magazine holds 20 short, 17 long or 15 long rifle regular or higher speed cartridges. USE: For small game hunting and informal shooting.

"Targetmaster" Model 510 Rifle—22 Caliber Bolt Action: Single shot; chambered for short, long and long rifle cartridges, without adjustment; higher speed and regular cartridges; open or peep sights. USE: For small game and target shooting.

"Scoremaster" Model 511 Rifle—22 Caliber Bolt Action: Box magazine repeater; magazine holds six cartridges; chambered for short, long and long rifle, higher speed and regular cartridges, without adjustment; open or peep sights. USE: For small game and target shooting.

"Sportmaster" Model 512 Rifle—22 Caliber Bolt Action: Chambered for short, long and long rifle, higher speed and regular cartridges, without adjustment; automatic ejector; bolt action repeater; tubular magazine holds 22 short, 17 long or 15 long rifle cartridges; Remington receiver peep sight, or open sights. USE: For small game and target shooting.

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Model 521T 22 Caliber Bolt Action Rifle: 7-shot capacity. Especially designed for hunting and small bore target shooting. Chambered for long rifle cartridges. Target aperture on the micrometer rear sight is easily removed to give fine hunting peep sight. Adjustable front sling swivel; 1-in. sling of high quality leather; Lyman No. 57RS micrometer rear sight. Weight, about 7 lb. USE: For small game and target shooting.

"Matchmaster" Model 513T Rifle—22 Caliber Bolt Action—Target: 7-shot capacity; completely equipped with target sights, target stock, adjustable front swivel and precision sights; moderately priced. USE: For fine target shooting.

"Rangemaster" Model 40X Rifle—22 Caliber Bolt Action—Target: Heavy barrel; target stock; adjustable sling swivel; built-in bedding device; weight approximately 12 lb. with heavy barrel, 10 lb. with standard barrel. USE: For fine target shooting.

Model 550 Autoloading 22 Caliber Rifle: Chambered for short, long or long rifle cartridges without adjustment. Magazine holds 22 short, 17 long or 15 long rifle cartridges. USE: For small game hunting and shooting galleries.

Model 514 Single Shot 22 Caliber Bolt Action Rifle: Chambered for short, long and long rifle regular and higher speed cartridges without adjustment. Open sights. USE: Small game and target shooting.

REMINGTON AMMUNITION

Shotgun Shells with "Kleanbore" Priming

"Express" Shotgun Shells: Green corrugated shell with Remington Flat-Top Crimp; 10, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 410 gauges (10 and 410 gauges in roll crimp only, not corrugated). Outstanding heavy load, hard hitting, even pattern. Wetproof, long range. Loaded with progressive-burning powder. Also in standard length (2¾-in.) Magnum and extra length 3- and 3½-in. shells. USE: For maximum long range game shooting.

"Express" Buckshot Loads: Green corrugated shell; 12, 16 and 20 gauges. USE: For deer, black bear, wolf; also guard and police duty.

"Express" Slugs—Rifled: Green corrugated shell; 12, 16, 20, 28 and 410 gauges (410 gauge not corrugated). Increased velocity, great striking energy, long range. Improved bullet-type shape, external rifling and hollow base cause the slug to travel with fine accuracy. USE: For deer, bear and other big game.

"Shur Shot" Shotgun Shells: Red corrugated shell; 12, 16 and 20 gauges. High quality, smokeless powder shell with Remington Flat-Top Crimp. USE: For medium range game shooting; minimum recoil.

"Shur Shot" Scatter Loads: Red corrugated shell; 12, 16 and 20 gauges. Smokeless powder. Shot divided into cells by wads between layers to give open patterns with chokebored shotguns. USE: For short range shooting.

"Shur Shot" Target Loads: Green corrugated shell; 12, 16 and 20 gauges. USE: For trap and skeet shooting.

Remington Rim Fire 22 Caliber Cartridges with "Kleanbore" Priming

"Kleanbore" is the original noncorrosive priming in the United States. It will not cause rust or corrosion in rifle or shotgun barrels.

"Hi-Speed" Cartridges—22 Caliber Rim Fire: Fine accuracy, longer range, greater energy, higher velocity than standard velocity 22's. USE: For small game and pest shooting at long ranges.

"Rocket" Cartridges—22 Caliber Rim Fire—Short: Special composition bullet; high muzzle velocity. USE: For informal shooting and medium-range small game hunting.

Remington Match 22 Caliber Rim Fire Cartridges: Long rifle ammunition that employs smokeless powder and "Kleanbore" priming. Unexcelled for accuracy. USE: For match rifle shooting.

"Spatter-Less" Cartridges—New and Improved 22 Caliber Rim Fire—Gallery: Special composition bullet. Nontoxic; pulverizes on impact. USE: For gallery shooting.

Standard Velocity 22 Caliber Rim Fire Cartridges: For the shooter who prefers regular speed ammunition. USE: For hunting small game or target shooting.

Remington Blank and Shot Cartridges

Made in assorted rim fire and center fire calibers for rifles, revolvers and pistols. Blank cartridges used largely for athletic events. Shot cartridges used for small game, and in miniature trap and skeet shooting. "Kleanbore" priming.

Remington Center Fire Rifle Cartridges

Calibers for all sporting purposes. "Kleanbore" priming does not cause rust and corrosion. Special progressive-burning powder gives high velocities. Powder and priming protected from excess oil by a special oilproof process. Famous for high accuracy. USE: For medium and big game hunting and target shooting.

"Hi-Speed" Cartridges—Center Fire Rifle: Available in a wide variety of center fire calibers. USE: For medium and big game hunting.

"Express" Rifle Cartridges—Center Fire: Available in a wide variety of center fire calibers. USE: For medium and big game hunting.

Remington Center Fire Rifle Cartridges with "Core-Lokt" Bullets

Cartridges in big game calibers. The "Core-Lokt" bullet provides maximum expansion, minimum disintegration and unexcelled knockdown power. USE: For hunting all North American big game.

Remington Pistol and Revolver Cartridges

Cartridges in all standard calibers. Protected by a special oilproof process against effects of oil used for

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lubrication. Will retain initial energy whether in chamber or magazine. Powerful, accurate, penetrating. Noncorrosive "Kleanbore" priming. USE: For police, hunting and target purposes.

"Targetmaster" Cartridges—Center Fire—Pistol and Revolver: Available in several center fire calibers. Distinguished by wad cutter bullet, except for 38 Special round nose. USE: For pistol and revolver target shooting.

"Hi-Way Master" Cartridges—Center Fire—Pistol and Revolver: Available in 38 Special and 45 Automatic calibers. Distinguished by metal cased, metal penetrating bullet. USE: Law enforcement.

REMINGTON TRAPS AND TARGETS

"Blue Rock" Targets: "Easy Breakers." Clean to handle; easy to see. They smoke on impact of shot charge. The target with chrome yellow dome and flywheel action. USE: In all target traps which throw standard targets.

Remington Target Thrower: Light and easy to operate. Duplicates every type of wing shot by throwing targets any way desired. "The spring does the work."

"Expert" Trap: For camps, cottages, boat and motor trips and "quail or walk-up" installations having a multiple trap layout. Light in weight, strong construction and portable. Low in price.

"Blue Rock" Trap: Ideal for skeet or trapshooting for small clubs and private estates. Throws single and double targets for trapshooting. Shovel-type carrier. Easy to install and operate. Moderately priced.

"Blue Rock" Skeet Outfit: Includes two "Blue Rock" traps, single lever control and same accessories as furnished with "Wonder" Single Lever Skeet Outfit. Moderately priced.

Remington Autoloading Trap: Holds 168 targets. Connects to standard 110 volt power supply. Easy to adjust for windage, elevation and tilt. Models for trap and skeet shooting. No trap boy needed.

"Wonder" Skeet Outfit—De Luxe Electric: For DC or AC operation—DC outfit consists of two "Wonder" traps with electrical releases and accessories. For AC operation a Remington AC adapter is supplied in addition to DC equipment.

"Wonder" Skeet Outfit—Single Lever: Includes two "Wonder" traps, single lever skeet pull, and galvanized wire. No additional accessories necessary. Can be adapted to electric release.

"Auto Angling" Model 41 Trap: Throws perfect single and double targets at 72 different angles. Completely adjustable. Simple operation. USE: For trapshooting.

REMINGTON INDUSTRIAL TOOLS

Accessory Fittings: Couplings, tension washers, eye nuts, conduit clips, discs, etc., for special fastening uses.

Model 455 Remington Stud Driver: A trigger-operated powder-actuated fastening tool. Made with interchangeable ¼-in. and ⅜-in. barrels, 22 caliber rim fire and 32 caliber rim fire chamber bushings, for driving studs of ¼-in. diameter and ⅜-in. diameter respectively into concrete, steel, and similar hard construction materials and for fastening other materials (wood, sheet metals, insulation, fixtures, etc.) to concrete or steel base materials. Weight 7¼ lb. with ¼-in. barrel; 8½ lb. with ⅜-in. barrel.

"Mighty-Mite" Stud Driver—Remington Model 456: A highly simplified, single shot, hammer-operated, powder-actuated fastening tool. Made with ¼-in. barrel in 22 caliber rim fire for driving ¼-in. studs only into construction materials as described above. Weight 3¾ lb.

Special Guards for Model 455—¼-in. Barrel Stud Driver: Interchangeable with standard guard. Guards conform to shape of prefabricated building materials and fittings, permit driving studs in hard-to-reach places.

Stud Driver Power Loads—Special 22 and 32 Caliber Rim Fire: Five graded powder charges in each caliber to control penetration of ¼-in. diameter and ⅜-in. diameter fastening studs respectively in construction materials. For medium duty applications, ⅜-in. studs may be used in combination with 22 caliber Power Loads. Color of wad crimped into brass case identifies powder charge.

Studs for Construction Fastening: Special hard alloy steel. Four general types—standard head, break-off head, internal thread, external thread—41 varieties for specialized fastening uses. Stud is held in barrel by oversize paper "Power Guide" retainer disc cemented to head of stud. Maximum stud diameter is ⅜-in.; thread sizes ⅜-in.–16 N.C., ¼-in. –20 N.C. and 10–24 N.C.

REMINGTON INDUSTRIAL GUN AND SHELLS

Model 400 Remington Industrial Gun: For removing clinker rings and balls which form in rotary kilns used in the manufacture of cement, refractories, lime, lightweight aggregates, lime sludge, etc. Also for removing protruding rocks, ice and other obstructions in quarries and mines. Weight of gun and mount 176 lb.

Remington Industrial Shells: Used in above gun. Approximately 8 gauge. Muzzle energy, 7,475 ft-lb. Muzzle velocity, 1,600 ft. per sec.

DUP210010307

PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Bridgeport 2, Connecticut		EDison 3-1112
BRANCH OFFICES:		
Boston 16, Massachusetts	1006 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street	HAncock 6-1362
Chicago 3, Illinois	7 South Dearborn Street, Room 1503	STate 2-7781
Cleveland 14, Ohio	1413 Union Commerce Building	PRospect 1-7804
Dallas 1, Texas	1241 National City Building	RAndolph 6908
Greensboro, North Carolina	111 Jefferson Building	2-6879
Jacksonville 7, Florida	1603 Prudential Building, 841 Miami Road	FLanders 9-4252
Little Rock, Arkansas	702 Boyle Building	FRanklin 4-8840
Memphis 3, Tennessee	1701 Sterick Building	JAckson 6-5326
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota	614 Plymouth Building	FEderal 3-5800
New York 1, New York	1009 Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue	LOngacre 3-6431
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania	2001 First National Bank Building	GRant 1-3076
Portland 5, Oregon	Pittock Block, 921 S. W. Washington Street	CApitol 8-3294
St. Louis 1, Missouri	1810 Arcade Building	MAin 1-8622
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	909 Walker Bank Building	ELgin 5-8686
San Francisco 3, California	Humboldt Building, 785 Market Street	EXbrook 2-3176

PLANT:

Bridgeport, Connecticut

PRODUCTS

PETERS AMMUNITION

Shotgun Shells with "Rustless" Priming

Peters "High Velocity" Shells—Shotgun: Blue color; Peters Flat-Top Crimp; 10, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 410 gauges (10 and 410 gauges in roll crimp only). Loaded with progressive-burning powder. Thoroughly waterproof. Extra speed, uniform pattern, long range power. Also in standard length (2¾-in.) Magnum and extra length 3-in. shells. USE: For maximum long range game shooting.

"High Velocity" Buckshot Loads: 12, 16 and 20 gauges. USE: For large game and police duty.

"High Velocity" Slugs—Rifled: 12, 16, 20, 28 and 410 gauges. USE: Shells loaded with rifled slugs are used principally on deer and bear in states where rifles are prohibited.

"Victor" Shotgun Shells: Dark red color; 12, 16 and 20 gauges with the Peters Flat-Top Crimp. A quality shotgun shell at a popular price. USE: For field shooting.

"Victor" Spreader Loads: 12, 16 and 20 gauges. Shot is separated into cells by wads between layers of shot to secure open patterns. USE: For thicket or close range shooting.

"Victor" Target Loads: Blue color; 12, 16 and 20 gauges. USE: For skeet and trapshooting.

Peters Rim Fire 22 Caliber Cartridges with "Rustless" Priming

Peters Match 22 Caliber Rim Fire Cartridges: Long rifle cartridges loaded with smokeless powder to standard velocities and designed especially for superfine accuracy. USE: Particularly recommended for rifle target shooting.

"High Velocity" Cartridges—22 Caliber Rim Fire: Developed for long range and great penetrating power. USE: For small game and pest shooting.

"High Velocity" Cartridges—22 Caliber Rim Fire—Shot: Long rifle shot cartridges loaded with No. 12 shot. USE: For small game, miniature skeet, and trapshooting.

"Thunderbolt" Cartridges—22 Caliber Rim Fire—Short: Special composition bullet; high muzzle velocity. USE: For informal shooting and medium-range small game hunting.

"Krumble Ball" Cartridges—New and Improved 22 Caliber Rim Fire—Gallery: Special composition bullet. Nontoxic; pulverizes on impact. USE: For gallery shooting.

Standard Velocity 22 Caliber Rim Fire Cartridges: For the shooter who prefers regular speed ammunition. USE: For hunting small game or target shooting.

"Target" Cartridges—22 Caliber Rim Fire: Standard velocity cartridges designed for fine accuracy. USE: For rifle target shooting.

Peters "Oil-Tite" Cartridges—Center Fire Rifle with "Rustless" Priming

Cartridges loaded with bullets best adapted for their

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respective uses and manufactured in all standard calibers. Highest velocity and split second ignition. Powder and primer protected against deterioration through oil seepage and moisture by special process. USE: For medium and big game hunting and target shooting.

"High Velocity" Cartridges—Center Fire Rifle: Available in a wide variety of center fire calibers. USE: For medium and big game hunting.

Peters Center Fire Rifle Cartridges with "Inner-Belted" Bullets

Made in selected big game rifle calibers. Provide maximum uniform expansion with minimum disintegration and tremendous knockdown power. USE: For all North American big game.

Peters "Oil-Tite" Cartridges—Pistol and Revolver with "Rustless" Priming

Cartridges in all standard calibers. "Oil-Tite" for protection against oil in chamber or magazine. Famous for target shooting. Powerful, accurate, penetrating. Noncorrosive "Rustless" priming. USE: For police, hunting and target shooting.

"Highway Patrol" Cartridges—Center Fire—Pistol and Revolver: Available in 38 Special and 45 Automatic calibers. Distinguished by metal cased, metal penetrating bullet. USE: Law enforcement.

Peters Blank Cartridges

Made in rim fire and center fire calibers for rifles, revolvers and pistols. Blank cartridges used largely for athletic events, theater productions and sound effects.

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SALVAGE AND RECLAMATION DIVISION

GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware

TELEPHONE
OLympia 4-5121

PRODUCTS

Buildings:
All kinds for dismantlement

Chemicals:
Surplus Chemicals, Solvents, Acids, Pigments, Special Organic Compounds, Laboratory Reagents

Construction Tools and Materials:
All kinds—new and used

Containers:
Bags, Barrels, Bottles, Cartons, Drums, Kegs, Pails, Quicksilver Flasks—new and used

Electrical Supplies:
Conduit, Condulets, Fuses, Motors, Rheostats, Starters, Switches, Wire—new and used

Furniture:
Office and Hotel Furniture and Equipment, Typewriters and Business Machines—used

Machinery and Equipment:

All kinds—new and used

- Automotive (Cars and Trucks), Factory Trucks and Railroad Equipment
- Boilers, Engines, Turbines and Steam Power Equipment
- Centrifuges, Filters and Dust Collectors
- Compressors (Air and Refrigeration) and Pumps
- Construction Equipment and Supplies (miscellaneous)
- Drives
- Drying Equipment
- Electrical Equipment (miscellaneous) and Transformers
- Fans, Blowers, Exhausters and Ventilators
- Heaters, Condensers, Exchangers and Coolers
- Hoists, Lifts and Conveyors
- Instruments and Metering Equipment
- Machine Tools and Shop Equipment
- Mills, Grinders, Crushers, Mixers and Cutters
- Motors, Gear Motors, Motor Reducers and M.G. Sets
- Office, Laboratory and Change House Equipment
- Safety and Fire Protection Equipment
- Scales
- Tanks, Kettles, Pressure Vessels, Stills and Columns
- Textile Equipment
- Vibrators, Shakers and Feeders

Metal Scrap—Ferrous and Nonferrous:
Aluminum, Brass, Bronze, Copper, Iron, Lead, Monel, Nickel, Stainless Steel, Steel, Tin, Zinc

Mill Supplies:
General Industrial Maintenance Materials—new and used

Paper Stock and Rags:
Rags, Paper and Rope Scrap

Pipe, Valves and Fittings:
All kinds—new and used

Power Supplies:
Boiler, Stoker and Allied Equipment Parts—new and used

Residues and Sludges:
By-Products of All Descriptions; Recovered Acids, Solvents, Salts, Lime, Cinders, Graphite, Metallic Residues

Specialties:
Fabrics; Bags and Cartons; Glass Containers; Spools, Bobbins, Pirns and Cones; Experimental lots and seconds of some Company products; Rubber; Plastics

Stainless Steel:
Shapes, Pipe, Sheets, Valves—new and used

Steel Products:
Structural, Bars, Plates, Shafting, Sheets, Rails, Cable—new and used

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TEXTILE FIBERS DEPARTMENT

		TELEPHONE
GENERAL OFFICE: Nemours Building Wilmington 98, Delaware		OLympia 4-5121
REGIONAL OFFICES:		
Akron Region		
Akron, Ohio	326 South Main Street ("Dacron", Nylon, Rayon)	FRanklin 6-1091
Charlotte Region		
Charlotte 2, North Carolina	427 West Fourth Street (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon)	FRanklin 5-5561
New York Region		
New York 1, New York	Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon)	LOngacre 3-6400
Philadelphia Region		
Wynnewood, Pennsylvania	308 East Lancaster Avenue (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon, "Teflon")	MIdway 9-1420
Reading, Pennsylvania	35 North Sixth Street (Nylon)	REading 6-1551
Chicago 3, Illinois	7 South Dearborn Street (Nylon)	ANdover 3-7000
Providence Region		
Rumford 16, Rhode Island	50 North Broadway (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon)	EAst Providence 1-6522

PLANTS:

Camden, South Carolina ("Orlon")
Chattanooga, Tennessee (Nylon)
Kinston, North Carolina ("Dacron")
Martinsville, Virginia (Nylon)
Old Hickory, Tennessee (Rayon)
Richmond, Virginia (Rayon and "Teflon")
Seaford, Delaware (Nylon)
Waynesboro, Virginia (Acetate)

PRODUCTS

Acetate Flake: Secondary cellulose acetate in flake form, of approximate average composition $C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{1\frac{1}{2}}(CH_3COO)_{2\frac{1}{2}}$. USE: In the plastics industry for making sheets, rods, tubes and molding powder; sheets for wrapping purposes; in photographic film industry for making x-ray and other safety films; in lacquer industry for making certain miscellaneous lacquers; in textile industry for making lacquer coating for fabrics, etc.; in wire industry for making lacquer coating for insulated wire. CONTAINERS: Moisture resistant sacks containing 125–145 lb.

Acetate Fiber: Textile fibers in the form of continuous filament yarns made from secondary cellulose acetate. Available in natural and color-sealed, normal tenacity continuous filament yarn in various deniers and lusters. USE: All branches of the textile industry. Packaged on tubes and cones in cases, and beams.

"Dacron" Polyester Fiber: Textile fibers in the form of normal and high tenacity continuous filament yarns, staple and tow made from a long-chain synthetic polymer containing 85% or more of the polymeric ester produced from the reaction of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid or its derivatives. USE: All branches of the textile industry. Available in high tenacity and normal tenacity continuous filament yarns, staple and tow, in various deniers and lusters, and fiberfill. Continuous filament packaged on tubes and cones in cases. Staple and tow packaged in bales and cartons. Fiberfill packaged in cases.

Nylon Fiber: Textile fibers in the form of continuous filament yarns, staple and tow made from the synthetic polymer, polyhexamethylene adipamide, also known as 66 nylon. USE: All branches of the textile industry. Available in high tenacity and normal tenacity continuous filament yarns, and staple and tow in various deniers and lusters. Continuous filament packaged on bobbins and tubes in cases, and beams. Staple and tow packaged in bales and cartons.

NOTE: Nylon is a generic term for any long-chain synthetic polymeric amide which has recurring amide groups as an integral part of the main polymer chain, and which is capable of being formed into a filament in which the structural elements are oriented in the direction of the axis. The term "nylon" does not refer to a particular product, but rather to a family of chemically related products. Furthermore, these products may be used in many different physical forms, such as fibers, filaments, bristles, sheets, coatings, solutions and molded items.

"Orlon" Acrylic Fiber: Textile fibers in the form of continuous filament yarns, tow and staple made from a long-chain synthetic polymer containing 85% or more acrylonitrile. USE: All branches of the

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textile industry. Available in natural and color-sealed normal tenacity continuous filament yarn, and staple and tow in various deniers and lusters. Continuous filament packaged on tubes in cases. Staple and tow packaged in bales and cartons.

Rayon Fiber: Regenerated cellulose textile fibers in the form of continuous filament yarns made by the viscose process. USE: All branches of the textile industry. Available in "Cordura" rayon yarn, "Super Cordura" high tenacity rayon yarn, and normal tenacity continuous filament yarns in various deniers, specialty yarns and lusters. Packaged on cones, skeins, tubes, cakes, and beams.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber: Textile fibers in the form of continuous filament yarns, staple and tow and made from a long-chain synthetic polymer containing 85% or more tetrafluoroethylene. USE: Fabrics, fibrous sheeting, braided structures, and felts, primarily for industrial uses. Available in 400 and 1200 denier continuous filament, packaged on cones. Staple and tow available in 6.67 denier per filament packaged in bales and cartons.

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TRADEMARK SECTION

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TRADEMARKS

THE following list includes the more important product trademarks owned by E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY (INC.) or its domestic subsidiaries.

In this list the trademark in each instance is followed by the generic name of the product to which the mark is applied.

Du Pont's trademarks are valuable assets and should be treated and protected as such. The function of these trademarks is to identify the Du Pont Company as the source of the products to which they are applied and to distinguish such products from those of other manufacturers. To accomplish this function, a trademark must retain its significance as an indication of source and not become the descriptive or generic term for a product, or class of products. When trademark significance is lost, exclusive right to the term is extinguished and others may use it for similar products. Such has been the fate of numerous once valuable trademarks which, through misuse, have become descriptive words of the language.

"Du Pont" and the well-known Du Pont oval are trademarks applied to all of the Company's products. There are numerous other trademarks which are applied to a single product or to a line of products. The following list includes the more important of such trademarks owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (Inc.) or its domestic subsidiaries. Since they play an important role in the marketing of products, they should be constantly protected. Therefore, the following procedure should be observed by Du Pont personnel and by others who have occasion to use or refer to Du Pont trademarks. Special procedure may be advisable for trademarks used on products covered by patents or those which are widely advertised to the consuming public. The Legal Department should be consulted with respect to these.

1. Make the Trademark Distinctive

Always capitalize the first letter of the trademark and make it otherwise distinctive by use of quotation marks, capitalization, italics, or special printing. Such treatment will indicate that our trademarks are not common everyday words of the language.

2. Indicate Registration

Most Du Pont trademarks are registered in the United States Patent Office. When a registered trademark appears on the goods, containers, displays, tags, labels or in advertisements, the legend "Reg. U.S. Pat. Off." should also appear either beneath the mark or in a footnote keyed to the mark. In adver-

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tising and promotional material a more informative legend is sometimes useful, e.g. "Dacron" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its polyester fiber. Where space considerations make abbreviation desirable, the letter R in a circle, viz.: ®, may be used. If the trademark has not been registered, then it is important that there be no reference to registration. Instead, the legend should be simply "Trademark".

3. Make Du Pont Ownership Clear

When other companies use one of our trademarks, it may be clear that the word is a trademark, but it may not be clear who owns it. In such cases, the mark should be identified as the property of the Du Pont Company. Where, however, the trademark applies only to a Du Pont raw material or ingredient, it should not be used to create the impression that it is the trademark for the finished goods.

4. Use the Generic Term with the Trademark

To minimize the possibility of a trademark becoming the descriptive or generic term for the product, it is necessary that the public and the trade know what the generic or descriptive term is. Accordingly, the generic or descriptive term should be used at least once in all advertisements, promotional material, displays, labels, and published reports. It should also be used in correspondence, unless one is certain that the recipients—such as limited classes of industrial users—recognize the term so well as a trademark that the generic or descriptive term is implied.

Although there is no legal requirement that the generic or descriptive term immediately follow the trademark, it is suggested that in advertising and other promotional material, it immediately follow the trademark, and preferably in the first paragraph of the body copy.

5. Encourage Proper Use by Others

It is important that our trademarks be used properly, not only by Du Pont personnel, but also by others who use the marks, such as customers, finished goods manufacturers, and the public. Proper use of Du Pont trademarks by others should be encouraged. Improper uses should be discouraged and, if not discontinued, reported to the Legal Department. It is highly improper—for example—to use a Du Pont trademark or a similar word as a trademark for goods not manufactured by Du Pont, or to use a Du Pont trademark or a prominent part of it to coin a new trademark, or to use a Du Pont trademark without so designating it.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

CELASTIC	The Celastic Corporation
DYES AND CHEM	Dyes and Chemicals Division, Organic Chemicals Department
ELASTOMERS	Elastomers Division, Organic Chemicals Department
ELECTROCHEM	Electrochemicals Department
EXPLOSIVES	Explosives Department
FABRICS	Fabrics Division, Fabrics and Finishes Department
FILM	Film Department
FINISHES	Finishes Division, Fabrics and Finishes Department
GRASSELLI	Grasselli Chemicals Department
"KINETIC" CHEM	"Kinetic" Chemicals Division, Organic Chemicals Department
PET CHEM	Petroleum Chemicals Division, Organic Chemicals Department
PHOTO PROD	Photo Products Department
PIGMENTS	Pigments Department
POLYCHEM	Polychemicals Department
REM ARMS	Remington Arms Company, Inc.
TEXTILE FIBERS	Textile Fibers Department

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
*"2-MT" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
*"7" Polish	*Finishes*	28
*"7" Rubbing Compound	*Finishes*	28
"7" Touch-Up Enamel	*Finishes*	28
*"8" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
*"40" Outside White	*Finishes*	33
*"76" Dull Varnish	*Finishes*	35
*"552" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
"808" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
"833" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
*"ACETAMINE" Developer	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Acetamine" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Adiprene" Urethane Rubber	*Elastomers*	
*"Adlux" Photographic Film	*Photo Prod*	80
*"A.G." Time Bomb	*Explosives*	14
"Agritol" Dynamite Explosives	*Explosives*	
"Akroflex" Rubber Antioxidants	*Elastomers*	68
"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin	*Polychem*	86
"Albone" Hydrogen Peroxide	*Electrochem*	5
"Alkanol" Surface Active Agents	*Dyes and Chem*	57, 58
"Alkanol" Textile Processing Agents	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Ammate" Weed and Brush Killers	*Grasselli*	50, 52
"Antox" Rubber Antioxidant	*Elastomers*	68
"Aquarex" Mold Release Agent	*Elastomers*	69
"Aquarex" Surface Active Agent	*Elastomers*	69
"Arasan" Thiram Seed Disinfectant	*Grasselli*	50
"Arboneeld" Urea Formaldehyde Composition	*Polychem*	83
"Aridex" Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	60
"Arlton" Combs	*Polychem*	89
"Arlton" Toothbrushes	*Polychem*	89
"Armalon" Coated Fabrics	*Fabrics*	16
*"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber Felt	*Fabrics*	16
*"Arrow" Photographic Film	*Photo Prod*	79
"Artic" Methyl Chloride	*Electrochem*	2
*"Auric" Ferric Oxide	*Pigments*	81
*"Auto Angling" Trap	*Rem Arms*	93
"Avitex" Antistatic Developer	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Avitex" Softeners	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Avitex" Surface Active Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Avitone" Softener	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"BARAK" Accelerator Activator	*Elastomers*	69
*"Black Jack" Enamel	*Finishes*	31
"Blue Rock" Skeet Outfit	*Rem Arms*	93
"Blue Rock" Targets	*Rem Arms*	93
"Blue Rock" Trap	*Rem Arms*	93
"Butacite" Polyvinyl Butyral Resin	*Polychem*	86

*Denotes unregistered trademark; all others are registered.

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
"CADALYTE" Bright Dip	*Electrochem*	3
"Cadalyte" Brightener	*Electrochem*	3
"Cadalyte" Maintenance Compound	*Electrochem*	3
"Cadalyte" Plating Salts	*Electrochem*	3
"Capracyl" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Catalite" Paste	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Celanthrene" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Celastic" Colloid Treated Fabric	*Celastic*	90
"Celastic" Parting Agent	*Celastic*	90
"Celastic" Soft Box Material	*Celastic*	90
"Celastic" Softener	*Celastic*	90
"Cel-O-Seal" Cellulose Bands	*Film*	37
"Ceresan" Fungicide (See "Ceresan" Seed Disinfectants)	*Grasselli*	50, 51
"Ceresan" Seed Disinfectants	*Grasselli*	50, 51
"Chromacyl" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
*"CM" Flame Retardant	*Grasselli*	41
"Coppralyte" Addition Agent	*Electrochem*	4
"Coppralyte" Plating Salt	*Electrochem*	4
"Cordura" Rayon Yarn	*Textile Fibers*	98
"Core-Lokt" Bullets	*Rem Arms*	92
"Cronar" Polyester Photographic Film Base	*Photo Prod*	76
"Cyanegg" Sodium Cyanide	*Electrochem*	6
"Cyanobrik" Sodium Cyanide	*Electrochem*	7
"Cyanobrite" Mercury Salt	*Electrochem*	4
"Cyanoflake" Sodium Cyanide	*Electrochem*	7
"Cyanogran" Sodium Cyanide	*Electrochem*	7
"Cylan" Calcium Cyclamate	*Grasselli*	48
*"DACOLYTE" Addition Agent	*Electrochem*	4
"Dacron" Polyester Fiber	*Textile Fibers*	97
*"Darsil" Oxidizing Agent	*Electrochem*	4
"Darvyl" Lysine	*Electrochem*	
"Decalin" Solvent	*Dyes and Chem*	60
"Deenate" DDT Insecticide	*Grasselli*	48
"Delsan" Seed Protectant	*Grasselli*	51
"Delsterol" Vitamin D_3	*Grasselli*	51
*"Dentabest" Toothbrushes	*Polychem*	89
"DH" Photographic Emulsion	*Photo Prod*	79
"Diagen" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Dissolvo" Tar and Road Oil Remover	*Finishes*	27
"Duclean" Inhibited Sulfuric Acid	*Grasselli*	42
"Duclean" Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid	*Grasselli*	42
"Duco" Cement	*Finishes*	27
"Duco" Enamels	*Finishes*	24, 31
"Duco" Finishes	*Finishes*	18, 31
"Duco" Lacquers	*Finishes*	18, 21, 24
"Duco" Lacquer Sealers	*Finishes*	24
"Duco" Polishing or Rubbing Compound	*Finishes*	17
"Duco" Primers	*Finishes*	24, 31
"Duco" Primer-Surfacer	*Finishes*	21

*Denotes unregistered trademark; all others are registered.

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
"Duco" Putties	*Finishes*	19, 22
"Duco" Sealer	*Finishes*	22, 24
"Duco" Solvents	*Finishes*	19
"Duco" Thinner	*Finishes*	21
"Duco" Tinting Colors	*Finishes*	21
"Duco" Undercoat	*Finishes*	31
"Du-Lite" Enamels	*Finishes*	31
"Du-Lite" Undercoat	*Finishes*	31
"Dulux" Clear	*Finishes*	21
"Dulux" Enamels	*Finishes*	18, 21, 30, 31, 32, 34
"Dulux" Finishes	*Finishes*	24, 33
"Dulux" Foam Resin	*Finishes*	18, 24
"Dulux" Paints	*Finishes*	30, 33, 34
"Dulux" Primers	*Finishes*	33, 34
"Dulux" Putties	*Finishes*	18
"Dulux" Reducers	*Finishes*	21
"Dulux" Reinforcing Oil	*Finishes*	34
"Dulux" Stencil Paste	*Finishes*	25
"Dulux" Thinners	*Finishes*	34
"Dulux" Tinting Colors	*Finishes*	21
"Dulux" Undercoat	*Finishes*	32
"Dulux" Varnishes	*Finishes*	34
"Dulux" Wood Filler	*Finishes*	19
"Duobel" Explosives	*Explosives*	11
"Duol" Pigments	*Pigments*	
"Duponol" Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	*Dyes and Chem*	57
"Duponol" Surface Active Agents	*Dyes and Chem*	57
"Durobrite" Addition Agent	*Electrochem*	4
"ELVACET" Polyvinyl Acetate	*Electrochem*	7
*"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer	*Electrochem*	8
"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol	*Electrochem*	8
"Eureka" Soldering Flux	*Grasselli*	42
"Expert" Trap	*Rem Arms*	93
*"Express" Buckshot Loads	*Rem Arms*	92
*"Express" Rifle Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	92
*"Express" Shotgun Shells	*Rem Arms*	92
*"Express" Slugs	*Rem Arms*	92
"Extra" Dynamite	*Explosives*	11
"F-11" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-11" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-11" Solvent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-12" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-12" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-13" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
*"F-13B1" Fire Extinguishing Agent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
*"F-13B1" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72

*Denotes unregistered trademark; all others are registered.

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
"F-22" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-22" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-113" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-113" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-113" Solvent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-114" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"F-114" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Fabrikoid" Coated Fabrics	*Fabrics*	15
"Fabrilite" Coated Fabrics	*Fabrics*	15
"Fabrilite" Vinyl Material	*Fabrics*	15
"Fairprene" Cements	*Fabrics*	16
"Fairprene" Coated Fabrics	*Fabrics*	16
"Fairprene" Sheet Stocks	*Fabrics*	16
"Fairprene" Tape	*Fabrics*	16
"Fermate" Ferbam Fungicide	*Grasselli*	52
"Fieldmaster" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	91
*"Flint" Wax	*Finishes*	21
"Flintflex" Enamels	*Finishes*	24
"Flow Kote" Paint	*Finishes*	33
*"Fluoro-Film" X-ray Film	*Photo Prod*	76
"Freon" Fire Extinguishing Agents	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon" Fluorinated Hydrocarbons	*"Kinetic" Chem*	71
"Freon" Propellents	*"Kinetic" Chem*	71
"Freon" Refrigerants	*"Kinetic" Chem*	71
"Freon" Solvents	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-11" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-11" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-11" Solvent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-12" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-12" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-13" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-22" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-22" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-113" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-113" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-113" Solvent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-114" Propellent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-114" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-13B1" Fire Extinguishing Agent	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
"Freon-13B1" Refrigerant	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
*"G-942" Tanning Agent	*Grasselli*	42
"Gamemaster" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	91
"G B S" Sodium Bisulfate	*Grasselli*	42
"Gelex" Dynamites	*Explosives*	11
*"Gelobel" Explosives	*Explosives*	11
"HALOPONT" Pigment Colors	*Dyes and Chem*	55
*"Harrison" Oil Colors	*Finishes*	33, 35

*Denotes unregistered trademark; all others are registered.

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
"Heliozone" Inhibitor	*Elastomers*	69
"Hexalin" Cyclohexanol	*Polychem*	84
"High Speed" Tinning Flux	*Grasselli*	42
*"High Velocity" Buckshot Loads	*Rem Arms*	94
*"High Velocity" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	94
*"High Velocity" Shells	*Rem Arms*	94
*"High Velocity" Slugs	*Rem Arms*	94
*"Highway Patrol" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	95
*"Hi-Speed" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	92
"Hitec" Heat Transfer Salt	*Explosives*	13
*"Hi-Velocity" Gelatin	*Explosives*	11
"Hi-Way Master" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	93
"Hydraphtal" Textile Processing Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Hylene" Organic Isocyanate	*Elastomers*	69
"Hypalon" Synthetic Rubber	*Elastomers*	70
"Hytrol" Cyclohexanone	*Polychem*	84
"Hytrol" Solvent	*Polychem*	84
*"INNER-BELTED" Bullets	*Rem Arms*	95
"KARMEX" Herbicide	*Grasselli*	50
"Kleanbore" Priming	*Rem Arms*	92
"Kleanrol" Soldering Flux	*Grasselli*	42
"Krenite" Dormant Spray	*Grasselli*	49
"Krumble Ball" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	94
*"LA BELLE" Combs	*Polychem*	89
"Latyl" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
*"Lecton" Acrylic Resin Coated Fabrics and Laminates	*Fabrics*	16
"Leucogene" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Leucosol" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Lexone" BHC-Insecticide	*Grasselli*	49
*"Lido" Combs	*Polychem*	89
"Lignasan" Fungicide	*Grasselli*	43
*"Litho" Photographic Paper	*Photo Prod*	78
"Lithosol" Acids and Bases	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Lithosol" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Lorol" Fatty Alcohols	*Polychem*	84
*"Lucite" Acrylic Lacquer	*Finishes*	18, 21
"Lucite" Acrylic Resin	*Polychem*	86
"Lucite" Acrylic Resin Dental Materials	*Polychem*	86
*"Lucite" Solvent	*Finishes*	19
*"Lucite" Thinner	*Finishes*	19
"Ludox" Colloidal Silica	*Grasselli*	43
"Lump Coal" Explosives	*Explosives*	12
"Lusane" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
"Luxol" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
"MANZATE" Maneb Fungicide	*Grasselli*	49
"Marlate" Methoxychlor Insecticide	*Grasselli*	49
"Matchmaster" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	92
"Melsan" Fungicide	*Grasselli*	49
"Merpentine" Surface Active Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Merpol" Surface Active Agents	*Dyes and Chem*	58
*"Methacrol" Lubricants	*Dyes and Chem*	58
*"Methacrol" Resin Dispersions	*Dyes and Chem*	58
*"Microcopy" Photographic Film	*Photo Prod*	78
*"Mighty Mite" Stud Driver	*Rem Arms*	93
"Monastral" Pigments	*Dyes and Chem* *Pigments*	56 81
"Monobel" Explosives	*Explosives*	12
"Mycoban" Calcium Propionate	*Polychem*	85
"Mycoban" Sodium Propionate	*Polychem*	85
"Mylar" Polyester Film	*Film*	37
"NAPHTHANIL" Azoic Compounds	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Naphthanil" Colors	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Naphthanil" Dye Bases	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Naphthanil" Pigments	*Pigments*	81
*"NC" Soil Compound	*Grasselli*	44
"Neomerpin" Surface Active Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Neozone" Rubber Antioxidant	*Elastomers*	68
*"NFL" Wood Stains	*Finishes*	25
"Niox" Ammonium Nitrate	*Explosives*	13
"Nitramex" Blasting Agent	*Explosives*	12
"Nitramite" Nitro Carbo Nitrate	*Explosives*	12
"Nitramon" Blasting Agents	*Explosives*	12
"Nogas" Pickling Agent	*Grasselli*	44
"NuGreen" Fertilizer Compound	*Polychem*	85
"NuRexform" Lead Arsenate	*Grasselli*	49
"OCENOL" Oleyl Alcohol	*Dyes and Chem*	60
*"Oil-Tite" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	94, 95
"Old English" Paint Oil	*Finishes*	34
"Ondal" Oxidizing Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	58
"Orel" Rubber Lubricant	*Finishes*	27
"Orlon" Acrylic Fiber	*Textile Fibers*	97
"Ortholeum" Grease Stabilizer	*Pet Chem*	74
"Ortholeum" Lubricant Assistant	*Pet Chem*	74
*"Ovalite" Undercoat	*Finishes*	32
"PANALON" Polymer Emulsion	*Dyes and Chem*	60
"Panalon" Resin Finish	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Panalon" Resin Dispersion	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Paramount" Toothbrushes	*Polychem*	89

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
*"Park Avenue" Tooth, Nail, and Handbrushes	*Polychem*	89
"Parzate" Nabam Fungicide	*Grasselli*	49
"Parzate" Zineb Fungicide	*Grasselli*	49
"Patterson" Fluoroscopic Screens	*Photo Prod*	77
"Patterson" Intensifying Screens	*Photo Prod*	77
"Perclene" Perchlorethylene	*Electrochem*	3
"Perdox" Sodium Borate Perhydrate	*Electrochem*	6
"Permalux" Neoprene Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
"Petrowet" Surface Active Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	57
"Photo-Writ" Photocopy Paper	*Photo Prod*	78
"Plastacele" Cellulose Acetate Plastic	*Polychem*	87
*"Police Match" Ammunition	*Rem Arms*	
"Polyac" Butyl Rubber Activator	*Elastomers*	68
"Ponsol" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Pontachrome" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Pontacyl" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Pontamine" Developers	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Pontamine" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
*"Power Guide" Stud Retainer	*Rem Arms*	93
"Power Matic" Gas Operated Rifles and Shotguns	*Rem Arms*	91
"Preparakote" Primer-Surfacers	*Finishes*	19, 21
"Prep-Sol" Solvent	*Finishes*	22
"Pro-Tek" Hand Cream	*Finishes*	27
"PX" Book Cloth	*Fabrics*	16
"Pyralin" Cellulose Nitrate Plastic	*Polychem*	87
"QUILON" Chrome Complex	*Grasselli*	45
*"RAMAPO" Pigments	*Pigments*	
"Rangemaster" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	92
"Red Cross" Dynamites	*Explosives*	12
"Rocket" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	92
"Roracyl" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Rotalin" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
*"Rubbertone" Rubber Finish	*Finishes*	22
"Rug Anchor" Rug Underlay	*Fabrics*	16
"Rulan" Flame-Retardant Plastic	*Polychem*	87
*"Rustless" Priming	*Rem Arms*	94, 95
"SCOREMASTER" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	91
"Seismex" Seismographic Explosive	*Explosives*	
*"Seismogel" Gelatin	*Explosives*	12
"Semesan" Fungicide	*Grasselli*	51
"Semesan" Seed Disinfectant	*Grasselli*	51
"Semesan Bel" Seed Disinfectant	*Grasselli*	51
"Sevron" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Shirlan" Fungicide	*Dyes and Chem*	59

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
"Shur Shot" Scatter Loads	*Rem Arms*	92
"Shur Shot" Shotgun Shells	*Rem Arms*	92
"Shur Shot" Target Loads	*Rem Arms*	92
"Sitol" Oxidizing Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Solozone" Sodium Peroxide	*Electrochem*	6
*"Spatter-Less" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	92
*"Speed Easy" Wall Paint	*Finishes*	32
"Speedmaster" Rifles	*Rem Arms*	
"Sportmaster" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	91
"Sportsman" Shotgun	*Rem Arms*	91
*"SSS" Seismograph Blasting Caps	*Explosives*	11
"Stripkolex" Dynamite	*Explosives*	12
"Sulfanthrene" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Sulfogene" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Sulforon" Wettable Sulfur	*Grasselli*	49
"Sulfoxite" Reducing Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	57
"Super Cordura" High Tenacity Rayon Yarn	*Textile Fibers*	98
*"Superior" Photographic Film	*Photo Prod*	75, 79
*"SX" Photographic Paper	*Photo Prod*	80
"TARGET" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	94
"Targetmaster" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	93
"Targetmaster" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	91
"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber	*Textile Fibers*	98
"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin	*Polychem*	87
"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Finishes	*Finishes*	26
"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Wire Enamels	*Finishes*	26
"Telvar" Weed Killer	*Grasselli*	50
*"Tepidone" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
*"Teracol" Polyalkylene Ether Glycol	*Elastomers*	70
"Tersan" Thiram Fungicide	*Grasselli*	51
"Tetralin" Solvent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Tetrone" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
"Thermoflex" Rubber Antioxidant	*Elastomers*	68
"Thionex" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
"Thunderbolt" Cartridges	*Rem Arms*	94
*"Thylate" Thiram Fungicide	*Grasselli*	49
"Ti-Cal" Titanium Calcium Pigment	*Pigments*	82
"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide	*Pigments*	82
*"Tontine" Flame-Resistant Vinyl Drapery Material	*Fabrics*	15
"Tontine" Shade Cloth	*Fabrics*	16
"Town & Country" Enamel	*Finishes*	32
"Triclene" Trichlorethylene	*Electrochem*	3
*"Trutint" House Paint Colors	*Finishes*	33
*"Tufcote" Enamel	*Finishes*	32
*"Tufcote" Graining Ground	*Finishes*	34
*"Tufcote" Sealers (See Furniture Lacquer Sealers)	*Finishes*	24
*"Tufcote" Stain	*Finishes*	34
*"Turtleback" Car Washing Sponge	*Film*	38
"Two-Sixty-Two" Feed Compound	*Polychem*	85
"Tynex" Nylon Bristles	*Polychem*	87
"Tynex" Nylon Filaments	*Polychem*	87

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
*"UNICEL" Blowing Agent	*Elastomers*	70
*"Unicel" Blowing Agent	*Explosives*	14
"Unigam" Photofinishing Paper	*Photo Prod*	79
"Uramite" Fertilizer Compound	*Polychem*	85
"Uramon" Ammonia Liquors	*Polychem*	85
"VALRON" Estersil	*Grasselli*	48
"Varigam" Photographic Papers	*Photo Prod*	79
"Varilour" Photographic Paper	*Photo Prod*	79
*"Vari-Temp" Reducer	*Finishes*	22
"Velour Black" Photographic Papers	*Photo Prod*	80
"Velvetex" Rug Cushion	*Fabrics*	16
"Ventube" Rubberized Cloth	*Fabrics*	16
"Ventube" Flexible Duct	*Fabrics*	16
"Victor" Shotgun Shells	*Rem Arms*	94
"Victor" Spreader Loads	*Rem Arms*	94
"Victor" Target Loads	*Rem Arms*	94
"Volan" Bonding Agent	*Grasselli*	48
*"WATCHUNG" Pigments	*Pigments*	81
*"WDS" Stain Solvent	*Polychem*	85
*"Wind-O-Band" Cellulose Seals	*Film*	37
"Wingmaster" Shotgun	*Rem Arms*	91
"Wonder" Skeet Outfits	*Rem Arms*	93
"Woodsmaster" Rifle	*Rem Arms*	91
*"X-12" Flame Retardant	*Grasselli*	48
*"X-F" Photographic Films	*Photo Prod*	79
*"Xtra-Fast" Developer	*Photo Prod*	77
*"Xtra-Fast" X-ray Film	*Photo Prod*	76
"ZELAN" Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zelec" Antistatic Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zenite" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
"Zerex" Anti-Freeze	*Polychem*	85
"Zerlate" Ziram Fungicide	*Grasselli*	48
"Zerone" Anti-Freeze	*Polychem*	85
"Zeset" Fabric Stabilizer	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zin-O-Lyte" Addition Agent	*Electrochem*	5
"Zin-O-Lyte" Brightener	*Electrochem*	5
"Zin-O-Lyte" Salts	*Electrochem*	5
"Zytel" Nylon Resins	*Polychem*	88

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ALPHABETICAL SECTION

(PRODUCTS)

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

CELASTIC	The Celastic Corporation
DYES AND CHEM	Dyes and Chemicals Division, Organic Chemicals Department
ELASTOMERS	Elastomers Division, Organic Chemicals Department
ELECTROCHEM	Electrochemicals Department
EXPLOSIVES	Explosives Department
FABRICS	Fabrics Division, Fabrics and Finishes Department
FILM	Film Department
FINISHES	Finishes Division, Fabrics and Finishes Department
GRASSELLI	Grasselli Chemicals Department
"KINETIC" CHEM	"Kinetic" Chemicals Division, Organic Chemicals Department
PET CHEM	Petroleum Chemicals Division, Organic Chemicals Department
PHOTO PROD	Photo Products Department
PIGMENTS	Pigments Department
POLYCHEM	Polychemicals Department
REM ARMS	Remington Arms Company, Inc.
SALV AND RECLAM	Salvage and Reclamation Division, General Services Department
TEXTILE FIBERS	Textile Fibers Department

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
A Blasting Powder (See Blasting Powder, Saltpeter)	*Explosives*	11
A.A.O. (See "Zin-O-Lyte" Addition Agent O)	*Electrochem*	5
Accelerator Activators, Rubber (See "Barak" Accelerator Activator)	*Elastomers*	69
Accelerators		
— Short Stop (See Sodium Dimethyl Dithiocarbamate)	*Grasselli*	45
Accelerators for Natural and Synthetic Rubber		
— Benzothiazyl Disulfide (See MBTS)	*Elastomers*	67
— (DOTG) Di-ortho-tolylguanidine	*Elastomers*	67
— MBT (2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)	*Elastomers*	67
— MBTS (Benzothiazyl Disulfide)	*Elastomers*	67
— NA-22 (2-Mercaptoimidazoline)	*Elastomers*	67
— "Permalux" Neoprene Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
— "Polyac" Butyl Rubber Activator	*Elastomers*	68
— "2-MT" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
— "8" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
— "552" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
— "808" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
— "833" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	67
— "Tepidone" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
— "Tetrone" A Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
— "Thionex" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
— Thiuram E (Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide)	*Elastomers*	68
— Thiuram M (Tetramethylthiuram Disulfide)	*Elastomers*	68
— "Zenite" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
— "Zenite" A Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
— "Zenite" Rubber Accelerator—Special	*Elastomers*	68
Accessory Fittings (See Remington Industrial Tools)	*Rem Arms*	93
5-Acetamido-8-amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	60
8-Acetamido-5-amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	60
8-Acetamido-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, magnesium salt Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	60
"Acetamine" Developer AD Extra	*Dyes and Chem*	56
"Acetamine" Dyes	*Dyes and Chem*	55
Acetate Fiber	*Textile Fibers*	97
Acetate Film	*Film*	36
Acetate Flake	*Textile Fibers*	97
Acetates		
— Cellulose (See Acetate Flake and Acetate Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	97
(See also "Plastacele" Cellulose Acetate Plastic)	*Polychem*	87
— Polyvinyl (See "Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate)	*Electrochem*	7
— Sodium—Anhydrous Technical	*Grasselli*	45
Acetate Yarn (See Acetate Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	97
Acetic Acid—Glacial—C. P. Reagent	*Grasselli*	39
Acetyl Cellulose (See Acetate Flake)	*Textile Fibers*	97
Acetylene Tetrachloride (See Tetrachloroethane)	*Electrochem*	3
Acid and Fume Resistant Paints	*Finishes*	23, 30
Acid and Rust Inhibitor	*Finishes*	26
Acid Fluoride, Sodium (See Sodium Acid Fluoride)	*Grasselli*	45
Acid Resistant Aluminum Paint	*Finishes*	29
Acid Resistant Black Paint (See No. 20 Acid Resistant Paint, Black)	*Finishes*	30
Acid Resistant Glass Colors (See Glass Enamels)	*Electrochem*	1
Acids		
— Acetic—Glacial—C. P. Reagent	*Grasselli*	39
— Adipic	*Polychem*	83

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
Acids *(Continued)*		
— Alpha-hydroxypropionic (See Lactic Acid)	*Grasselli*	43
— Amino (See DL-Methionine)	*Grasselli*	51
— Aromatic Sulfonic Acid (See "Neomerpin" N Surface Active Agent—Aromatic Sulfonic Acid)	*Dyes and Chem*	58
— Azotic (See Nitric Acid—Technical and Engraver's Quality)	*Grasselli*	44
— Battery	*Grasselli*	40
— Butane Dicarboxylic (See Adipic Acid)	*Polychem*	83
— Chlorohydric (See Hydrochloric Acid—C. P. and Technical)	*Grasselli*	42
— Chlorosulfonic—SO_3 Mixture—Technical	*Grasselli*	41
— Chlorosulfonic—Technical	*Grasselli*	41
— Diglycolic	*Polychem*	83
— DL-Methionine	*Grasselli*	51
— Electrolyte (See Battery Acid)	*Grasselli*	40
— Engraver's (See Nitric Acid—Technical and Engraver's Quality)	*Grasselli*	44
— Ethanoic (See Acetic Acid—Glacial—C. P. Reagent)	*Grasselli*	39
— Formic—Technical	*Grasselli*	42
— Fuming Sulfuric (See Oleum)	*Grasselli*	45
— Glycolic (See Hydroxyacetic Acid)	*Polychem*	84
— Hydrochloric—C. P. Reagent and Technical	*Grasselli*	42
— Hydrofluoric—Technical	*Grasselli*	43
— Hydroxyacetic—Technical Grade	*Polychem*	84
— Hydroxypropionic (See Lactic Acid)	*Grasselli*	43
— Lactic—Technical, Food Processing, Plastics, and U.S.P.	*Grasselli*	43
— "Lithosol" Acids	*Dyes and Chem*	55
— Methanoic (See Formic Acid—Technical)	*Grasselli*	42
— Methionine (See DL-Methionine)	*Grasselli*	51
— Mixed (See Mixed Acid)	*Explosives*	13
— Muriatic (See Hydrochloric Acid—Technical)	*Grasselli*	42
— — Inhibited (See "Duclean" No. 2 Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid—Technical)	*Grasselli*	42
— Nitrating (See Mixed Acid)	*Explosives*	13
— Nitric	*Explosives*	13
— — C. P. Reagent	*Grasselli*	44
— — Technical and Engraver's Quality	*Grasselli*	44
— Orthophosphoric (See Phosphoric Acid—Technical and Food Processing; and Phosphoric Acid 85%—N. F. and Food Processing)	*Grasselli*	44
— Phosphoric		
— — 85%—N. F. and Food Processing	*Grasselli*	44
— — Technical and Food Processing	*Grasselli*	44
— Propionic	*Polychem*	85
— Salicylic, Composition (See Retarder W)	*Elastomers*	70
— Storage Battery (See Battery Acid)	*Grasselli*	40
— Sulfamic—Technical	*Grasselli*	47
— Sulfuric	*Explosives*	14
— — C. P. Reagent	*Grasselli*	47
— — Fuming (See Oleum)	*Grasselli*	44
— — Inhibited (See "Duclean" No. 1 Inhibited Sulfuric Acid)	*Grasselli*	42
— — Technical	*Grasselli*	47
— Terephthalic (TPA)	*Explosives*	14
— Vinegar (See Acetic Acid—Glacial—C. P. Reagent)	*Grasselli*	39
Acrylic Fiber (See "Orlon" Acrylic Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	97
Acrylic Lacquers (See "Lucite" Acrylic Lacquers)	*Finishes*	18, 21
Acrylic Resin (See "Lucite" Acrylic Resin)	*Polychem*	86

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
Acrylic Resin Coated Fabrics and Laminates (See "Lecton" Acrylic Resin Coated Fabrics and Laminates)	*Fabrics*	16
Acrylic Resin Dental Materials (See "Lucite" Acrylic Resin Dental Materials)	*Polychem*	86
Acrylic Resin Solutions (See Methacrylate Clear Finishes)	*Finishes*	25
Activator, Butyl Rubber (See "Polyac" Butyl Rubber Activator)	*Elastomers*	68
Activator for Rubber Accelerators (See Zinc Stearate)	*Grasselli*	48
Acylates, Titanium (See Titanium Acylates)	*Pigments*	82
Addition Agents (Plating)		
— Addition Agent 774	*Electrochem*	3
— "Cadalyte" Brightener	*Electrochem*	3
— "Cadalyte" Maintenance Compound	*Electrochem*	3
— "Cadalyte" Plating Salts	*Electrochem*	3
— Copper Plating Addition Agents (See Addition Agent 774, "Coppralyte" Addition Agent 1085, "Dacolyte" Addition Agent)	*Electrochem*	3, 4
— "Coppralyte" Addition Agent 1085	*Electrochem*	4
— "Dacolyte" Addition Agent	*Electrochem*	4
— "Durobrite" Addition Agent 309	*Electrochem*	4
— Halogen Tin Addition Agent 2 Special	*Electrochem*	4
— Sulfamate Lead	*Electrochem*	4
— "Zin-O-Lyte" Addition Agent O	*Electrochem*	5
— "Zin-O-Lyte" Brightener	*Electrochem*	5
— "Zin-O-Lyte" Salts	*Electrochem*	5
Additive (See Fuel Oil Additive No. 2)	*Pet Chem*	73
Additives (See Lube Oil Additives 564 and 565)	*Pet Chem*	74
Adhesive Bases (See "Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion—"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Solution and "Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol)	*Electrochem*	7, 8
(See also Adhesives and Cements)	*Electrochem* *Finishes*	7, 8 23
Adhesives (See also Cements)		
— Adhesives No. 60, No. 77 and No. 78	*Grasselli*	39
— Bookbinding (See Hot Melt Bookbinding Adhesives)	*Finishes*	23
— "Duco" Cement	*Finishes*	27
— "Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Methacrylate Polymers)	*Polychem*	86
— "Ludox" Colloidal Silica	*Grasselli*	43
— Methacrylate Monomers	*Polychem*	86
— Methacrylate Polymers (See "Lucite" Acrylic Resin [Methacrylate Polymers])	*Polychem*	86
— Mineral Adhesive Solution—Technical	*Grasselli*	43
— Polyvinyl Acetate (See "Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Solution)	*Electrochem*	7
— Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion (See "Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion)	*Electrochem*	7
— Polyvinyl Alcohol (See "Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol)	*Electrochem*	8
— Sodium CMC	*Explosives*	13
— Sodium Silicate Solution—Technical	*Grasselli*	46
Adipic Acid	*Polychem*	83
Adjuvant, Spray (See Spray Adjuvant)	*Grasselli*	53
"Adlux" Photographic Film for Transparencies	*Photo Prod*	80
A-D Seed Protectant (See "Delsan" A-D Seed Protectant)	*Grasselli*	51
Aerosol Propellents (See "Freon" Propellents)	*"Kinetic" Chem*	72
(See also Methyl Chloride and Methylene Chloride)	*Electrochem*	3
Aerosol Snow, Resin for (See "Lucite" Acrylic Resin [Methacrylate Polymers])	*Polychem*	86
Aerosols, Agricultural (See Garden Products)	*Grasselli*	52
"A.G." Time Bomb	*Explosives*	14

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
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Type D Screen for Miniature Radiography	*Photo Prod*	78
Type E-2 Screen for Miniature Radiography	*Photo Prod*	78
UAL-A,-B,-C,-37 (See "Uramon" Ammonia Liquors)	*Polychem*	85
Undercoats (See also Primers, Sealers, and Surfacers)		
— "Duco" Undercoat White	*Finishes*	31
— "Du-Lite" Enamel Undercoat	*Finishes*	31
— "Dulux" "Ovalite" Enamel Undercoat	*Finishes*	32
— "Dulux" Refrigerator Enamel Undercoat	*Finishes*	31
— Industrial	*Finishes*	26
— Mildew-Resistant Enamel Undercoat	*Finishes*	31
— "Ovalite" Enamel Undercoat (See "Dulux" "Ovalite" Enamel Undercoat)	*Finishes*	31
Underglaze Pigments	*Electrochem*	2
Underlay, Rug (See "Rug Anchor" Rug Underlay)	*Fabrics*	16
"Unicel" ND Blowing Agent	*Elastomers*; *Explosives*	70; 14
"Unicel" S Blowing Agent	*Elastomers*	70
"Unigam" Single Contrast Photofinishing Paper	*Photo Prod*	79
Upholstery Cleaner, Car (See Car Upholstery Cleaner)	*Finishes*	27
Upholstery, Fabrics for		
— "Fabrilite" Vinyl Coated Fabrics	*Fabrics*	15
"Uramite" Fertilizer Compound	*Polychem*	85
"Uramon" Ammonia Liquors	*Polychem*	85
Urea, Crystal	*Polychem*	85
Urea, Shotted (Carbamide)	*Polychem*	85
Urethanes, Isocyanates for Manufacture of (See "Hylene" Organic Isocyanates)	*Elastomers*	69
Urethanes, Polyalkylene Ether Glycol for Manufacture of (See "Teracol" 30 Polyalkylene Ether Glycol)	*Elastomers*	70
Urethanes, Polyester Resin for Manufacture of (See "Dulux" Foam Resin)	*Finishes*	18, 24
Urotropine (See Hexamethylenetetramine)	*Electrochem*	5
"Valron" Estersil	*Grasselli*	48
Valves (See Pipe, Valves and Fittings)	*Salv and Reclam*	96
Vapam Soil Fumigant	*Grasselli*	50
Vapor Degreasing Compounds		
— Perchlorethylene	*Electrochem*	3
— Trichlorethylene	*Electrochem*	3
Variable Contrast Photographic Paper (See "Varilour" Variable Contrast Photographic Paper)	*Photo Prod*	79
"Varigam" High Speed Variable Contrast Photographic Paper	*Photo Prod*	79
"Varigam" Variable Contrast Photographic Paper	*Photo Prod*	79
"Varilour" Variable Contrast Photographic Paper	*Photo Prod*	79
"Vari-Temp" Reducer	*Finishes*	22
Varnishes (See also Enamels, Lacquers, and Paints)		
— Aluminum Mixing Vehicles	*Finishes*	23

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
Varnishes (See also Enamels, Lacquers, and Paints) *(Continued)*		
— Chassis Blacks	*Finishes*	21
— Clears (See Varnishes)	*Finishes*	26
— Bronzing Liquid (Lacquer or Alkyd Type)	*Finishes*	17
— "Duco" Clear Finish	*Finishes*	31
— "Dulux" Clear Finish (See "Dulux" Marine Finishes)	*Finishes*	33
— Furniture Varnish, Clear and Flat	*Finishes*	24
— Implement Varnish, Clear	*Finishes*	24
— Metal (Alkyd Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Metal (Lacquer Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Metal (Methacrylate Modified Lacquer Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Metal (Modified Alkyd Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Metal (Phenolic Spar Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Super Clear Varnish	*Finishes*	34
— Wood (Alkyd Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Wood (Lacquer Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Wood (Phenolic Spar Type)	*Finishes*	17
— Wood Sealer (Alkyd or Phenolic Type)	*Finishes*	17
— "76" Dull Varnish	*Finishes*	35
— "Dulux" Exterior Spar Varnish	*Finishes*	34
(See also "Dulux" Marine Finishes)	*Finishes*	33
— "Dulux" Interior Varnish	*Finishes*	34
— "Dulux" Satin Sheen Varnish	*Finishes*	34
— Exterior Spar Varnish	*Finishes*	34
— Floor and Trim Varnish	*Finishes*	35
— Furniture, Clear and Flat Varnish	*Finishes*	24
— Implement, Clear Varnish	*Finishes*	24
— Industrial	*Finishes*	26
— Insulating Varnish	*Finishes*	25
— Penetrating Wood Finish	*Finishes*	35
— Super Clear Varnish	*Finishes*	35
— Tin Decorating Finishes	*Finishes*	26
— "Tufcote" Varnish Stain	*Finishes*	34
Vegetable Garden Dust	*Grasselli*	52
"Velour Black" Photographic Projection Paper	*Photo Prod*	80
"Velvetex" Sponge Rubber Rug Cushion	*Fabrics*	16
Ventilating Duct for		
— Mines (See "Ventube" Rubberized Flexible Ventilating Duct)	*Fabrics*	16
— Tunnels (See "Ventube" Rubberized Flexible Ventilating Duct)	*Fabrics*	16
— Underground Construction (See "Ventube" Rubberized Flexible Ventilating Duct)	*Fabrics*	16
"Ventube" Rubberized Flexible Ventilating Duct	*Fabrics*	16
Vermifuges		
— Perchlorethylene	*Electrochem*	3
— Phenothiazine	*Grasselli*	51
Very Fine Grain Film, Type 510 (Industrial X-ray Film)	*Photo Prod*	77
Very Soft Nonresistant Glass Colors (See Ceramic Products)	*Electrochem*	1
"Victor" Shotgun Shells	*Rem Arms*	94
"Victor" Spreader Loads	*Rem Arms*	94
"Victor" Target Loads	*Rem Arms*	94
Vinegar Acid (See Acetic Acid—Glacial—C.P. Reagent)	*Grasselli*	39
Vinyl Acetate, Polymerized (See "Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion, and Polyvinyl Acetate Solution)	*Electrochem*	7
Vinyl Alcohol, Polymerized (See "Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol)	*Electrochem*	8
Vinyl Coated Fabrics (See "Fabrilite" Vinyl Coated Fabrics)	*Fabrics*	15

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
Vinyl Drapery Material (See "Tontine" Flame-Resistant Vinyl Drapery Material)	*Fabrics*	16
Vinyl Masonry Paint	*Finishes*	33
Vinyl Materials (See "Fabrilite" Unsupported Vinyl Materials and "PX" Book Cloth)	*Fabrics*	16
Vinyl Polymer (See "Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer)	*Electrochem*	8
Violanthrone Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	67
Vitamin D_3—"Delsterol" Vitamin D_3	*Grasselli*	51
Vitriol, Blue (See Copper Sulfate)	*Grasselli*	41
Vitriol, Green (See Ferrous Sulfate)	*Grasselli*	42
Vitriol, Oil of (See Sulfuric Acid—Technical)	*Grasselli*	47
"Volan" Methacrylato Chromic Chloride	*Grasselli*	48
Voltmeter (See Voltohmeter)	*Explosives*	11
Voltohmeter	*Explosives*	11
Vulcanization Retarder (See Retarder W)	*Elastomers*	70
Wall Coverings, Fabrics for (See "Fabrilite" Vinyl Plastic Coated Fabrics)	*Fabrics*	15
Wall Paints (See Flat Wall Paints and Sealers)	*Finishes*	32
Warmtone Photographic Projection Paper	*Photo Prod*	80
Wash Test Solution (See Tested Chemical Preparations)	*Photo Prod*	79, 80
Washer Fluid, Windshield (See Windshield Washer Fluid)	*Finishes*	28
Washing Machine Finishes	*Finishes*	26
"Watchung" Red Pigments (See Pigment Colors)	*Pigments*	81
Water Dispersible Colors (See Pigment Colors)	*Pigments*	81
Water Glass (See Sodium Silicate Solution—Technical)	*Grasselli*	46
Water Pump Lubricant (See Anti-Rust and Water Pump Lubricant [Liquid])	*Finishes*	26
Water Repellents		
— "Aridex" DCN Renewable Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	60
— "Aridex" L Concentrated Renewable Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	58
— "Aridex" WP Renewable Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	58
— "Quilon" Chrome Complex	*Grasselli*	45
— Titanium Acylates	*Pigments*	82
— "Zelan" AP Paste Durable Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
— "Zelan" FF Durable Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
Water Work Booster	*Explosives*	12
Waterless Hand Cleaner	*Finishes*	28
Waterproof Cement	*Finishes*	23
— Belt Cements	*Finishes*	23
— Household Cement	*Finishes*	23
Waxes		
— Auto Wax	*Finishes*	26
— "Flint" Wax	*Finishes*	21
— New Car Wax	*Finishes*	27
"WDS" Wood Dye Stain Solvent (See "Hytrol" 10 Wood Dye Stain Solvent)	*Polychem*	84
Weed Killers (See also Brush Killers)		
— "Ammate" Weed and Brush Killer	*Grasselli*	50
— "Ammate" Weed and Brush Killer Solution	*Grasselli*	50
— "Ammate" X Weed and Brush Killer	*Grasselli*	50
— Crabgrass and Chickweed Preventer	*Grasselli*	52
— "Karmex" DL Herbicide	*Grasselli*	50
— "Karmex" DW Herbicide	*Grasselli*	50
— "Karmex" W Herbicide	*Grasselli*	50

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
Weed Killers (See also Brush Killers) *(Continued)*		
— Lawn Weeder	*Grasselli*	52
— Lawn Weed Killer	*Grasselli*	52
— Lawn Weed Killer No. 2	*Grasselli*	52
— "Telvar" DW Weed Killer	*Grasselli*	50
— "Telvar" W Weed Killer	*Grasselli*	50
Wells, Torpedoing (See Service of Torpedoing Oil and Gas Wells)	*Explosives*	14
Welts, Fabrics for (See "Fabrikoid" Pyroxylin Coated Fabrics)	*Fabrics*	15
Werner Type Chromium Complexes (See "Quilon" Chrome Complex, and "Volan" Methacrylato Chromic Chloride)	*Grasselli*	45, 48
Wettable Sulfur (See "Sulforon" Wettable Sulfur and "Sulforon" X Wettable Sulfur)	*Grasselli*	49
Wetting Agents (See Surface Active Agents)	*Dyes and Chem.*	57
(See also Textile Specialties)	*Dyes and Chem.*	58
White Gloss and Black Finishes (See "Dulux" Marine Finishes)	*Finishes*	33
White Paints (See Finishes, House Paints, Paints, etc.)	*Finishes*	31, 33
Whites (See "Pontamine" Whites)	*Dyes and Chem.*	56
Whites, Paper (See Paper Whites)	*Dyes and Chem.*	56
Wigs, Nylon Filament for (See "Tynex" Nylon Filament [Level])	*Polychem*	87
"Wind-O-Band" Cellulose Seals (See also "Cel-O-Seal" Cellulose Bands)	*Film*	37
Window Shade Material (See "Tontine" Washable Window Shade Cloth)	*Fabrics*	16
Windshield Sealer (See Black Sealing Compound)	*Finishes*	26
Windshield Sealer (See Clear Windshield Sealer)	*Finishes*	27
Windshield Washer Fluid	*Finishes*	28
"Wingmaster" Model 870 Shotgun	*Rem Arms*	91
Wiping Stains	*Finishes*	26
(See also Stains, Wood)	*Finishes*	25
Wire		
— Connecting (See Connecting Wire)	*Explosives*	10
— Leading (See Leading Wire)	*Explosives*	10
Wire Enamels	*Finishes*	26
"Wonder" Skeet Outfit—Deluxe Electric	*Rem Arms*	93
"Wonder" Skeet Outfit—Single Lever	*Rem Arms*	93
Wood		
— Impregnating Agent (See "Arboneeld" A Dimethylolurea)	*Polychem*	83
Wood Alcohol (See Methanol)	*Polychem*	84
Wood Clear (Lacquer Type)	*Finishes*	17
(See also Clear Lacquers)	*Finishes*	24
Wood Clear Varnishes		
— Alkyd Type	*Finishes*	17
— Phenolic Spar Type	*Finishes*	17
Wood Dye Stain Solvent (See "Hytrol" 10 Wood Dye Stain Solvent)	*Polychem*	84
Wood Fillers	*Finishes*	24
— "Dulux" Paste Filler	*Finishes*	19
— Paste Wood Filler	*Finishes*	35
Wood Finish (See Penetrating Wood Finish)	*Finishes*	35
— "Dulux" Wood Finish, Clear and Flat	*Finishes*	24
Wood Lacquer, Clear and Flat (See "Duco" Furniture Lacquer)	*Finishes*	24
Wood Preservatives (See Preservatives, Wood)		
Wood Primers		
— Clear Wood Primer	*Finishes*	33
— "Dulux" Wood Primer (See "Dulux" Marine Finishes)	*Finishes*	33
— Oil Base (See Primers)	*Finishes*	25
— 39 Wood Primer White	*Finishes*	33
— Wood Sealer	*Finishes*	19

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
Wood Sealer	*Finishes*	19
— "Duco" Furniture Lacquer Sealers	*Finishes*	24
— Penetrating Wood Finish	*Finishes*	35
— Wood Sealer—Alkyd or Phenolic Type	*Finishes*	17
Wood Stains (See Stains, Wood)	*Finishes*	25
— "NFL" Wood Stains	*Finishes*	25
— Oil Stain	*Finishes*	33
— Penetrating Stain (See Shingle Stain)	*Finishes*	34
— "Tufcote" Varnish Stain	*Finishes*	34
"Woodsmaster" Model 740 Rifle	*Rem Arms*	91
"X-12" Flame Retardant	*Grasselli*	48
X-872-L Copper Inhibitor (See Copper Inhibitor X-872-L)	*Elastomers*	69
"X-F" Pan Photographic Film	*Photo Prod*	79
X-ray Film Processing Chemicals	*Photo Prod*	77
X-ray Films		
— Dental	*Photo Prod*	77
— Industrial	*Photo Prod*	77
— Medical	*Photo Prod*	76
X-ray Intensifying Screens (See "Patterson" Intensifying Screens)	*Photo Prod*	77
"Xtra-Fast" Film, Type 508	*Photo Prod*	76
2,4-Xylidine Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	67
2,5-Xylidine Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	67
Xylidines Mixed o-m-p Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	67
Xylidines Mixed o-and-p Technical	*Dyes and Chem*	67
Xylyl Mercaptan (See RPA No. 3 Concentrated Rubber Peptizing Agent)	*Elastomers*	70
Yarns		
— Acetate (See Acetate Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	97
— Acrylic (See "Orlon" Acrylic Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	97
— Cellulose Sponge Yarn	*Film*	38
— "Cordura" Rayon Yarn	*Textile Fibers*	98
— "Dacron" Polyester Fiber	*Textile Fibers*	97
— Nylon (See Nylon Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	97
— "Orlon" Acrylic Fiber	*Textile Fibers*	97
— Polyester (See "Dacron" Polyester Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	97
— Rayon (See Rayon Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	98
— "Super Cordura" High Tenacity Rayon Yarn	*Textile Fibers*	98
— "Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber	*Textile Fibers*	98
— Tetrafluoroethylene (See "Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber)	*Textile Fibers*	98
Yellow, Fume-Resistant (See "Dulux" Fume-Resistant Yellow)	*Finishes*	30
Yellow Pigments (See Pigment Colors)	*Pigments*	81
"Zelan" AP Paste Durable Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zelan" FF Durable Water Repellent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zelec" DP Durable Antistatic Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zelec" DX Durable Antistatic Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zelec" NE Non-Durable Antistatic Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	59

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	DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT	PAGE NO.
"Zelec" NK Non-Durable Antistatic Agent	*Dyes and Chem*	59
"Zenite" Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
"Zenite" Rubber Accelerator—Special	*Elastomers*	68
"Zenite" A Rubber Accelerator	*Elastomers*	68
"Zerex" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze	*Polychem*	85
"Zerlate" Ziram Fungicide	*Grasselli*	49
"Zerone" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze	*Polychem*	85
"Zeset" S Fabric Stabilizer	*Dyes and Chem*	59
Zinc Ammonium Chloride—Technical	*Grasselli*	48
Zinc Ammonium Chloride High Ratio—Technical	*Grasselli*	48
Zinc Chloride—Fused and Granular Technical, and Solution	*Grasselli*	48
Zinc Chromate (See Basic Zinc Chromate)	*Pigments*	81
Zinc Chromate Primer	*Finishes*	22
(See also "Dulux" Zinc Chromate Primer)	*Finishes*	34
Zinc Cyanide	*Electrochem*	5
Zinc Dimethyl Dithiocarbamate (See "Zerlate" Ziram Fungicide)	*Grasselli*	49
Zinc Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (See "Parzate" Zineb Fungicide)	*Grasselli*	49
Zinc Peroxide	*Electrochem*	6
Zinc Plating Addition Agents	*Electrochem*	5
Zinc Plating Products		
— "Cyanobrite" Mercury Salt	*Electrochem*	4
— "Durobrite" Addition Agent 309	*Electrochem*	4
— Zinc Cyanide	*Electrochem*	5
— "Zin-O-Lyte" Brightener	*Electrochem*	5
— "Zin-O-Lyte" Salts	*Electrochem*	5
Zinc Salt of 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (See "Zenite" Special Zinc Salt of 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)	*Elastomers*	68
Zinc Silicate Phosphors (See Luminescent Chemical Products)	*Photo Prod*	80
Zinc Stearate—Technical and U.S.P.	*Grasselli*	48
Zinc Sulfide (See Luminescent Chemical Products)	*Photo Prod*	80
Zinc Yellow Pigments (See Pigment Colors)	*Pigments*	81
Zineb Fungicide (See "Parzate" Zineb Fungicide)	*Grasselli*	49
"Zin-O-Lyte" Addition Agent O Emergency Formulation	*Electrochem*	5
"Zin-O-Lyte" Brightener	*Electrochem*	5
"Zin-O-Lyte" Salts	*Electrochem*	5
Ziram Fungicide (See "Zerlate" Ziram Fungicide)	*Grasselli*	49
"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding Powders)	*Polychem*	88
"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Soluble Resin)	*Polychem*	88
"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Special Extrusion Powder)	*Polychem*	88

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INDUSTRIES SECTION

(PRODUCTS)

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DU PONT PRODUCTS

CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES

This section has been compiled to show the customer at a glance the products Du Pont makes for his industry. It is intended also to acquaint him with new developments that he may find profitable.

These lists are made up of major Du Pont products as well as items that are less well known. A brief statement or outline of uses has been given in each case for the customer who may not be familiar with the product. It is hoped too that this may stimulate thinking about new applications.

There are a large number of Du Pont products that can be classified in groups, e.g., bleaching agents, fungicides, heat treating compounds, solvents, textile processing agents, rubber chemicals and others. These are listed individually under group headings in the Yellow Section of the Index.

To keep the "Industries Section" within reasonable length, such products have not been listed individually but rather referred to as a group in the Yellow Section. For example, under the heading, Tanning Industry, on page 249 of the Pink Section, the reference "Leather Processing Agents" . . . p. 169 is given, rather than a list of each of the forty-eight items that belong in that group.

A number of Du Pont products are used in nearly all industries so that there appeared to be no advantage in listing these "general use" items for each industry. Instead, they are merely mentioned or discussed only briefly in the following groups:

Common Industrial Chemicals . . . . . *Alphabetical Section (individually)*

Ammonium Hydroxide — Anhydrous Ammonia — Borax
Nitric Acid — Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic) — Methyl Alcohol
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic) — Sulfuric Acid

Dyes 148

Explosives 151

Finishes 17

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers

Packaging and Industrial Films 36

Acetate Film — Cellophane — "Cel-O-Seal" Cellulose Bands
"Wind-O-Band" Cellulose Seals — "Mylar" Polyester Film

Plastics 188

A complete detailing of these uses would be impossible but brief indications have been given (pp. 246-248). Questions on specific problems are welcomed by the Polychemicals Department.

Propellents 193

The use of propellents is constantly expanding. Questions on specific problems may be sent to the appropriate manufacturing departments.

Reagents (CP) . . . . . *Alphabetical Section (individually)*

Refrigerants 194

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THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES

The classification used in this section is adapted from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the United States Bureau of the Budget, and the various systems used over the years in the Industrial Departments of the Du Pont Company. In a sense it represents a compromise that for the purposes of this work appears to be the one most useful to Du Pont customers.

AGRICULTURE 229

AUTOMOTIVE AND AVIATION INDUSTRIES 229

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY 231

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES 234

EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNICS INDUSTRIES 236

FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY 236

FOOD INDUSTRY 238

FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY 239

GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY 239

NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 240

PAINT, PIGMENT AND VARNISH INDUSTRIES 241

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY 242

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UTILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS 243

PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 244

RUBBER AND PLASTICS INDUSTRIES 246

SOAPS, DETERGENTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 248

TANNING INDUSTRY 249

TEXTILE INDUSTRY 250

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AGRICULTURE

Brush Killers 131
Yard, pasture and field maintenance.

"Delsterol" Vitamin D_3 51
Supplementing rations.

DL-Methionine 51
Poultry feed ingredient.

Fertilizers 154

Formaldehyde 5
Treatment of soil and seed; fungicide; bactericide; deodorant; disinfectant; fertilizer component.

Fungicides 159
Specific control of diseases of vegetables, fruits, ornamentals, etc.

Garden Products 51
Pest control chemicals and weed killers for home gardens.

Hexamethylenetetramine 5
Treatment of citrus fruit to control spoilage in storage.

"Hytrol" O Cyclohexanone 84
Insecticides.

Insecticides 166
Specific control of insects attacking fruits, vegetables, livestock, etc.

Intermediates for Agricultural Chemicals (See Agricultural Chemicals) 122

Livestock Chemicals 51
Sprays; dips; etc.

Methylene Chloride 3
Solvent for active ingredients of aerosol mixtures.

"NuGreen" Fertilizer Compound 85
Nitrogen fertilizer for spray application to foliage of plants.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Fumigation for control of bacteria and fungi.

Phenothiazine 51
Anthelmintic for the control of internal parasites of livestock and poultry.

Seed Disinfectants 200
Treating seed grains, forage, vegetable crop seeds, etc.

Sodium Cyanide 96% 7
Fumigation.

Trichlorethylene 3
Solvent for insecticides; grain fumigant.

Turf Fungicides 216
Control of diseases in turf.

"Two-Sixty-Two" Feed Compound 85
Ingredient of feeds for ruminants.

"Uramite" Fertilizer Compound 85
Nitrogen fertilizer for direct soil application, for turf grass and ornamentals.

Weed Killers . . . . . .
Selective and non-selective control of weeds on crop land, right-of-ways, and industrial sites.

AUTOMOTIVE AND AVIATION INDUSTRIES

Acid and Rust Inhibitor 26
Helps prevent acid and rust formation in automotive cooling systems.

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin 86
Wire insulation; spring liners.

All Purpose Cement 26
Sealing glass, metal and cement.

Anti-Rust and Water Pump Lubricant 26
Lubricates and helps prevent rust in auto cooling systems.

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Coated Glass Fabrics, Tapes and Laminates 16
Electrical insulation.

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Coated Glass Fabrics 16
Gaskets; diaphragms; wire wrapping; ducting; bearing seals; protective covers.

Auto Wax 26
Paste wax for auto finishes.

Automotive Finishes 17
Lacquers; primers; enamels; etc.

Automotive Refinishing Materials 20
Lacquers; primers; enamels; etc.

Black Sealing Compound 26
Sealing cracks at auto windshield frames, trunk joints, etc.

Brake Fluid—Heavy Duty 27
For automotive hydraulic brake systems.

Bug Remover 27
Cleaning powder for removing bug residues from car finishes, chromium, windshields and headlights.

"Butacite" Polyvinyl Butyral Resin 86
Safety glass interlayer.

Car Upholstery Cleaner 27
Cleaning vinyl car upholstery.

Car Wash 27
Washing auto finishes.

"Celastic" Colloid Treated Fabric 90
Repair of automotive bodies and fenders.

Cellulose Sponge 37
Washing cars.

Chrome and Metal Polish 27
Polishing chrome plated fittings, nickel, brass, copper and stainless steel.

Cooling System Cleanser 27
Dissolving rust, scale and grease in radiators.

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Cooling System Sealer 27
Sealing leaks in automotive radiators and cooling systems.

"Dissolvo" (Solvent) Tar and Road Oil Remover . . 27
Removing tar, road oil and gummy substances from auto finishes.

Dry Clean 27
Nonflammable cleaning fluid.

"Duco" Cement 27
All purpose transparent flexible adhesive.

"Duco" Finishes 18
Painting or refinishing auto bodies and parts.

"Dulux" Finishes 24, 33
Painting or refinishing auto bodies and parts.

Dyes 148
Dyeing upholstery fabrics, headlinings, carpeting.

Explosive Rivets 13
A "blind" rivet for fastening automotive and aircraft assemblies, partially or totally inaccessible from the operating surfaces.

"Fabrilite" Vinyl Plastic Coated Fabrics 15
Upholstery; trim; bindings; welts; seat covers.

"Fairprene" Industrial Cements 16
Weatherstripping; trim; seam sealants.

"Fairprene" P. A. W. Tape (Protective and Waterstop) 16
Seam sealant for oil-, air- and water-tight structural joints.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Coated Fabrics . . . 16
Diaphragms; gaskets; washers; packings; seam sealants.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Sheet Stocks . . . 16
Diaphragms; gaskets; washers; packings; seam sealants.

Fast Flush 27
Maintenance type liquid radiator cleaner.

Foam Cleaner 27
Cleaning upholstery.

Gas Guard 27
Preventing ice formation in automotive gasoline lines.

Gasoline Antioxidants 73, 74
Reducing the formation of gum and precipitation of lead.

Gasoline Colors 74
Imparting characteristic colors to gasoline.

Heavy Duty Sealer 27
Repairing automotive cracked cylinders, engine blocks and water jackets.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
High strength peroxide used as a monopropellant and fuel oxidant.

"Lecton" Acrylic Resin Coated Fabrics and Laminates 16
Electrical insulation.

Lino-Writ Recording Papers and Chemicals . . . 78, 79
Oscillographic trace recording.

Liquid Tire Black 27
Dressing tires, rubber mats and running boards.

"Lucite" Acrylic Lacquers 18, 21
Painting or refinishing auto bodies and parts.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Methacrylate Polymers) . . 86
Protective finishes applied by aerosols.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders) 86
Automotive parking lamp and tail lamp lenses, instrument panels, sun visors and decorative parts.

Metal Deactivator 74
Improving storage stability of petroleum distillates containing dissolved copper.

Multi-Service Cleaner 27
All purpose cleaning fluid for glass, vinyl and painted surfaces.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Decorative laminates for car door paneling, etc., packaging parts.

New Car Wax 27
Combination paste wax and cleaner for use on new cars and excellent finishes.

"Orel" Rubber Lubricant 27
Lubricating rubber shackles and other rubber parts.

"Ortholeum" 300 Grease Stabilizer 74
Stabilizer for greases.

Perchlorethylene 3
Vapor degreasing metal parts in manufacture or maintenance.

Phenothiazine 51
Antioxidant for lubricating oils.

"Plastacele" Cellulose Acetate Plastic 87
Windshields for aircraft and motorcycles.

Plating Chemicals 3
For brass, copper, cadmium, zinc and tin plating.

"7" Polish 28
Cleaning and polishing auto finishes.

"Pro-Tek" Protective Hand Cream 27
Protecting hands and arms against grease, paint, etc.

Rubber Dressing 28
Dressing tires, rubber mats and running boards.

"7" Rubbing Compound 28
Cleaning badly weathered auto finishes.

Screen Process Film 78
For producing photographic stencils for silk screen printing.

Speedy Cleaner 28
Liquid cleaning of auto finishes.

Spray Glaze 28
Polishing auto finishes.

Spray Glaze Cleaner No. 1 28
Cleaning auto finishes.

Spray Glaze Cleaner No. 2 28
Cleaning auto finishes.

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Surface Active Agents 209
Cleaning; wetting; preparation for electroplating.

Tetraethyl Lead Compounds 74
Aviation Mix.
Motor Mix.

"Thickote" Top Dressing 28
Sealing cracks and waterproofing coated fabric auto tops.

Trichlorethylene 3
Vapor degreasing metal parts in manufacture or maintenance.

"7" Touch-Up Enamel 28
Retouching scratches and worn spots on fenders and other black auto parts.

Waterless Hand Cleaner 28
Removing dirt, grease, paints, oils, carbon, tar and shellac from skin.

Windshield Washer Fluid 28
Detergent and anti-freeze for automobile windshield washers.

"Zerex" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze 85
Ethylene glycol based anti-freeze.

"Zerone" Anti-Rust Anti-Freeze 85
Methanol based anti-freeze.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding and Extrusion Powders) 88
Mechanical and electrical parts; door lock mechanisms; dome light lenses; lubrication tubing.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Adipic Acid 83
Ester plasticizers, alkyd resins and organic syntheses generally.

Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate—N.F. 39
In the manufacture of pharmaceutical and styptic products.

Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate—Technical 39
Color lakes; imitation marble statuary.

Aluminum Chloride 40
Color lakes; roofing granules.

Aluminum Potassium Sulfate—N.F. 40
In the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

Aluminum Potassium Sulfate—Technical 40
Photographic fixing and hardening chemicals.

Aluminum Sulfate—Iron Free 40
Sizing and coating paper; pigments; printing inks.

Ammonium Chloride 40
Compounded galvanizing and soldering fluxes; an ingredient in dry batteries.

Ammonium Nitrate 124
Nitrous oxide; compounded salts for stripping copper from steel; oxiding agent.

Ammonium Sulfate 40
Other ammonium salts; compounded fire retardants for textiles and wood; yeast food; ammonia-chlorine disinfection of water.

Aniline 13, 61
Intermediates.

Anisole 40
Solvent for organic reactions; intermediate; heat transfer medium.

"Arboneeld" A Dimethylolurea 83
Intermediate in the manufacture of urea-formaldehyde resins.

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber Felt 16
Gaskets and filtering materials.

Barium Carbonate 40
Barium salts; optical glass, bricks (prevention of efflorescence); compounded heat treating salts; filler and pigment.

Calcium Chloride 41
Dust control; drying agent for gases and liquids; softening agent in textile sizing compounds; library pastes, glues, etc.; freezing control in coal piles; refrigeration brines; curing agent in concrete.

Calcium Peroxide 5
Preparation of pharmaceuticals; cosmetics; general oxidation.

Camphor—Technical 60
Perfumes; plasticizers; intermediates.

Camphor—U.S.P. 60
Preparation of pharmaceuticals.

o-Chloroaniline 64
Intermediate for dyes and other organics.

Chloroform 2
Solvent for alkaloids, antibiotics, hormones, essential oils, and other organic compounds; dyes; fine chemicals; in manufacture of pharmaceuticals; freezing point depressant in carbon tetrachloride fluids.

Chlorosulfonic Acid 41
Sulfonyl chlorides for syntheses of sulfa drugs and saccharin; sulfating and sulfonating organic compounds for dye intermediates and synthetic detergents; source of anhydrous hydrogen chloride.

Chlorosulfonic Acid—SO_3 Mixture 7525 41
Chlorosulfonation of organic compounds.

Chlorotrifluoroethylene 72
Monomer for preparation of polymers and copolymers.

Copper Cyanide 4
Dyes.

Copper Sulfate 41
Copper salts; pigments; fungicides; germicides; wood preservative compositions; algaecide in water treatment.

Copperas (Ferrous Sulfate) 42, 82
Iron salts; Prussian blue; iron oxide pigments; indigo dyes; clarifying agent in water purification and waste disposal; boiler compounds for removal of silica.

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"Decalin" Solvent—Decahydronaphthalene . . . 61
Solvent and intermediate.

Detergents 142

Diatomaceous Earth 41
Anti-caking agent for ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate and mixed fertilizers; grinding medium for DDT, BHC, toxaphene, etc.

1,4-Dichlorobutane 5
Organic syntheses requiring highly reactive chlorine atoms.

Diglycolic Acid 83
Organic syntheses; sequestering agent; resins; plasticizers.

DMF—Dimethyl Formamide 41
Solvent for vinyl resins in lacquers, films and printing inks, pigments, dyes and inorganic salts; reaction medium in the pharmaceutical, dye and synthetic organic chemicals industries; selective refining solvent for acetylene, acid gases and petroleum constituents.

Dimethyl Sulfate 83
Methylating agent in manufacture of dyes, synthetic drugs, and other organic compounds.

Dimethyl Terephthalate 13
Intermediate for plasticizers and organic intermediates.

Dimethylamine 41
Intermediate for rubber accelerators and quaternary ammonium compounds; in making pharmaceuticals and herbicides; additive for gasoline stabilizers; flotation agents and antioxidants; gas absorbent.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Paint vehicle; heat seal applications; adhesives; textile finishes; binders.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Adhesive; textile sizes and finishes; dispersing agent; protective coating.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Adhesives; temporary protective coating; emulsifying agents; emulsion stabilizer and thickener; textile size; thermosetting resin modifier; synthesis of polyvinyl formal and polyvinyl butyral.

Emulsifying Agents 149

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Coated Fabrics . . . 16
Diaphragms; gaskets; packings.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Sheet Stocks . . . 16
Tank linings; gaskets; packings.

Formaldehyde—Low Methanol Grades 5
Adhesives; plastics; sequestering agents; dyes; synthetic fiber and sponges; paper, rubber, agricultural, textile and photographic chemicals; explosives.

Formaldehyde—U.S.P. 5
Disinfectant, deodorant, preservative.

Formamide—Technical 84
Solvent; softener; chemical intermediate.

Formic Acid 42
In manufacture of organic and inorganic formates, fat and oil hydrogenation catalysts, synthetic camphor, solvents, perfumes, and pharmaceuticals.

"Freon-11" or "F-11" Solvent 72
Selective solvent in degreasing applications.

"Freon-113" or "F-113" Solvent 72
Selective solvent in degreasing and extraction operations.

"Freon-114" or "F-114" Fluorinated Hydrocarbon . 72
Heat transfer medium.

Furan 5
Intermediate.

"G B S" Globular Sodium Bisulfate 42
Sulfuric acid substitute; acid cleaning compounds.

"Hexalin" Cyclohexanol 84
Cyclohexanone and various cyclohexyl esters; solvent for oils and waxes.

Hexamethylenetetramine 5
Adhesives; plastics; in manufacture of pharmaceuticals; rubber; agricultural chemicals; explosives.

Hydrofluoric Acid 43
Fluorides; acid fluorides; fluosilicates; fluoborates; fermentation control and disinfectant in brewing; disintegrating silicates.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Epoxidation, oxidation, hydroxylation and syntheses of organic compounds; purification of metal salt solutions; dilution for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics; synthesis of alkaline earth peroxides; polymerization catalyst; manufacture of organic peroxides.

"Hytrol" O Cyclohexanone 84
Organic syntheses.

Intermediate Chemicals 167
Organic syntheses, dye trade, general chemical manufacture.

Lactic Acid—Technical, Food Processing, and Plastics . 43
Lactates; organic solvents and esters; cosmetics; acidulant in compounded dyeing assistants.

Lactic Acid—U.S.P. 43
In manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

"Lecton" Acrylic Resin Coated Fabrics and Laminates 16
Electrical insulation.

Lino-Writ Photographic Recording Papers . . . 78, 79
For mass spectrometry, oscillographic recording and other dynamic measurement use.

"Lorol" Fatty Alcohols 84
Intermediates in organic syntheses; detergents; oil additives; plasticizers.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica 43
For increasing hardness and slip resistance in emulsion floor waxes; inorganic binder for fiber glass and inorganic fibers; compounding polymer latex products to

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improve modulus and abrasion resistance; modifying latex adhesives for improved bond strength; improved water and heat resistance of adhesive and fibrous structures; anti-soil treatment of carpets.

Magnesium Peroxide 6
In manufacture of dentifrices; special oxidation applications.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical 43
Magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Sulfate—U.S.P. 43
In pharmaceutical products.

Methacrylate Monomers 86
Acrylic resins and copolymers; chemical intermediates.

Methyl Chloride 3
Methylating agent in organic syntheses; solvent in low-temperature reactions.

Methyl Formate 84
Solvent; intermediate in organic syntheses.

Methylene Chloride 3
Solvent for alkaloids and many heat-labile organic compounds; low-temperature brine for making pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals.

Mixed Acid 13
Nitrocellulose; dyes; intermediates; and other organic nitro compounds.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Laminated to aluminum foil or papers (kraft or asbestos) to form a moisture and chemical resistant construction for protecting thermal insulation and other equipment; used as a base for pressure sensitive tapes that resist chemical attack; drum liners.

Nitroglycerin—Beta Lactose Mixture 13
In manufacture of medicinals.

"Ocenol" Technical Oleyl Alcohol 60
Intermediate for synthesis of detergents and emulsifying agents.

Paraformaldehyde 5
In manufacture of adhesives, plastics, pharmaceuticals, textile and photographic chemicals; disinfectant.

Perchlorethylene 3
Solvent for rubber, waxes, tar, paraffin, gums; syntheses.

"Perdox" Sodium Borate Perhydrate 6
For preparation of dentifrices, home laundry bleach, neutralizer for hair waving compounds, stain remover for plastic ware.

Potassium 7
Laboratory reagent.

Potassium Chloride 44
Potassium salts; compounded metal heat treating compositions.

Potassium Hydroxide 44
Potash soaps; potassium compounds; lubricants; in preparation of cosmetics.

Potassium Nitrate—U.S.P. 44
Compounded metal heat treating salts; oxidizing and nitrating promoter.

Potassium Permanganate—Technical 45
Deodorizing, disinfecting, and bleaching for oils, fats, resins, and waxes; oxidizing agent in manufacture of dyes and intermediates.

Potassium Permanganate—U.S.P 44
As an oxidizing agent in manufacture of perfumes, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Propionic Acid 85
Organic syntheses; mold inhibitors; plasticizers; cellulose esterification.

Salt Cake 45
Blanc fixe.

Sodium 7
Indigo and dye intermediates; tetraethyl lead; sodium peroxide; sodium cyanide; syntheses; heat transfer medium.

Sodium Acetate 45
Inorganic acetates; dyes and intermediates; compounded dye and printing pastes; photographic compounds; separation of opium alkaloids.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Technical 45
Neutralizing agent in leather tanning, textile and paper industries; as an ingredient in fire extinguishing compounds.

Sodium Bicarbonate—U.S.P. 45
In manufacture of baking powder, pharmaceuticals, and food products.

Sodium Bisulfite 45
Tanning extracts; dyes; intermediates; inorganic bisulfites and hydrosulfites; antiseptic and sterilizing in brewing processes; antichlor in bleaching and chlorinating.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 45
Sodium organic and inorganic salts; soaps; dyes; intermediates; neutralizing; hydrolyzing; saponifying; pH control; water softening; artificial zeolites; general industrial cleaning; compounded metal heat treating salts and fluxes; metal oxide catalysts.

Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose 13
Adhesives.

Sodium Cyanide 96% 7
Indigo; dye intermediates; pigments; case hardening and electroplating; syntheses; sequestering agents.

Sodium Hydrosulfite 56
Reducing and stripping agent for dyes; bleaching agent for paper, pulp, sugar, clay.

Sodium Metabisulfite 46
Tanning extracts; dyes; inorganic bisulfites and hydrosulfites; antiseptic for fermentation industry; antichlor following bleaching and chlorination; photographic fixing salts.

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Sodium Nitrite—U.S.P. 46
Diazotizing agent in manufacture of various organic compounds; in curing of meat products; GR-S rubber manufacture.

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate—N.F. 6
In preparation of dentifrices and pharmaceuticals.

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate—Technical 6
Bleaches; polymerization catalyst.

Sodium Peroxide 6
Inorganic and organic peroxides.

Sodium Phosphate—Di—Food Grade 46
Boiler compounds; in making processed cheese; paper coatings.

Sodium Pyrophosphate 46
Iron and other pyrophosphates; water softener; general dispersing agent.

Sodium Silicate 46
Silica gel; artificial zeolites; adhesives; detergents.

Sodium Silicofluoride 46
Aluminum melting fluxes.

Sodium Sulfate 46
Standardizing dyes; boiler feed water treatment; drying agent for acetone and other organic solvents; turkey red oil; compounded detergents.

Sodium Sulfide 47
Sulfur dyes and intermediates; thioglycols; petroleum additives; sulfur soaps; depilatories in tanning; precipitating heavy metals; photographic development and toning chemicals.

Sodium Sulfite 47
Dyes; intermediates; tanning extracts; antichlor following bleaching and chlorination; anti-fermentative, antiseptic, and sterilizing in brewing; deoxygenating boiler feed water; photographic developers.

Sodium Thiosulfate 47
Dyes; antichlor in bleaching and chlorinating; compounded photographic fixing chemicals.

Solvents 205

Stannous Chloride 47
Dry colors; pigments.

Strontium Nitrate 47
Pure strontium salts.

Sulfamic Acid 47
Acid cleaning for removal of scale deposits from dairy, sugar, paper, brewing, and air conditioning equipment; metal cleaning and pickling, formulation of specialty cleaners; nitrite removal in diazotization of dyes and pigments; electroplating; catalyst in resin polymerization; mild sulfating or sulfonating agent.

Sulfur—N.F. 47
In manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

Sulfur—Technical 48
Thio and sulfide compounds; sulfuric acid; sulfur chlorides; sulfur dioxide; organic oxidation and chlorination catalysts.

Surface Active Agents 209
Wetting; scouring; dispersing; emulsifying; detergent; surface tension reducing.

Terephthalic Acid 14
Intermediate in chemical syntheses.

Tetrachloroethane 3
Syntheses; solvent.

Tetrahydrofuran 5
Intermediate and solvent; adhesives for plastics and films; extraction in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

"Tetralin" Solvent—Tetrahydronaphthalene . . . 60
Solvent and intermediate.

Titanium Organics 82
Ester exchange catalysts, cross-linking agents, surface active agents.

Trichlorethylene 3
Extraction of oils, fats and waxes; alkaloids; chemical syntheses; azeotropic dehydration of alcohols and other organic compounds; freezing point depressant in carbon tetrachloride fluids.

Trimethylamine 48
Intermediate for choline salts (animal feed supplement) and quaternary ammonium salts.

Trimethylamine Hydrochloride Solution 48
Intermediate for choline chloride (animal feed supplement).

Urea, Crystal 85
Intermediate in the preparation of pharmaceuticals; resins for adhesives, finishes, flame retarding agents, paper and textile treating agents and molding powders.

Wetting Agents 220

Zinc Ammonium Chloride 48
Soldering, tinning and galvanizing fluxes.

Zinc Chloride 48
Zinc salts and soaps; soldering, tinning and galvanizing fluxes; catalytic and dehydrating agent for dyes, intermediates, alcohol and other organic compounds; ingredient in dry batteries.

Zinc Peroxide 6
In the manufacture of deodorants, dusting powder, ointments, and foot powders.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES

Acetate Film 36
Capacitor and magnetic tape manufacture.

Acetate Yarn 99
Wire serving and tapes.

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin 86
Electrical insulation, including signal-control cable,

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street-lighting cable, and a number of radio, telephone and television cables.

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Coated Glass Fabrics, Tapes and Laminates 16
Electrical insulation.

"Dacron" Polyester Fiber 97
Non-woven tapes, fabrics.

DMF—Dimethyl Formamide 41
Degreasing and defluxing electronic parts.

Explosive Rivets 13
As a "blind" rivet for fastening assemblies partially or totally inaccessible from the rear.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Sheet Stocks . . . 16
Electrical insulation material.

"Freon-11" Trichloromonofluoromethane 72
Cleaning electrical motors and components.

"Freon-12" Dichlorodifluoromethane 72
Vapors are used alone and with air, nitrogen, or carbon dioxide mixtures for testing electrical and electronic components for cracks, holes or manufacturing defects.

"Freon-113" Trichlorotrifluoroethane 72
Degreasing and cleaning electrical motors and parts.

"Hypalon" Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene . . . 70
Wire and cable insulations and protective jackets.

Insulating Varnishes 25
Coatings to waterproof and to improve dielectric properties of fabric covered electrical wires and cables.

"Lecton" Acrylic Resin Coated Fabrics and Laminates 16
Electrical insulation.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders) 86
Automobile instrument dials, tail light lenses and reflectors; lighting fixtures.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica—Technical 43
Dielectric coating for transformer plates; surface coating for television tubes to reduce external reflection.

Luminescent Chemicals (Phosphors) 80
Cathode ray tubes, including television tubes for black and white and color television receivers; scintillation counters; focusing plates for ultraviolet microscopy; screens for electron microscopes.

Methylene Chloride 3
Cold cleaning mixtures for electric motors.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Layer insulation in dry and liquid filled capacitors; coil, phase separator, and slot liner insulation in motors and generators; dry type and liquid filled transformers; barrier tape for wire and cable; suggested for a mica support and as a base for various types of electrical, industrial, and magnetic recording tapes; electroluminescent structures; electrostatic speaker diaphragms; as a laminate for printed circuit boards.

Neoprene 70, 71
Wire and cable insulations and jackets.

Nylon 97
Wire serving, braid and tapes.

"Orlon" Acrylic Fiber 97
Non-woven tapes, wire serving, slot liners.

Perchlorethylene 3
Vapor degreasing; vapor drying; cold cleaning mixtures for electric motors.

Potassium Silicate—Solution—Electronics 122 and 125 45
Coating cathode ray tubes with phosphors.

Rayon Textile Yarns 98
Wire serving, braid, tapes, and lacing twines.

Rubber Chemicals 198
Compounding ingredients, curing agents, antioxidants, colors, softeners, mold release agents and other chemicals for use in compositions for wire and cable insulations and jackets.

"Rulan" Flame-Retardant Plastic for Electrical Insulation 87
Insulation for many types of wires and cables where flame resistance is important; components for radio, telephone, and television.

Silicon, Hyperpure 82
Transistors and other electronic applications.

Silver Preparations 1
Printed circuits; solder seal; static shielding; electroplating base.

"Super Cordura" Rayon Yarn 98
Lacing cords and twines.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin (Aqueous Dispersion) 87
Cast film for capacitor layer insulations; coated glass fabric and laminates for electrical insulation; wire enamels for magnet wire.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin (Molding and Extrusion Powders) 87
Spacers for coaxial cables; inserts for coaxial connectors; tube sockets; insulation for high-frequency, high-temperature and high-voltage wires and cables; high-quality wrapping tape for insulation in motors, generators and conductors.

Trichlorethylene 3
Vapor degreasing; cold cleaners.

"Volan" Methacrylato Chromic Chloride 48
Bonded glass fiber insulation.

Wire Enamels 26
Insulating coatings for electrical wires and cables.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding and Extrusion Powders) 88
Abrasion-resistant jacketing for electrical wires and cables; coil forms of many types; wire connectors; strain-relief grommets; switch components.

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EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNICS INDUSTRIES

Ammonium Nitrate 13
Commercial and military explosives.

Ammonium Sulfamate 40
Flame retardant treatment of clothing.

"CM" Flame Retardant 41
Flame retardant treatment of clothing.

Dyes 148
Colors for smoke flares.

Hexamethylenetetramine 5
Trimethylenetrinitramine.

Lead Azide 13
Detonators.

Mixed Acid 13
Nitrating agent in manufacture of explosives, TNT, smokeless powder and nitroglycerin.

Pentaerythrite Tetranitrate 13
Detonators and safety fuses.

Smokeless Powder 14
Propellant for military and sporting rifle and shotgun ammunition.

Sodium 7
Sodium azide for detonators.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Boiler feed water treatment and water softening.

Strontium Nitrate 47
Flame colorant in pyrotechnics, signal flares, and tracer bullets.

Sulfur 47
Black powders; matches and pyrotechnics.

TNT (Trinitrotoluene) 14
Detonators.

"X-12" Flame Retardant 48
Flame retardant treatment of workmen's clothing, welder's screens, drop cloths, etc.

FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Addition Agents (Plating) 121
Electroplating baths.

Aluminum Enamels 2
Porcelain enamels for use on aluminum alloys.

Ammonium Chloride 40
Galvanizing, tinning and soldering flux; dry cells and batteries; plating solutions; purifying flux for Babbitt metal; electrolytic zinc.

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber Felt 16
Gaskets exposed to corrosive chemicals.

Cadmium Plating Products 133
Electroplating; protective, decorative, and conductive metallic deposits on parts and shapes fabricated from iron and steel.

Calcium Chloride 41
Dust control; drying agent for liquids and gases; snow and ice removal; freeze-proofing coal stocks.

Chloroform 2
Vapor degreasing solvent in specialized applications including precision instruments.

Colors (Inorganic) 1, 2
Pigmentation in porcelain enamels for sanitary ware, stoves, signs, etc.

Copper Plating Chemicals 140
Electroplating; protective, decorative, and conductive metallic deposits on parts and shapes fabricated from iron and steel.

Copper Sulfate 41
Electroplating copper; galvanic copper coatings; lubricant in wire drawing; algaecide in water treatment.

Copperas (Ferrous Sulfate) 42, 82
Precipitant in water purification; boiler feed water treatment for removal of silica.

Cyanide Mixtures 7
Case hardening of steel (heat treatment).

Diatomaceous Earth 41
Filler in welding rods.

"Duclean" No. 1 Inhibited Sulfuric Acid—Technical . 42
Pickling iron and steel; removing deposits such as rust, hard water scale, boiler scale, etc.

"Duclean" No. 2 Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid—Technical 42
Pickling iron and steel; removing deposits such as rust, hard water scale and boiler scale.

Dyes 55
Colors for anodized aluminum.

Electropolishing Solution 4
Electropolishing stainless steel.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Foundry core binder; adhesive for wooden patterns; protective coating; quench bath.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Temporary protective coating.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Protective coatings (temporary); surface protection for casting molds to prevent work from sticking to sides.

Explosive Rivets 13
"Blind" riveting of assemblies partly or totally inaccessible from the rear.

Fluxes, Soldering and Tinning 42
Compound fluxing agents.

Formaldehyde 5
Bright nickel plating baths; preservative for cutting oils; acid inhibitors.

"Freon-11" and "Freon-113" Solvents 72
Degreasing agents.

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Heat Treating Compounds 163
Heat treating of metals.

"Hitec" Heat Transfer Salt 13
Cleansing of extrusion parts contaminated with certain plastics; heating and cooling liquid-temperature range 300-1000°F.

Hydrofluoric Acid 43
Pickling stainless steel; removal of siliceous scales from steel products and castings; etching, cleaning and pickling light metals; anodizing aluminum in electroplating baths; protective chemical coatings on magnesium alloys.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Rust proofing; anti-pitting agent in electroplating baths; defiring soldered silver; purifying metal salt solutions in nonferrous metal refineries.

Hydroxyacetic Acid 84
Electropolishing and electroplating.

Industrial X-ray Film 77
Non-destructive testing of castings and welds.

Lead Plating Chemicals 4, 5
Electroplating; protective, decorative, and conductive metallic deposits on parts and shapes fabricated from iron and steel.

Methyl Chloride 3
Fluid for thermometric and thermostatic equipment.

Methylene Chloride 3
Secondary refrigerant in cold-testing and cold-treating installations; vapor degreasing solvent in specialized applications; cold cleaners; paint removers.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Base for pressure sensitive masking tape used in plating solutions; (when metalized and printed) tough, inexpensive nameplate or sign.

Perchlorethylene 3
Vapor degreasing; vapor drying agent; cold cleaner; high gravity- and dielectric-fluid in instruments.

Phosphoric Acid 45
Rust-proofing and paint-bonding coatings on steel and galvanized surfaces; anodizing aluminum.

Photographic Films 184
Non-destructive testing of parts; design work.

Photographic Papers 186
Non-destructive testing of parts; design work.

Potassium Cyanide 7
Nitriding of steel; electroplating.

Potassium Nitrate 44
Metal heat treating and cleaning baths; electroplating solutions.

Potassium Permanganate 44
Oxidizing agent in pickling stainless steels; coloring copper alloys.

Potassium Silicate 45
Binder in welding rod coatings.

Silver Preparations 1
Printed circuits; solder seal; static shielding; electroplating base.

Sodium 7
Ferrous and nonferrous metal descaling; heat transfer medium; elimination of metal impurities in ferrous and nonferrous metal refining.

Sodium Acid Fluoride 45
Electroplating solution ingredient.

Sodium Bichromate 45
Pickle and bright dip ingredient for copper alloys; protective coatings in magnesium alloys; corrosion inhibitor in aqueous systems; temporary rustproofing of steel.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 45
Cleaning and degreasing metals; electroplating solutions; fluxing agent in enameling frits; removal of sulfur from iron; molten heat treating bath for stainless steel.

Sodium Cyanide 96% 7
Case hardening of steel; electroplating; cleaning sheet and plate steel; neutralizing of steel after pickling.

Sodium Metabisulfite 46
Introduction of sulfur into machinable steels; deoxygenating boiler feed water.

Sodium Metasilicate 46
Metal cleaning and degreasing.

Sodium Nitrite 14, 46
Aluminum heat treating salts; temporary rustproofing of steel; corrosion inhibitor in brines; anti-freeze solutions; cutting lubricants.

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate 6
Electroplating baths as anti-pitting agent.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Water softening and boiler feed water treatment; prebonderizing treatment of galvanized coatings.

Sodium Silicate 46
Binder in welding rod coatings in foundry core binders; separating mediums and coatings for transformer and resistance coils; enameling slips; adhesive for metal-board and aluminum foil paper; treatment of water to prevent corrosion of pipe lines, etc.; hot top collars for pouring steel ingots; insulating coating on electrical steel; metal cleaning and degreasing; ore flotation.

Sodium Silicofluoride 46
Flux and opacifier in vitreous enamels; cover flux in remelting secondary aluminum.

Sodium Sulfide 47
Darkening copper alloy surfaces; precipitating heavy metals from plating solutions.

Sodium Sulfocyanide 7
Black nickel plating; cyanide copper plating.

Stannous Chloride 47
Galvanic tinning and electroplating.

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Sulfamic Acid 47
Lead, copper, nickel and indium plating baths; lead electrorefining; anodizing; cleaning and pickling.

Sulfur 47
Magnesium smelting flux; oxidation inhibitor in magnesium casting molds; sulfurizing steel.

Television Phosphors 80
Television tubes.

Tin Plating Products 215
Electroplating; protective, decorative, and conductive metallic deposits on parts and shapes made from iron and steel.

"Ti-Pure" VG Titanium Dioxide 82
Vitreous enamels for iron and steel.

Titanium Metal 82
Structural metal and alloy ingredient where lightness, strength and corrosion resistance are required.

Trichlorethylene 3
Vapor degreasing solvent; cold cleaners; high gravity- and dielectric-fluid in instruments.

X-ray Intensifying Screens 77
Used in combination with x-ray equipment and film for diagnostic purposes.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride 48
Galvanizing flux.

Zinc Chloride 48
Dry cell batteries; hot dip tin, solder, and lead coating flux; electrogalvanizing; flux for purifying Babbitt for re-use.

Zinc Plating Products 222
Electroplating; protective, decorative, and conductive metallic deposits on parts and shapes of iron and steel.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding and Extrusion Powders) 88
Hardware; hand tools; plumbing supplies and fittings; drapery slides; cutlery.

FOOD INDUSTRY

Acetate Film 36
Package laminations, small window boxes, overwrapping for products where minimum shrinkage is required.

Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate—N.F. 39
Firming or crispening agent in processing pickles; clarifying agent for process and boiler water; anti-cracking agent in ice manufacture.

"Armalon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Coated Glass Fabrics 16
Anti-stick and anti-friction conveyor belts and covers for heat sealing units.

Calcium Chloride 41
Refrigerating brines; dust laying.

Calcium Peroxide 5
Preparation of bread dough developers.

Cellophane 36
Packaging for many food and non-food products.

"Cel-O-Seal" Cellulose Bands 37
Secondary seals for glass-packed food items; hold primary closures tight, preventing spillage and tampering.

Chloroform 2
Extraction of heat labile oils and fats.

"Cylan" Calcium Cyclamate 48
Non-nutritive sweeting agent for use in dietetic foods and beverages.

"Duclean" No. 2 Inhibited Hydrochloric Acid . . . 42
Removing hard water scales from evaporators, bottle washing machines, condensers, and heat exchangers made from steel.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Grease-proof paper coatings.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Grease-proof paper coatings.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Grease-proof paper coatings.

Formaldehyde—U.S.P. 5
Disinfectant; deodorant.

Lactic Acid—Food Processing 43
Flavoring agent and preservative in processing cheese, pickles, olives, carbonated beverages, jams, and infant foods; extraction of pectin from apple pomace; softening of brewing and other process waters; purifying gelatin.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders) . . . 86
Lighting fixtures to protect from glass shattering hazard; drink dispensers.

Methylene Chloride 3
Extraction of heat labile oils and fats.

"Mycoban" Calcium Propionate 85
Mold and rope inhibitor in bread, cakes, pies and other bakery goods.

"Mycoban" Sodium Propionate 85
Mold and rope inhibitor in bread, cakes, pies and other bakery goods.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Packaging for heavy produce, gifts, and items with sharp points, odd shapes, and long shelf life.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Disinfectant; deodorant.

Perchlorethylene 3
Heat transfer agent in sterilization of canned foods.

Rotofilm 78
Used for making etching resists especially in gravure printing of labels and packages.

Screen Process Film 78
For producing photographic stencils for silk screen printing of labels and packages.

Sodium Bicarbonate—U.S.P. 45
In manufacturing baking powders and self-raising

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flours; neutralizing agent for acidity in food processing; conditioning agent in food cooking, candy manufacture, etc.

Sodium Cyanide 96% 7
Fumigation of flour mills, etc.

Sodium Metasilicate 46
Packing house, dairy, and general industrial cleaning.

Sodium Nitrite—U.S.P. 14, 46
Rapid-curing salt for pork and beef products.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Emulsifier in manufacture of processed soft cheese and evaporated milk products; water softening.

Sodium Silicate 46
Adhesive in closing paperboard containers; oil and grease resistant coating on paper barrels and tubs.

Sodium Sulfate SR 45
Mineral stock feeds.

Sulfamic Acid 47
Acid cleaning for removal of scale deposits from dairy, sugar and brewery equipment.

Sulfur 47
Sulfur dioxide for preserving and bleaching foods, fruits, syrups, etc.; deodorizing and fumigating.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin 87
Non-adhesive surfaces for bakery rolls; candy molds.

Tetrahydrofuran 5
Extraction of alkaloids.

Trichlorethylene 3
Extraction of alkaloids; heat transfer agent in sterilization of canned foods.

Trimethylamine 48
Intermediate for choline salts and quaternary ammonium salts.

Trimethylamine Hydrochloride Solution 48
Intermediate for choline chloride (animal feed supplement).

FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Ammonium Sulfate 40
Flame retardant.

"Arboneeld" A Dimethylolurea 83
Intermediate for plywood adhesives and wood waste binders; impregnating agent to increase the hardness and dimensional stability of wood.

Copper Sulfate 41
Wood preservative.

Copperized CZC Chromated Zinc Chloride—Technical 41
Wood preservative.

CZC Chromated Zinc Chloride—Technical 41
Wood preservative and flame retardant.

"Deenate" DDT Insecticides 48
Control of major pests of forests.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Base of bonding adhesives for wood and sawdust.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Adhesive and binder for wood and sawdust.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Adhesive and binder for wood and sawdust.

Formaldehyde 5
Synthetic adhesives for bonding plywoods and structural pieces; cork products.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Bleaching of furniture and wood.

"Hytrol" 10 Wood Dye Stain Solvent 84
Preparation of non-grain-raising, non-bleeding, fast-drying spirit stains.

IN-2555 Fungicide 43
Rot prevention on millwork.

"Lexone" 10GW BHC Insecticide 51
Insect control on uncut lumber.

"Lignasan" Fungicide 43
Anti-staining agent.

Magnesium Sulfate 43
Magnesium lignin sulfonate adhesives and core binders.

"Melsan" Fungicide 49
Protection against mold; sap stain control.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Scratch and stain resistant surface on wood veneer laminates.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Synthetic adhesives used for bonding plywoods and structural pieces.

Perchlorethylene 3
Preservation, extraction and accelerated drying of lumber.

Sodium Bisulfite 45
Solubilizing vegetable tanning extracts.

Trichlorethylene 3
Preservation, extraction and accelerated drying of lumber.

Urea, Crystal 85
Seasoning and bending of lumber; intermediate for urea-formaldehyde resins used in wood adhesives, impregnation of wood, and waste wood binder.

Weed Killers 219
Control of noxious plants in forests.

Zinc Chloride 48
Preservation of wood.

GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY

Aluminum Chloride 40
Photographic fixing baths.

Cellulose Sponge 37
Wiping negatives and prints.

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Colors 138
Coloring paper, textiles, printing inks, etc.

Commercial Photographic Films (See Photographic Films) 184
For duplicate negatives.

Dimethyl Formamide 41
Solvent in printing inks for textiles and plastic sheeting.

"Duponol" RA Surface Active Agent 58
Surface active agent for cleaning rollers and plates.

Dyes 148
Coloring textiles, paper, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, inks.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Bookbinding adhesive.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Adhesive.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Photosensitive stencil screens; surface protection of etchings; molded printing plates and rollers.

"Fabrikoid" Pyroxylin Coated Fabrics 15
Bookbinding.

"Freon-113" Solvent 72
Film cleaner.

Hot Melt Bookbinding Adhesives 23
Binding paper together; binding outside covers to magazines, etc.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Oxidizing agent in blueprint developing.

"Litho" Transparent Photographic Paper 78
Line reproduction medium for all types of reproduction processes.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders) 86
Hot melt adhesives; coatings; signs.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica 43
Precoating for photo sensitized papers for higher color contrast in final print.

Monomethylamine 43
Intermediate in the manufacture of photographic developers.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Base for pressure sensitive tapes that are thin and tough; drawing surface in cartography and drafting.

Neoprene Latex 70
Additive for paper pulp to impart wet strength, chemical resistance and other properties.

Nitrocellulose 13
Lacquers; enamels; bronzing liquids; photographic film.

Paper Lacquers 25
Imparting special properties to papers.

Perchlorethylene 3
Cleaning printing rolls; photographic film lacquer.

Photographic Chemicals 79, 80
Developers and fixers for photographic films and papers.

Photolith Safety Film 78
For lithographic and photoengraving negatives.

Pigments 81, 82
Pigmenting paper, textiles, printing inks, etc.

Process Pan Sheet Film 79
A panchromatic film for copying work.

"PX" Pyroxylin Impregnated Book Cloth 16
Bookbinding.

Rotofilm 78
Used for making etching resists, especially for gravure printing.

Screen Process Film 78
For producing photographic stencils for silk screen printing.

Sign Finishes 25
Undercoats; sign enamels; stencil paste and clear sign finishes for silk screen stencil, press printed, gum printed and lithographed metal signs.

Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose 13
Desensitizing in offset printing.

Sodium Metasilicate 46
Cleaning and degreasing metal plates prior to etching; general industrial cleaner.

Sodium Sulfocyanide 7
Film developer solution.

Trichlorethylene 3
Cleaning printing rolls; remoistening adhesives for printing rolls; type cleaners; photographic film cleaning; developer in special photoengraving and photolithographic processes.

Urea, Crystal 85
Silk screen and roller screen printing.

"Valron" Estersil 48
Formulating ingredient for quality lithographic inks.

NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

Aluminum Chloride 40
Manufacture of roofing granules.

Barium Carbonate 40
Prevention of scum or efflorescence on brick, pottery, tile, etc.

Ceramic Products 1, 2
Fluxes; colors; stains.

Colors (Inorganic) 1, 2
Decorating in the ceramic industry.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Binder in ceramic ware, clay and sand; adhesive in tile board; preparation of tile cement; binder in asbestos

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building materials and plaster; sizing and finishing of glass fibers; binder in insulating materials; strengthening agent in cement; emulsifying agent.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Photosensitive films for stencils used in decorating ceramics and glassware; ceramic binder.

Formaldehyde 5
Adhesives for packing, sheeting, gaskets, etc.; preservative for asphaltic roofing and road materials; disinfectant.

Glass Enamels 1
Vitreous enamels for glassware, beverage bottles and other containers.

Hydrofluoric Acid 43
Etching and frosting glass; pickling glass molds; increasing porosity of porcelains.

Methylene Chloride 3
Heat transfer medium in decorations for Christmas trees and similar novelties; vapor degreasing solvent for plastic parts.

Perchlorethylene 3
Vapor degreasing and vapor drying of glassware.

Precious Metal Preparations 1, 2
Decorating in the ceramic industry.

"Quilon" Chrome Complex 45
Finishing treatment of glass fabrics.

Salt Cake 45
Batch ingredient in making glass.

Silicon, Hyperpure 82
Diodes and transistors.

Silver Preparations 1
Printed circuits; solder seal; static shielding; electroplating base.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 45
Fluxing ingredient in enamels, glazes and frit; manufacture of glass; deflocculating agent in clay slips.

Sodium Silicate 46
Refractory and acid-proof cements; coloring roofing granules; abrasive wheel cements; deflocculating agent in clay slips; cement-asbestos products; briquetting glass batches; peptizing agent; enamel frits and pottery glazes.

Sodium Silicofluoride 46
Opacifying agent in making glass; fluxing ingredient in vitreous enamels and chinaware glazes.

Trichlorethylene 3
Solvent for protective glass coatings (silicone); vapor degreasing solvent for glassware.

"Volan" Methacrylato Chromic Chloride 49
Water resistant bonding agent for glass fibers in reinforced plastic laminates.

PAINT, PIGMENT, AND VARNISH INDUSTRIES

Adipic Acid 83
Modified alkyd resins for finishes.

Aluminum Stearate 40
Flattening agent for paints, lacquers and varnishes.

Aluminum Sulfate 39
Aluminum hydrate fillers; Mars yellow; color lakes; dry colors; pigments.

Aniline 13, 61
Dyes; paints; varnishes; pharmaceuticals.

Colors 138
Coloring paints, varnishes, etc.

Copper Cyanide 4
Pigment in anti-fouling marine paint.

Copper Sulfate 41
Pigments.

Copperas (Ferrous Sulfate) 42, 82
Prussian blue; iron oxide pigments.

"Decalin" Solvent—Decahydronaphthalene . . . 60

Diatomaceous Earth 41
Pigment extender and flatting agent in oleoresinous and rubber-base paints.

Dimethyl Formamide 41
Solvent for pigments; paint remover.

Dimethyl Sulfate 83
Dye intermediates such as anisole, methyl hydrazine sulfate.

Dyes 148
Coloring varnishes and stains.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Vehicle for water paints, primers and sealers; surface protection.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Vehicle for water or solvent paints; pigment dispersing agent.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Surface protection (film); water paint binder; thickener; emulsifying agent.

Formaldehyde 5
Synthetic resins and pentaerythritol for paints and varnishes.

"Hexalin" Cyclohexanol 87
Solvent for varnishes, etc.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Bleaching oils.

"Hytrol" O Cyclohexanone 87
Solvent for lacquers, especially those containing nitrocellulose or polyvinyl chloride and its copolymer; thinner for lacquers.

IN-2555 Fungicide 43
Mildew-proofing ingredient in oil and spirit paints.

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Intermediate Chemicals 167
Synthesis of pigments, varnishes, etc.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Methacrylate Polymers) . . 86
Ingredients in finishes.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica 43
Adhesion agent in water emulsion paints for anti-soiling painted surfaces.

Methylene Chloride 3
Active solvent ingredient of non-flammable paint removers.

Nitrocellulose 13
Lacquers; enamels.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Synthetic resins for paints and varnishes.

Perchlorethylene 3
Solvent.

Pigments 187
Coloring of paints, varnishes, etc.

Potassium Silicate 45
Carrier in flame retardant and heat resistant paints.

"Shirlan" Extra Industrial Fungicide—Technical Salicylanilide 60
Fungicide to be incorporated in paint formulas.

Sodium Bichromate 45
Zinc, barium, lead and other chrome colors.

Sodium Cyanide 96% 7
Pigments.

Sodium Metasilicate 46
Detergent for cleaning processing equipment, containers, etc.

Sodium Silicate 46
Inorganic carrier and binder in flame retardant and corrosion proof paints; calcium silicate pigments; colors and fillers; paints for separating steel sheets during annealing operations; cold water paints.

Sodium Sulfate 46
Blanc fixe; ultramarine and other dry colors.

Stannous Chloride 47
Chrome green, chrome yellows and other pigments.

Sulfamic Acid 47
Nitrite removal in diazotization of dyes and pigments.

Surface Active Agents 57
Wetting; scouring; dispersing; emulsifying; surface tension reducing; detergents.

Tetrahydrofuran 5
Resin solvent.

"Tetralin" Solvent—Tetrahydronaphthalene . . . 59

Titanium Organics 82
Cross-linking agent for paints; formulation of high temperature paints.

Titanium Pigments 82
Prime hiding white pigments for paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Trichlorethylene 3
Solvent.

Urea, Crystal 85
Intermediate in preparation of flame retardant paints, and modified alkyd resins.

Zinc Chloride 48
Zinc chromate primers and paints; paint driers; cellulose acetate for lacquers; preservative in cold water casein paints.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

"A.G." Time Bomb 14
Detonating liquid and solidified nitroglycerin in oil and gas wells.

Brush Killers 50
Specific attack on brush for pipe line right-of-way maintenance.

Calcium Chloride 41
Dust control; refrigeration brines.

Diglycolic Acid 83
Oil well emulsion breakers.

Dimethylamine 41
Additive for gasoline stabilizers.

Dimethyl Formamide 41
Selective refining solvent for acetylene, acid gases and petroleum constituents.

Diphenylamine 13
Antioxidant in greases and oils.

Dyes 55, 56
Colors for waxes and candles.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Low water-loss cement.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Coated Fabrics . . . 16
Gaskets, diaphragms, washers and packings.

Formaldehyde 5
Acid inhibitor to control hydrogen sulfide corrosion in oil wells; stabilizer for fuel oils; refining petroleum products; disinfectant.

Fuel Oil Additive No. 2 73
Reducing rate of formation of insoluble residue in fuel oils and reducing filter clogging.

Gasoline Antioxidants 74
Reducing formation of gum and precipitation of lead in gasoline.

Gasoline Colors 74
Imparting identifying colors to gasolines.

"Hexalin" Cyclohexanol 84
Intermediate for lube oil additives.

"Hitec" Heat Transfer Salt 13
Heating and cooling liquid.

Hydroxyacetic Acid 84
Oil well emulsion breakers.

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Jet Perforators 13
Explosive devices for perforating of oil well casings.

"Lorol" Fatty Alcohols 84
Intermediate for preparation of lubricating oil additives.

Lube Oil Additives 564 and 565 74
Providing detergency for motor oils under low-temperature stop-and-go driving conditions and improving viscosity index.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders) 86
Water cooling towers.

Metal Deactivator 74
Improving storage stability of petroleum distillates containing dissolved copper.

Methylene Chloride 3
Dewaxing lubricating oils; dewaxing oil wells.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Laminated to aluminum foil or papers (kraft or asbestos) to form a moisture and chemical resistant construction for protecting thermal insulation and other equipment; base for pressure sensitive tapes that resist chemical attack; drum liners.

Nitrobenzene 13
Solvent in purification.

Oil and Gas Well Torpedo Service 14
Service of torpedoing oil and gas wells with desensitized liquid or solidified nitroglycerin or other high explosive.

"Ortholeum" 300 Grease Stabilizer 74
Stabilizing greases.

"Ortholeum" 162 Lubricant Assistant 74
Improving film strength and imparting rust-preventive properties to mineral oils.

Perchlorethylene 3
Fuel oil additives.

Phenothiazine 51
Antioxidants for lubricants.

Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine 74
Antioxidant for oils and greases.

Potassium Nitrate 44
Heat transfer salts.

Seismo-Writ Recording Paper 79
Seismographic field recording in oil exploration.

Sodium 7
Tetraethyl lead; desulfuring petroleum products.

Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose 13
Oil well drilling muds.

Sodium Nitrite 14, 46
Heat transfer salts.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Water softening; treating boiler feed water.

Sulfur 47
Sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid for bleaching and refining petroleum; high pressure lubricating oils; cutting oils.

Surface Active Agents 209
Oil well acidizing.

Tetraethyl Lead Compounds 74
Increasing octane number of aviation and motor fuels.

Titanium Pigments 82
"Ti-Pure" titanium dioxide and "Ti-Cal" titanium calcium pigment as prime hiding white pigments for paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Trichlorethylene 3
Diluent for cutting oils, heavy lubricants and hydraulic fluids; dewaxing solvent for oil wells.

Urea, Crystal 85
Extractive crystallization of hydrocarbons in petroleum refining.

Weed Killers 219
Specific attack on weeds for pipe line right-of-way maintenance.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding and Extrusion Powders) 88
Rod guides; tubing.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UTILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin 86
Insulation for weatherproof line wire and other electrical uses.

Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate 39
Clarifying agent in filtration of small water supplies, swimming pools, etc.; boiler feed water treatment.

Brush Killers 50, 52
Specific attack on brush for right-of-way maintenance.

Calcium Chloride 41
Dust control and maintenance of roads, tennis courts, etc.; anti-freeze and anti-dusting agent for coal and coke; snow and ice removal; drying agent; maintenance compound in air conditioning.

Calcium Stearate 41
Waterproofing agent in cement and concrete.

Cellulose Sponge and Sponge Yarn 37
General cleaning.

Chloroform 2
Disinfectant; laboratory solvent.

Copper Sulfate 41
Algaecide in treatment of potable waters, swimming pools, etc.

Copperas (Iron Sulfate or Ferrous Sulfate) 41, 82
Boiler feed water treatment for removal of silica; water purification.

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Detergents 142

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Waterproofing foundations; paint vehicle.

Fluoroscopic Screens 77
Medical diagnostic use.

Formaldehyde 5
Germicide; deodorant.

Fungicides 159
Specific attack on fungi attacking flower bushes, hedges, etc.

"G B S" Globular Sodium Bisulfate 42
Cleaning toilet bowls, sanitary ware, flooring, etc.

Insecticides 166
Specific attack on insects.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders) 86
Lighting fixtures and diffusers; glazing.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica 43
Increasing hardness and slip resistance in emulsion floor waxes; anti-soil treatment of carpets and painted surfaces.

Medical X-ray Film 76
Medical diagnostic use.

Methylene Chloride 3
Laboratory solvent.

Motion Picture Film 75
Record purposes.

Perchlorethylene 3
Spotting agent; cold cleaner; heat transfer agent in moisture analyses.

"Perdox" Sodium Borate Perhydrate 6
Stain remover for plastic ware.

Photographic Chemicals 77, 79, 80
X-ray diagnosis and record purposes.

Photographic Films 184
Record purposes.

Photographic Papers 186
Record purposes.

"Rug Anchor" Rug Underlay 16
Preventing rugs from slipping.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 45
Soda-lime softening of water; pH control in alum clarification of potable waters; pressure and foam type fire extinguishers; general cleansing agent and detergent.

Sodium Metasilicate 45
Water softener and cleaning compound.

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate 6
Bleaching agent in powdered cleansers; stain remover for plastic dishware.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Water softening and boiler feed water treatment.

Sodium Silicate 46
Treatment of water to prevent corrosion of pipe lines, boiler tubes, etc.

"Tontine" Washable Window Shade Cloth 15

Trichlorethylene 3
Spotting agent; cold cleaners; laboratory solvent.

Weed Killers 219
Specific attack on weeds for right-of-way maintenance.

X-ray Intensifying Screens 77
Medical diagnosis.

PULP, PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

Adhesives No. 60, No. 77 & No. 78 39
Weatherproof adhesives for laminated paperboard.

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin 86
Coatings for paper and paper products.

Aluminum Sulfate 39
Precipitation of rosin in paper sizing; pH and pitch control in unsized ground wood newsprint and absorbent paper manufacture; satin white coating pigment and special sizes; water purification.

Ammonium Sulfate 40
Fire resistant compositions.

"Arboneeld" A Dimethylolurea 86
Intermediate for resins for improving wet strength and dimensional stability; binder for clay coatings; adhesives for laminated paper.

"Dacron" Polyester Fiber 97
Specialized papers, papermaker's dryer felts.

Diatomaceous Earth 41
Titanium dioxide extender; improve drainage and increase drying rate; bulking agent; pitch and slime control.

Dyes 148
Coloring paper and paper products.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Grease-proof coating and sizing; binder; surface coatings; increasing wet strength; adhesive.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Grease-proof coatings; adhesive.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Paper size for increasing strength; top size on paperboard for high gloss printing; grease-proof coating and sizing; adhesive.

Formaldehyde 5
Hardening agent for proteins for coated paper and blueprint paper; wet-strength paper; disinfectant and preservative.

Hexamethylenetetramine 5
Hardening agent for proteins for coated paper.

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Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Bleaching wood pulps; de-inking waste paper.

"Lignasan" X Fungicide 43
Slime control in white waters; pulp preservation; preservative in starch adhesives and paper sizes.

"Lorol" Fatty Alcohols 84
Anti-foam agent.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica 43
For frictionizing bags, cartons and boxes to impart anti-slip characteristics; as a precoat or coating additive in coated papers.

Magnesium Sulfate 43
Paper sizings; stabilizer in peroxide bleaching of wood pulp.

Mineral Adhesive Solution—Technical 43
Bonding metal foil to paper.

"Mycoban" Calcium Propionate 85
Non-toxic mold inhibitor.

"Mycoban" Sodium Propionate 85
Non-toxic mold inhibitor.

Neoprene Latices 70, 71
Additives for pulp to make paper having wet strength, chemical resistance and other special properties.

Nylon 97
Specialized papers, papermaker's dryer and wet felts, reinforced paper tapes for box and carton construction.

"Orlon" Acrylic Fiber 97
Specialized papers.

Paper Lacquers 25
To give gloss, grease-, oil-, heat-, and moisture-resistance, and heat sealing properties.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Hardening agent for proteins for coated paper; wet-strength paper; disinfectant and preservative.

Perchlorethylene 3
Solvent for waxes and resins for sizing and coating papers; solvent for removing wax and pitch; solvent in waxed paper adhesives.

Pigments, Colored 81
Beater coloring and coating paper.

"Quilon" Chrome Complex 45
Water repellent and sizing agent; anti-blocking or release agent; insolubilizing various water soluble or swellable coatings.

Salt Cake 45
Sulfide cooking liquor in kraft pulp preparation.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 45
De-inking and pulping waste paper; pulping rags and straw; pH control in multistage bleaching of pulp; cleaning rags; rosin and casein sizes; soda pulp.

Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose 13
Surface sizing and beater additive.

Sodium Hydrosulfite 46
Bleaching ground-wood pulp.

Sodium Hyposulfite 46
Antichlor in bleaching pulp and paper; pitch controlling agent.

Sodium Peroxide 6
Bleaching wood pulps; de-inking waste paper.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Casein paper coatings; special pulps for absorbent paper and tissues; treating boiler feed water.

Sodium Pyrophosphate 46
De-inking paper stock; thinning clay slip for paper coating.

Sodium Silicate 46
Beater sizing; adhesive for solid fiber and corrugated paperboard; stabilizer in peroxide ground wood bleaching; grease-proofing paper; de-inking waste paper stock; dispersing clay coating and filling stock.

Sodium Sulfide 47
Sulfide control in kraft pulping; bleached straw pulp; cooking flax in manufacture of cigarette paper.

Sodium Sulfite 47
Antichlor in bleaching; cooking liquor in semi-chemical pulping; chestnut chip.

Sulfamic Acid 47
Cleaning of felts and wire screens; amine sulfamates for paper softeners and flame retardants.

Surface Active Agents 209
Wetting; scouring; dispersing; emulsifying; surface tension reducing; detergents.

Tetrahydrofuran 5
Solvent for resins in coating paper.

"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide 82
Whiting and opacifying paper.

Titanium Organics 82
Adhesives.

Trichlorethylene 3
Solvents for waxes and resins for sizing and coating papers; solvent for wax and pitch removal; solvent in waxed paper adhesives.

Urea, Crystal 85
Urea-formaldehyde resins for imparting wet strength and as binders for clay coatings; softener or plasticizer for glassine paper and similar products; ingredient of flame retardant compositions.

"X-12" Flame Retardant 48
Flame retarding agent for paper products.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride 48
Flame- and rot-retarding agent in building paper.

Zinc Chloride 48
Vulcanized fiber; de-fibering old parchment paper.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Soluble Resin) 88
Coatings for paper.

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RUBBER AND PLASTICS INDUSTRIES

Accelerators for Natural and Synthetic Rubber . . 119

Adipic Acid 83
Ester-type plasticizers for synthetic resins including polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl butyral, and cellulose acetate; polyester resins including modified alkyds for finishes and wire enamels.

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin 86
Electrical insulation and other electrical parts; extruded coatings, sheeting and film; ice cube trays; toys; bowls; tumblers; flexible molded bottles; pipe and tubing; closures; miscellaneous molded products.

Aluminum Sulfate 39
Coagulating synthetic rubber latex; water clarification; casein hardening.

Ammonium Chloride 39
Resinifying or hardening agent for liquid phenolic and urea formaldehyde resins; gelling agent in sponge rubber.

Ammonium Sulfamate 39
Flame retardant in regenerated cellulose film.

Ammonium Sulfate 40
Latex coating of textile fiber or cloth.

Antioxidants for Natural and Synthetic Rubber . . 125
Improve the aging and service life of natural and synthetic rubbers.

"Butacite" Polyvinyl Butyral Resin (Flake and Sheeting) 86
Interlayer for safety glass; adhesives; flexible coatings and impregnants for cloth.

Calcium Stearate 41
Mold lubricant in plastics.

Camphor, Synthetic 133
Plasticizer.

Chloroform 2
Solvent for cellulose acetate (used in film coating).

Chlorotrifluoroethylene 72
Monomer for preparation of polymers and copolymers.

Colors 138
Pigmentation.

"Dacron" Polyester Fiber 97
Reinforcing for V-belts, municipal and industrial fire hose; reinforcing for plastic laminates.

Diglycolic Acid 83
Resins and plasticizers.

Dimethyl Formamide 41
Solvent for resins.

Dimethyl Terephthalate 13
Plasticizer intermediate.

Dimethylamine 41
Intermediate for rubber accelerators.

Diphenylamine 13
Antioxidant in rubber chemicals.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Binder; protective coating; asphalt-proof base coat for linoleums.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Binder; protective coating; emulsifying agent; thermosetting resin modifier; thickener for latices.

Emulsifying Agents 149

"Fabrikoid" Pyroxylin Coated Fabrics 15
Tire liners; rubber adhesion preventive.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Coated Fabrics . . . 16
Tank linings; diaphragms; gaskets; packings; protective covers.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Sheet Stocks 16
Tank linings; gaskets; packings; electrical insulation.

Formaldehyde 5
Phenolic, urea, and melamine resins; rubber accelerators; hardening agent for casein plastics and adhesives, resorcinol adhesives, etc.; preserving and neutralizing rubber latex.

Formic Acid 42
Coagulating natural latex to obtain crude sheet rubber.

"Freon-113" Fluorinated Hydrocarbon 72
Intermediate for chlorotrifluoroethylene.

"Hexalin" Cyclohexanol 84
Plasticizers.

Hexamethylenetetramine 5
Curing agent for phenolic plastics; neutralizing agent; rubber accelerator.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Foam rubber; polymerization catalyst; oxidizing and bleaching.

"Hylene" Organic Isocyanates 69
Manufacture of urethane foams, finishes, adhesives and rubbers.

"Hypalon" and "Hypalon" 20 Synthetic Rubber . 70
Synthetic rubber used in manufacture of products which are oil resistant, unattacked by ozone, and which have excellent color stability and resistance to degradation by heat, weather and chemicals.

Lactic Acid 43
Neutralizing agent in the production of cast phenol-formaldehyde plastics.

"Lorol" Fatty Alcohols 84
Intermediates for polymerization modifiers used in synthetic rubber manufacture; intermediates for plasticizers.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin Dental Materials 86
Manufacture of dentures, teeth, crowns, inlays.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Molding Powders) 86
Automotive parts; combs and brush backs; costume jewelry; crystals for clocks and watches; displays; household items; hearing aids; lenses; signs; lighting fixtures and diffusers.

DUP210010452

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica 43
As a reinforcing agent in latex foam; for compounding latex products to improve modulus and abrasion resistance; modifying latex adhesives for improved bond strength.

Methyl Chloride 3
Synthetic rubber; synthesis of silicones.

Methylene Chloride 3
Solvent for rubber base cements, synthetic resin glues, cellulose acetates (used in film casting); secondary refrigerant for solvent recovery in film casting operations.

Mixed Acid 13
Nitrating of cellulose.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Tough, stain resistant surface on plastic materials used in decorative applications.

Neoprene 70, 71
Chemical rubber used in manufacture of products designed to withstand action of oils, solvents, heat, oxidation and sunlight; products with low permeability to gases and those not having flame propagating properties.

Nylon 97
Reinforcing for conveyor belts; reinforcing for plastic laminates; base fabric for coated protective covers; tires; fuel cells; reinforcement for hydraulic hose.

"Orlon" Acrylic Fiber 97
Reinforcing for plastic laminates.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Phenolic, urea and melamine resins; rubber accelerators; hardening agent for casein plastics and adhesives, resorcinol adhesives, etc.; preserving and neutralizing rubber latex.

Perchlorethylene 3
Solvent for rubber latex and silicone resins.

"Plastacele" Cellulose Acetate Plastic 87
Advertising novelties; costume jewelry; book covers; dials and crystals; shields for industrial use; windshields for aircraft and motorcycles.

Propionic Acid 85
Intermediate for vinyl propionate polymers; ester plasticizers.

"Pyralin" Cellulose Nitrate Plastic 87
Covers for hampers and wood heels; index guide tabs; optical frames.

Rubber Chemicals 198
Accelerators; antioxidants; blowing agents; bonding agents; dispersing agents; miscellaneous chemicals; mold lubricants; peptizing agents; rubber dispersed colors.

"Rulan" Flame-Retardant Plastic for Electrical Insulation 87
Insulation of wire and cable; extruded tapes; injection-molded electrical parts.

Silver Preparations 1
Printed circuits; solder seal; static shielding; electroplating base.

Sodium Bicarbonate 45
Blowing agent in cellular rubber production; miscellaneous mild neutralizing agent.

Sodium Cyanide 96% 7
Acrylic resins; rubber chemicals.

Sodium Nitrite 14, 46
Oxidizing agent in production of benzothiazol disulfide and tetramethylthiuram disulfide; vulcanization accelerators; short stop in cold rubber polymerization.

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate 6
Polymerization catalyst.

Sodium Peroxide 6
Polymerization catalyst.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Boiler feed water softening.

Sodium Silicate 46
Calcium silicate rubber reinforcing filler; stabilizing high zinc oxide content latex emulsions; lead silicate stabilizer in vinyl chloride resin; sizing tire cord; product packaging adhesives.

Sodium Silicofluoride 46
Gelling agent in making latex foam sponge rubber.

Sodium Sulfate 46
Dyeing rubber thread.

Sodium Sulfocyanide 7
Rubber accelerator.

Sulfamic Acid 47
Inorganic acid curing agent or catalyst for resin polymerization.

Sulfur 47
Vulcanizing agent in natural and synthetic rubber; plastic cement; synthetic rubber.

"Super Cordura" Rayon 98
Reinforcing for conveyor belts, tires, hose and V-belts.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Resin 87
Gaskets; packings; chemical equipment components; electrical insulation; manufacturing equipment where non-sticky surface is needed.

Terephthalic Acid 14
Plasticizer intermediate.

Tetrahydrofuran 5
Solvent for polyvinyl chlorides and vinylidene chloride copolymers.

"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide 82
Whitening and opacifying rubber and plastics.

Titanium Organics 82
Adhesives.

Trichlorethylene 3
Solvent for rubber latex; silicone resins; polyvinyl acetate glues.

DUP210010453

"Tynex" Nylon Filament. 87
Fishing leaders and lines; level bristles for household and industrial brushes; musical and racket strings; tapered bristles for paint brushes; wigs for dolls and mannequins.

"Unicel" ND and "Unicel" S Blowing Agents. . . 14, 70
Blowing agents to produce open or closed cell sponge from elastomers and polyvinyl chloride.

Urea, Crystal 85
Urea-formaldehyde resin molding compositions; blowing agent for porous articles.

"Zelec" Durable and Non-Durable Antistatic Agents 59
Preventing accumulation of dirt due to static attraction on finished plastic products.

Zinc Chloride 48
Removing cellulose in reclaiming synthetic rubber.

Zinc Stearate 48
Anti-sticking agent for crude butyl rubber and other synthetic rubbers; increasing water resistance of latex; mold lubricant; accelerator activator in vulcanization.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding and Extrusion Powders) 88
Machine parts such as gears, cams, bearings, bushings, rollers; coil forms; wire and cable covering; insulating coating; automotive door lock mechanisms and dome light lenses; combs and other sterilizable items.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Soluble Resin) 88
Coatings; textile finishes; adhesives; moldings; hydrocarbon barrier in fuel cells.

SOAPS, DETERGENTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

Aluminum Sulfate 39
Clarifying agent in purification of glycerin, fats, and oils; aluminum soaps; precipitant for sewage and waste disposal.

Chlorosulfonic Acid 41
Sulfation of alcohols.

Dimethylamine 41
Intermediate for quaternary ammonium compounds.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Home laundry finishes; nylon hosiery rinse.

Fluorescent Whites (See "Pontamine" Whites) . . 56
Whitening agents for soaps.

Formaldehyde 5
Deodorant; disinfectants.

"Freon" Solvents 72
Degreasing and extraction agents.

"G B S" Globular Sodium Bisulfate 42
Compounded toilet bowl and household cleaners.

"Hexalin" Cyclohexanol 84
Stabilizer and homogenizer for soap and synthetic detergent emulsions.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Bleaching fats and oils.

Hydroxyacetic Acid 84
Cleansing agents for dairy equipment.

"Lorol" 5 Fatty Alcohol—Technical Lauryl 84
Intermediate for synthetic detergent and emulsifying agents.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica 43
As an anti-soil component in household rug shampoo.

Magnesium Sulfate 43
Soap products; compounded detergents; bath salts.

"Ocenol" Technical Oleyl Alcohol 60
Intermediate for synthetic detergents and emulsifying agents.

Perchlorethylene 3
Dry cleaning detergents.

"Perdox" Sodium Borate Perhydrate 6
Home laundry bleach; stain remover for plastic ware.

"Pontamine" Whites 56
Whitening agents for use with soap.

Sodium 7
Reducing agent in production of fatty alcohols from glycerides.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 45
Builder in bar, flake, powder and other soap products; compounded alkaline detergents; water softeners and scouring compounds; saponifying fats and oils; soaps.

Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose 13
Soil suspending agent for synthetic detergents; thickening agent; dispersant.

Sodium Metasilicate 46
Soap builder; detergents and cleaning compounds; repackaged as cleaner for food processing; dairy, packing house and other industrial plants.

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate 6
Home laundry bleach; floor cleaning compounds; bleaching fats.

Sodium Peroxide 6
Bleaching agent.

Sodium Phosphate—Di 46
Compounded detergents; repackaged for water softening and as a mild detergent; boiler feed water treatment.

Sodium Phosphate—Tri 46
Bottle washing, industrial cleaning compounds.

Sodium Silicate 46
Granulated, flake and bar soaps and detergents; compounded cleaners; paint and varnish removers; boiler compounds.

Sodium Tripolyphosphate 47
Detergent, washing compounds, water softening.

DUP210010454

Sulfamic Acid 47
Sulfation and sulfonation agent.

Surface Active Agents 209
Wetting; scouring; dispersing; emulsifying; surface tension reducing; detergents.

"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide 82
Whitening and opacifying soap and allied products.

Trichlorethylene 3
Extraction of fats and oils; cleaning mixtures and emulsions; rug cleaners.

Urea, Crystal 85
Solubilizing agent and extender in synthetic detergents.

TANNING INDUSTRY

Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate 39
Alum tanning of white leathers, furs, lace and rawhide leathers.

Aluminum Potassium Sulfate 40
Alum tanning of white leathers and furs.

Aluminum Sulfate 40
Alum tanning for rawhide, sheepskin and white leathers.

Ammonium Chloride 40
Deliming and bating skins.

Cements 23

Colors 138
Coloring leathers.

Dimethylamine 41
Dehairing agent.

Dyes 148
Dyeing leathers.

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Base adhesives for leather; leather finishes; binder for scrap leather.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Leather finish.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Base adhesives for leather; leather finishes; binder for scrap leather.

Ferrous Sulfate (Copperas) 42, 82
Mordanting and dyeing furs.

Formaldehyde 5
Tanning agent for white leather and sole leather; manufacture of mouton fur; hardening agent for proteins for leather finishes; disinfectant.

Formic Acid 42
Deliming and dyeing leathers and furs.

"G-942" Tanning Agent 42
Tanning lightweight skins to produce white, colored and specialty leathers.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Bleaching of furs and hides; fur carroting.

Hydroxyacetic Acid 84
Bating, dehairing, deliming and plumping hides.

Lactic Acid 43
Deliming, drenching and plumping; pH control of vegetable tanning liquors.

Leather Processing Agents 169

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Methacrylate Polymers) . . 88
Impregnants for leather; ingredients of leather finishes.

Magnesium Sulfate 43
Filling agent for sole and other heavy leathers.

Nitrocellulose 13
Leather dopes.

p-Nitrophenol 65
Mold inhibitor for leathers.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Tanning agent for white leather and sole leather; hardening agent for proteins used in leather finishes; disinfectant.

Perchlorethylene 3
Solvent in leather finishes; cleaners for leathers and furs.

Pigments 187
Pigmenting leathers.

"Quilon" Chrome Complex 46
Producing water repellent, dry-cleanable garment leather, and chemical and water resistant shoe upper leather.

Sodium Bicarbonate 46
Controlling acidity and pH in chrome tanning; mild alkali for tanning and finishing.

Sodium Bichromate 46
Source of chromium in one- and two-bath chrome tanning.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 47
Neutralizing acidity and pH control in chrome tanning; cleaning vegetable tanned leather for bleaching; wool scouring.

Sodium Cyanide 96% 7
Unhairing of hides.

Sodium Metabisulfite 46
Solubilizing quebracho extract in vegetable tanning; bleaching leathers and stock for white tannage; reducing agent for bichromate in chrome tanning; deliming agent; soaking sheep skins prior to wool pulling.

Sodium Sulfate 46
Loading leather; pigmenting white leathers.

Sodium Sulfide 47
Dehairing hides; depilatory in wool pulling.

Sodium Thiosulfate 47
Reducing agent in second bath of two-bath chrome tanning process for kid skins and light leathers.

DUP210010455

Surface Active Agents 209
Wetting; scouring; dispersing; emulsifying; surface tension reducing; detergents.

Tetrahydrofuran 5
Solvent in leather finishes.

"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide 82
Whitening agent for leather.

Trichlorethylene 3
Solvent in leather finishes; leather, sheepskin, and fur cleaners.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Acetate Yarn 97
Fabrication Forms: Broad woven, narrow woven, circular knit, flat knit and non-woven fabrics.
Major End Uses:
Men's and Boys' Apparel: Suits and slacks, jackets, sport shirts, linings, neckties.
Women's and Misses'Apparel: Dresses, underwear, nightwear, swimsuits.
Children's and Infants' Apparel: Dresses, underwear, nightwear.
Home Furnishings: Piece goods, draperies, curtains, upholstery, bedspreads.
Industrial: Electrical insulation.

"Alathon" Polyethylene Resin 86
Coating fabrics.

Aluminum Chloride 40
Carbonizing of woolen piece goods.

Ammonium Sulfamate 40
Flame retardants for textiles.

Ammonium Sulfate 40
Buffer and exhausting agent in sulfur dyeing of cottons; stripping agent for dyed woolens.

"Arboneeld" A Dimethylolurea 83
Intermediate for creaseproofing resins.

Bleaching Agents 130
Bleaching fibers and fabrics.

"Butacite" Polyvinyl Butyral Resin (Flake) . . . 86
Impregnant and coating for cloth.

Calcium Chloride 41
Softening agent and preservative in starch sizes; dust laying.

Chloroform 2
Dry cleaners' spotting agent.

"CM" Flame Retardant 41
Flame retardant with after-glow preventives for textiles.

"Dacron" Polyester Fiber 97
Fabrication Forms: Broad woven, narrow woven, circular knit, flat knit and non-woven fabrics; twisted and spun forms such as cordage, sewing thread, etc.
Major End Uses:
Men's and Boys' Apparel: Suits, coats, slacks, shirts.
Women's and Misses' Apparel: Dresses, blouses, underwear, nightwear, washable service apparel.
Home Furnishings: Curtains, piece goods, stuffing materials, draperies, casement cloths.
Industrial: Sewing thread, reinforcing for V-belts, fire hose, rope, reinforcing for plastic laminates, filtration fabrics and felts, flatwork ironer covers, webbing, parachutes, papermaker's felts, shoe fabrics.

Diglycolic Acid 87
Dyeing of wool.

Dyes 148

"Elvacet" Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion 7
Finish for cotton; non-woven fabric binder.

"Elvalan" Vinyl Polymer 8
Off-loom finish for acetate; rayon warp size; size for synthetic fibers.

"Elvanol" Polyvinyl Alcohol 8
Size for synthetic fibers; modifier for thermosetting resin finishes; non-woven fabric binder.

"Fabrikoid" Pyroxylin Coated Fabrics 15
Belts; luggage linings; card table covers; motion picture screens; sporting goods; etc.

"Fabrilite" Unsupported Vinyl Plastic Material . . 15
Handbags; pocketbooks; notebooks.

"Fabrilite" Vinyl Plastic Coated Fabrics 15
Upholstery, shoe uppers, luggage, motion picture screens, table cloths.

"Fairprene" Industrial Cements 16
Cementing combination for "Fairprene" synthetic rubber sheet stock, "Fairprene" synthetic rubber coated fabrics, rubber, leather, fabrics, paper, metal, wood.

"Fairprene" P.A.W. Tape (Protective and Waterstop) 16
Seam sealant for oil-, air-, and water-tight structural joints.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Coated Fabrics . . . 16
Special industrial applications requiring resistance to oil, chemicals, heat, cold, flame, abrasion, flexing and sunlight.

"Fairprene" Synthetic Rubber Sheet Stocks . . . 16
Special industrial applications requiring resistance to oil, chemicals, heat, cold, flame, abrasion, flexing and sunlight.

Formaldehyde 5
Crush-proofing chemicals; textile finishing chemicals; sizing; dye assistant; disinfectant.

"Freon-113" Solvent 72
Spotting agent and solvent for extractables.

Hydrogen Peroxide 6
Bleaching cotton, wool, silk, rayon, linen and blends of natural and synthetic fibers; bleaching vegetable and animal fibers; oxidation of dyes.

DUP210010456

Hydroxyacetic Acid 84
Dyeing of wool.

"Hytrol" O Cyclohexanone 84
Solvent.

"Lorol" Fatty Alcohols 84
Intermediates for textile finishing and softening agents.

"Lucite" Acrylic Resin (Methacrylate Polymers) . . 86
Coating for fabrics.

"Ludox" Colloidal Silica—Technical 43
Anti-slip treatment of rayon; strengthening rayon, cotton and wool yarns; anti-soil treatment of pile fabrics.

Methylene Chloride 3
Solvent for cellulose acetates; spotting agent.

"Mylar" Polyester Film 37
Decorative yarn; laminated to aluminum foil or metalized and laminated to itself; for metallic yarn; packaging.

Nylon Fiber 97
Fabrication Forms: Broad woven, narrow woven, circular knit, flat knit and non-woven fabrics; twisted and spun forms such as cordage, sewing thread, etc.
Major End Uses:
Men's and Boys' Apparel: Suits, slacks, jackets, underwear, socks, linings.
Women's and Misses' Apparel: Dresses, blouses, underwear, hosiery, lace, sweaters.
Children's and Infants' Apparel: Coats, dresses, sweaters, underwear, socks.
Home Furnishings: Rugs and carpets, upholstery, curtains, piece goods, narrow fabrics.
Industrial: Laundry textiles (wash nets and press covers), rope, cordage, twine, fish nets and fishing lines, reinforcing for plastic laminates, filtration fabrics and felts, webbing, parachutes, protective covers (tarpaulins, truck covers, etc.), sewing thread, papermaker's felts, shoe fabrics, seat belts.

"Orlon" Acrylic Fiber 97
Fabrication Forms: Broad woven, narrow woven, circular knit, flat knit and non-woven fabrics; twisted and spun forms such as cordage, sewing thread, etc.
Major End Uses:
Men's and Boys' Apparel: Suits, slacks, sweaters, shirts, uniforms.
Women's and Misses' Apparel: Sweaters, suits, skirts, coats, dresses.
Children's and Infants' Apparel: Sweaters, dresses, suits.
Home Furnishings: Piece goods, hand knitting yarns.
Industrial: Sewing thread, reinforcing for plastic laminates, filtration fabrics and felts, auto tops, protective clothing, seat covers.

Paraformaldehyde 5
Textile chemicals.

Perchlorethylene 3
Dry cleaning.

"Perdox" Sodium Borate Perhydrate 6
Bleaching; oxidation of dyes.

Pigments 81, 82
Mass coloration of textile fibers.

"PX" Pyroxylin Impregnated Book Cloth 16
Washable bookbinding.

"Quilon" Chrome Complex 45
Water repellent and sizing treatment for cellulosic materials; treating felt hats, wool fabrics and hydrophobic fibers.

"Rug Anchor" Rug Underlay 16
Sponge rubber underlay.

Sodium Bichromate 45
Chrome dyeing of cottons and woolens; developing natural dyes and aniline black prints on cotton; oxidizing vat and sulfur dyed cotton.

Sodium Bisulfite 45
Bleaching woolen piece goods; antichlor in bleaching cottons; discharging cotton and rayon prints.

Sodium Carbonate—Anhydrous 45
Wool scouring and stripping; neutralizing carbonized woolens; solubilizing and developing agent in direct cotton dyeing; bleaching; printing; washing; desulfuring rayon.

Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose 13
Finishing.

Sodium Hydroxide 45
Bleaching, dyeing and finishing.

Sodium Metasilicate 46
Detergent and soap builder in laundries.

Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate 6
Bleaching; oxidation of dyes.

Sodium Peroxide 6
Bleaching, particularly cotton knit goods.

Sodium Phosphate—Tri 46
Wool degreasing, cotton processing.

Sodium Pyrophosphate 46
Kier boiling cotton; scouring wool and rayon; stabilizer in peroxide bleaching of wool, cotton and rayon.

Sodium Silicate 46
Bleaching assistant.

Sodium Silicofluoride 46
Laundry sour.

Sodium Sulfocyanide 7
Dyeing and printing of fabrics.

Sulfamic Acid 47
Removal of excess nitrites in developed color dyeing.

"Super Cordura" Rayon Yarn 98
Fabrication Forms: Twisted and spun forms.
Major End Uses:
Home Furnishings: Backing yarns for rugs and carpets.
Industrial: Thread for bag closing operations, lacing cords, seat belts.

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Surface Active Agents 209
Wetting; scouring; dispersing; emulsifying; surface tension reducing; detergents.

"Teflon" Tetrafluoroethylene Fiber 98
Packings, gaskets, diaphragms, filtration fabrics and felts.

Tetrahydrofuran 5
Solvent in fabric coating.

Textile Processing Agents 212
Surface active agents; water repellents; lubricants; sizes; etc.

Textile Rayon Yarn 98
Fabrication Forms: Broad woven, narrow woven, circular knit, flat knit and non-woven fabrics; twisted and spun forms such as cordage, sewing thread, etc.
Major End Uses:
Men's and Boys' Apparel: Suits, slacks, jackets, shirts, socks, linings, underwear.
Women's and Misses' Apparel: Suits, skirts, dresses, underwear, nightwear.
Children's and Infants' Apparel: Suits, skirts, dresses, underwear.
Home Furnishings: Rugs and carpets, upholstery, piece goods, curtains, draperies.
Industrial: Shoe fabrics; bags; linings for boxes, caskets and luggage; medical, surgical and sanitary applications; electrical insulation.

"Ti-Pure" Titanium Dioxide 82
Delustering and opacifying agent for textile fibers.

"Tontine" Flame-Resistant Vinyl Drapery Material . 16
Use in visual aid school rooms.

"Tontine" Washable Window Shade Cloth . . . 15

Trichlorethylene 3
Dry cleaning.

Urea, Crystal 85
Humectant; softener; size; weighting; urea-formaldehyde resins for creaseproofing.

"Velvetex" Sponge Rubber Rug Cushion 16

"Ventube" Rubberized Flexible Ventilating Duct . . 16
Industrial and mining ventilation.

"X-12" Flame Retardant 48
Renewable flame retardant treatment of cotton and rayon fabrics.

"Zelan" Durable Water Repellents 59
Imparting water, spot and stain resistance retained after repeated laundering or dry cleaning.

"Zelec" Durable and Non-Durable Antistatic Agents 59
Processing and finishing hydrophobic fibers and fabrics.

"Zeset" S Fabric Stabilizer 59
Shrink and crease resistant finish for cellulose fibers.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Molding Powders) 88
Mechanical parts for textile machinery, e.g. gears, cams, bearings, etc.

"Zytel" Nylon Resin (Soluble Resin) 88
Textile finishes.

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GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION

(LOCATIONS OF OFFICES, PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES)

DUP210010459

GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION

LOCATIONS OF OFFICES, PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES

ALABAMA

TELEPHONE

Birmingham
- 2000 First Avenue, Brown-Marx Building (2)*
  - Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office ..... ALpine 4-3248
- 2301 Fifth Avenue, South (3)
  - Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse ... 4-8775
  - Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 4-8775
- 4300 Jefferson Avenue, S. W. (11)
  - "Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse 6-4103
- Post Office Box 67, Powderly Station (11)
  - Grasselli Chemicals Department, Biological and Industrial Chemicals—District Office 58-1627

Watson
- Explosives Department—Plant

ARKANSAS

Little Rock
- 702 Boyle Building
  - Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office ..... FRanklin 4-8840
  - Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... FRanklin 4-8840

CALIFORNIA

Antioch
- "Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Plant
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Plant and Shipping Point—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds

El Monte
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

Los Angeles
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Additives—Shipping Point
- Pigments Department—Warehouse
- Post Office Box 70, El Monte
  - Electrochemicals Department—District Office ..... CUmberland 3-2761
- 2930 East 44th Street (58)
  - Dyes and Chemicals Division—District Office ..... LUdlow 2-6464
  - Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—Branch Office ..... LUdlow 2-6464
  - Elastomers Division—District Office ..... LOgan 5-6464
  - Polychemicals Department—Branch Office ..... LOgan 5-6464
  - "Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse ..... LOgan 5-6464
- 2000 South Garfield Avenue (22)
  - Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... RAymond 3-8401
  - Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Auto Manufacturers' Sales Office RAymond 3-8401
  - Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse RAymond 3-8401
  - Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... RAymond 3-8401
  - Finishes Division, "7" Specialties Sales—Warehouse ..... RAymond 3-8401

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

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CALIFORNIA (Continued) TELEPHONE

Los Angeles (Continued)
612 South Flower Street, Suite 560 (17)*
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office ..... MAdison 5-1691
7051 Santa Monica Boulevard (38)
Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse..... HOllywood 9-5147

Oakland
828 Harrison Street (7)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse HIgate 4-1980
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... HIgate 4-0634

Palo Alto
533 Cowper Street
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division..... DAvenport 4-2063

Pasadena
234 East Colorado Street, Security Building (1)
Pigments Department (Room 213)—Branch Office..... RYan 1-7431
Film Department (Room 425-26)—District Office..... RYan 1-4696
(For Converter and Industrial Sales only)

Port Costa
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

San Francisco
Pigments Department—Warehouse
111 Sutter Street (4)
Electrochemicals Department—District Office..... EXbrook 2-6230
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office .... EXbrook 2-6230
Film Department (Room 1018)—District Office ..... EXbrook 2-6230
Grasselli Chemicals Department (Biological Chemicals)—District Office EXbrook 2-6230
Petroleum Chemicals Division (Room 626)—Sales Office..... EXbrook 2-6230
Pigments Department (Room 522)—Branch Office..... EXbrook 2-6230
Polychemicals Department—Branch Office ..... EXbrook 2-6230
785 Market Street, Humboldt Building (3)
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office..... EXbrook 2-3176
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... EXbrook 2-3176
612 Howard Street (6)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office EXbrook 2-6230
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office..... EXbrook 2-6230
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office ..... EXbrook 2-6230

South San Francisco
Post Office Box 608, 160 South Linden Avenue
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Plant and Warehouse
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
Post Office Box 927 (6)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse. JUno 3-0733

Torrance
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010461

COLORADO

TELEPHONE

Denver
444 Seventeenth Street, Midland Savings Building (2)*
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office.....MAin 3-1253
Polychemicals Department (Room 613)—Branch Office.....Keystone 3433
555 Quivas Street (2)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
AComa 2-8945
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....AMherst 6-2361

Louviers
Explosives Department—Plant

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport (2)
Peters Cartridge Division—General Office and Plant.....EDison 3-1112
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—General Office and Plant.....EDison 3-1112

Fairfield
Fabrics Division—Plant

New Haven
46 River Street (13)
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office
LOcust 2-5145—2-5146

West Hartford
635 New Park Avenue
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....ADams 3-8297

DELAWARE

Edge Moor
Pigments Department—Plant and Warehouse

Newport
Pigments Department—Plant and Warehouse

Seaford
Textile Fibers Department (Nylon)—Plant

Wilmington
Du Pont Building (98)
The Celastic Corporation—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Electrochemicals Department—General Office and Export Division..OLympia 4-5121
Fabrics Division—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—General Office.OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, "7" Specialties Sales—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Grasselli Chemicals Department—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Polychemicals Department—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Nemours Building (98)
Dyes and Chemicals Division—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Elastomers Division—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Explosives Department, American Glycerin Section—General Office..OLympia 4-5121
Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010462

DELAWARE (Continued)

TELEPHONE

Wilmington (Continued)
Nemours Building (98)* (Continued)
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—General Office....OLympia 4-5121
Fabrics Division—Export Sales Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Film Department—General Office, Main Sales, and Export Sales Office
OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Export Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Export Office..OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Export Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, "7" Specialties Sales—Export Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Export Office.....OLympia 4-5121
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Petroleum Chemicals Division—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Photo Products Department—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Pigments Department—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Salvage and Reclamation Division—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121
Textile Fibers Department—General Office.....OLympia 4-5121

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington
926 "N" Street, N. W.
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....ADams 2-2871

FLORIDA

Jacksonville
2256 Dennis Street (1)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
ELgin 3-7461
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....ELgin 3-7461
841 Miami Road, 1603 Prudential Building (7)
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office.....FLanders 9-4252
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office.....FLanders 9-4252

Tampa
304 South Franklin Street
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse..... 2-2414

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Pigments Department—Warehouse
1261 Spring Street, N. W. (3)
Dyes and Chemicals Division—District Office.....TRinity 5-5391
Elastomers Division—District Office.....EMerson 5391
739 West Peachtree Street (8)
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Biological and Industrial Chemicals
District Office....TRinity 1586
632 Hamilton Avenue, S. E.
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse.....EMerson 5391
805 Peachtree Building (8)
Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse.....TRinity 5-2841
225 Moore Street S. E. (2)
Pigments Department—Branch Office.....JAckson 5-5178
1737 Ellsworth Industrial Drive, N. W. (18)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office and Warehouse
SYcamore 4-9581

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010463

GEORGIA (Continued) — TELEPHONE

Atlanta (Continued)
1737 Ellsworth Industrial Drive, N.W. (18)* (Continued)
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office ..... SYcamore 4-9581
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office and Warehouse SYcamore 4-9581
1430 West Peachtree Street, N. W. (9)
Film Department, District Office ..... TRinity 2-5828

Tucker
Post Office Box 487
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Plant and Warehouse

IDAHO

Lewiston
Pigments Department—Warehouse

ILLINOIS

Chicago
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Additives—Shipping Point
Pigments Department—Warehouse
7 South Dearborn Street (3)
Dyes and Chemicals Division—District Office ..... ANdover 3-7000
Elastomers Division—District Office ..... ANdover 3-7000
Film Department—District Office ..... ANdover 3-7000
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—District Office ..... ANdover 3-7000
Peters Cartridge Division (Room 1503)—Branch Office ..... STate 2-7781
Remington Arms Company, Inc. (Room 1503)—Branch Office ..... STate 2-7781
Textile Fibers Department (Nylon)—Regional Office ..... ANdover 3-7000
2100 Elston Avenue (14)
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Plant and Warehouse
2560 North Elston Avenue (47)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse BRunswick 8-2050
4251 South Crawford Avenue (32)
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Biological and Industrial Chemicals—District Office .... CLiffside 4-7676
4560 Touhy Avenue, Lincolnwood, Jefferson Park Station (30)
Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse ..... ORchard 5-5500
20 North Wacker Drive (6)
Pigments Department (Room 1711)—Branch Office ..... ANdover 3-7000
8 South Michigan Avenue (3)
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office ..... RAndolph 6-8630
105 West Adams Street (3)
F. C. MacFarlane Steamship Agency, Inc.
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents
7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (30)
Electrochemicals Department—District Office ... Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250 Others: ORchard 5-1010
Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—Branch Office Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250 Others: ORchard 5-1010

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010464

ILLINOIS (Continued) TELEPHONE

Chicago (Continued)
7250 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood (30)* (Continued)
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office
Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250
Others: ORchard 5-1010
Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250
Others: ORchard 5-1010
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office
Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250
Others: ORchard 5-1010
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office
Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250
Others: ORchard 5-1010
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional
Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250
Others: ORchard 5-1010
Polychemicals Department—Branch Office..... Chicago Calls: INdependence 3-7250
Others: ORchard 5-1010
4718-28 West Roosevelt Road
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse..... ANdover 3-7000

Seneca
Explosives Department—Plant

Wood River
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

INDIANA

East Chicago
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Plant
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Shipping Point—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds

Evansville
2206 North Grand Avenue (7)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse..... HArrison 4-7591

Fortville
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works

Indianapolis
Pigments Department—Warehouse
1825 West 18th Street (7)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
MElrose 8-5591
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse..... MElrose 8-5593

South Bend
1515 Prairie Avenue (14)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse..... ATlantic 8-2050

IOWA

Clinton
Film Department—Plant

Davenport
3855 Rockingham Road (1)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse..... 2-2861

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010465

IOWA (Continued)

TELEPHONE

Des Moines
1206 Grand Avenue (9)*
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 4-8127

Fort Madison
Post Office Box 319
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Plant and Warehouse

KANSAS

Wichita
2041 North Mosley Avenue (4)
Electrochemicals Department
Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... AMherst 7-6293

KENTUCKY

Louisville
Dyes and Chemicals Division—Plant
Elastomers Division—Plant
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Plant
Pigments Department—Warehouse
3927 Park Drive—Shively
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... EMerson 8-1659

Wurtland
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works

LOUISIANA

New Orleans
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point
Pigments Department—Warehouse
Maple and Leake Avenues (18)
Electrochemicals Department
Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... WAlnut 2326
4401 Euphrosine Street (25)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
AUdubon 6658
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... AUdubon 6658

MAINE

Bangor
93 Central Street (4)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 2-0554

Portland
255 Forest Avenue (3)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
SPruce 2-4657
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... SPruce 2-4657

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010466

MARYLAND

TELEPHONE

Baltimore
- Pigments Department—Plant and Warehouse
- 321 Fallsway (2)*
- Electrochemicals Department—District Office ..... PLaza 2-2862
- 400 East Twenty-ninth Street (18)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse BElmont 5-0278
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... TUxedo 9-6053
- Munsey Building (2)
- The Hinkins Steamship Agency, Inc.
- International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
- 35 Cambridge Parkway (42)
- Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... UNiversity 4-1442
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office UNiversity 4-1442
- Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office ..... UNiversity 4-1442
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office ..... UNiversity 4-1442
- 37 Cambridge Parkway (42)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse UNiversity 4-9510
- 10 Post Office Square (9)
- Sprague Steamship Company
- International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents
- 140 Federal Street (10)
- Elastomers Division—District Office ..... HAncock 6-1711
- Electrochemicals Department—District Office ..... HAncock 6-1714
- Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—Branch Office ..... HAncock 6-1711
- Film Department—District Office ..... HAncock 6-1711
- Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office HAncock 6-1711
- Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse ..... HAncock 6-1711
- Polychemicals Department—Branch Office ..... HAncock 6-1711
- 80 Boylston Street, 1006 Little Building (16)
- Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office ..... HAncock 6-1362
- Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... HAncock 6-1362
- 359 Washington Street (Malden 48)
- Pigments Department—Branch Office ..... MAlden 2-8080

Everett
- 59 Waters Avenue (49)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
- Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Plant and Warehouse

Leominster
- Polychemicals Department—Plastic Products Division—Plant

Malden
- Pigments Department—Warehouse

Springfield
- 96 State Street (3)
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 2-6216

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010467

MICHIGAN

TELEPHONE

Detroit
- Pigments Department—Warehouse
- 5-238 General Motors Building (2)*
- Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... TRinity 5-1990
- Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes
- Auto Manufacturers' Sales Office and Color Advisory Service .. TRinity 5-1990
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office ..... TRinity 5-1990
- 945 Free Press Building (26)
- F. C. MacFarlane Steamship Agency, Inc.
- International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents
- 19930 Conner Avenue (34)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse FOrest 6-8800
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... FOrest 6-2245
- 13000 West Seven Mile Road (35)
- Elastomers Division—District Office ..... UNiversity 4-1963
- Electrochemicals Department—District Office ..... UNiversity 4-1963
- Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office UNiversity 4-1963
- Pigments Department—Branch Office ..... UNiversity 4-1963
- Polychemicals Department—Branch Office ..... UNiversity 4-1963
- 1530 East Hancock Street
- "Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse ..... TEmple 1-2260

Ecorse
- Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works

Flint
- Hamilton Avenue and St. John Street (2)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
- Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
- Finishes Division, "7" Specialties Sales—Plant

Montague
- Elastomers Division—Plant

Saginaw
- 2506 Weiss Road
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 3-0162

Wyandotte
- Electrochemicals Department—Plant

MINNESOTA

Duluth
- 742 East Superior Street, Hartley Building (2)
- Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office ... RAndolph 4-8593

Minneapolis
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point
- Pigments Department—Warehouse
- 1401 South 4th Street (4)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse .. MAin 0558
- 1011 Portland Avenue, South (4)
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... FIlmore 4675

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010468

MINNESOTA (Continued) — TELEPHONE

Minneapolis (Continued)
1207 Foshay Tower (2)*
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Biological and Industrial Chemicals—District Office ..... FEderal 5-4181
614 Plymouth Building (3)
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office ..... FEderal 3-5800
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... FEderal 3-5800

St. Paul
2313 Wycliff Street
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse ..... MIdway 6-4869

MISSOURI

Carl Junction
Explosives Department—Plant

Joplin
402 Main Street, First National Building
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office ..... MAyfair 4-5060

Kansas City
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds and Additives—Shipping Point
Pigments Department—Warehouse
Guinotte and Michigan Avenues (20)
Electrochemicals Department
Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... VIctor 2-6240
1004 Baltimore Avenue (5)
Film Department—District Office ..... GRand 1-6629
6201 Manchester Trafficway (41)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office . EMerson 3-1390
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office ..... EMerson 3-1390
6215 Manchester Trafficway (41)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse EMerson 3-1390
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... EMerson 3-1390
4008-10 Washington Street (11)
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office ..... JEfferson 1-8440

St. Louis
Pigments Department—Warehouse
Polychemicals Department—Plant
2300 Hampton Avenue (10)
Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... MIssion 7-0800
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse MIssion 7-0800
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... MIssion 7-0208
112 West Ferry Street (7)
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse ..... GArfield 1-2200
1810 Arcade Building (1)
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office ..... MAin 1-8622
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... MAin 1-8622
818 Olive Street (1)
Polychemicals Department—Branch Office ..... CEntral 1-8532
10 South Brentwood Boulevard, Clayton (5)
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office VOlunteer 1-3155

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010469

MONTANA

TELEPHONE

Billings
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Additives—Shipping Point

NEBRASKA

Omaha
2562 Harney Street (2)*
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....ATlantic 8363

NEW JERSEY

Arlington
The Celastic Corporation—Main Sales Office and Plant
Polychemicals Department—Plant

Carneys Point
Elastomers Division—Plant
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Plant
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Plant and Shipping Point—
Tetraethyl Lead Compounds and Additives

Deepwater
Dyes and Chemicals Division—Plant

Gibbstown
Dyes and Chemicals Division—Plant
Explosives Department—Plant

Linden
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works (Grasselli)

Newark
256 Vanderpool Street
Pigments Department—Plant and Warehouse

Parlin
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, "7" Specialties Sales—Plant
Photo Products Department—Plant

Paterson
5th Avenue and East 27th Street (4)
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse.....LAmbert 5-1887

Penns Grove
Explosives Department—Plant

Perth Amboy
Electrochemicals Department—Plant

Pompton Lakes
Explosives Department—Plant

Springfield
15 Stern Avenue
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
DRexel 6-6070
Finishes Division—Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....DRexel 6-6070

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010470

NEW JERSEY (Continued)

TELEPHONE

Trenton
1607 North Olden Avenue Extension (8)*
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 6-8189
1750 North Olden Avenue (8)
Elastomers Division—District Office ..... EXport 3-7141

NEW YORK

Albany
116 Railroad Avenue (5)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 2-5711

Brooklyn
Pigments Department—Warehouse

Buffalo
Film Department—Plant
1696 Walden Avenue (25)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse GRant 3710
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse

Dresden
Electrochemicals Department—Plant

Ilion
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Plant

Long Island City
48-05 Van Dam Street (1)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse STillwell 6-0200
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... STillwell 6-0200

Newburgh
Fabrics Division—Branch Office and Plant 3700

New York
350 Fifth Avenue, Empire State Building (1)
Electrochemicals Department—District Office ..... LOngacre 3-6440
Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—Branch Office .... LOngacre 3-6400
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office .... LOngacre 3-6400
Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... LOngacre 3-6400
Film Department—District Office ..... LOngacre 3-6400
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office LOngacre 3-6456
Peters Cartridge Division (Room 1009)—Branch Office ..... LOngacre 3-6431
Pigments Department (Room 1027)—Branch Office ..... LOngacre 3-6400
Polychemicals Department—Branch Office ..... LOngacre 3-6400
Polychemicals Department—Plastic Products Division—General Office LOngacre 3-6400
Remington Arms Company, Inc. (Room 1009)—Branch Office ..... LOngacre 3-6431
Textile Fibers Department (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon)—Regional Office .... LOngacre 3-6400
40 Worth Street (13)
Dyes and Chemicals Division—District Office ..... COrtlandt 7-3966
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—District Office ..... COrtlandt 7-3965
17 Battery Place (4)
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—General Office

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010471

NEW YORK (Continued)

TELEPHONE

New York (Continued)
1270 Avenue of the Americas (20)*, The Americas Building, Room 1810
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office ..... COlumbus 5-2342
248 West 18th Street (11)
Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse ..... WAtkins 4-3100

Niagara Falls
Electrochemicals Department—Plant

Rochester
Photo Products Department—Plant
95 La Grange Avenue (13)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... GLenwood 7500

Syracuse
Wavel Avenue
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte
413–419 Dalton Avenue (2)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
FRanklin 6-6477
427 West Fourth Street (2)
Dyes and Chemicals Division—District Office ..... FRanklin 5-5561
Elastomers Division—District Office ..... FRanklin 5-5561
Electrochemicals Department—District Office ..... FRanklin 5-5561
Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—Branch Office ..... FRanklin 5-5561
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Biological and Industrial Chemicals—
District Office .... FRanklin 5-5561
Textile Fibers Department (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon)—
Regional Office .... FRanklin 5-5561
500 North Tryon Street (2)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... EDison 2-3177
Steel Creek Road
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse ..... FRanklin 5-5561

Greensboro
111 Jefferson Building
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office 2-6879
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office 2-6879

Kinston
Textile Fibers Department ("Dacron")—Plant

OHIO

Akron
40 East Buchtel Avenue at High Street (8)
Elastomers Division—District Office ..... POrtage 2-8461
326 South Main Street
("Dacron", Nylon, Rayon)—Regional Office ..... FRanklin 6-1091

Canton
205 Raynolds Place, S.W. (2)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... GLendale 2-9830

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010472

OHIO (Continued) TELEPHONE

Cincinnati
2412 Carew Tower (2)*
Electrochemicals Department—District Office.....PArkway 1-5253
603 Terrace Hilton Building (2)
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office..CHerry 1-4570
3001-17 Vine Street (19)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....UNiversity 1-3414

Circleville
Film Department—Plant

Cleveland
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works
Pigments Department—Warehouse
20950 Center Ridge Road (16)
Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse.....EDison 1-0375
3133 Chester Avenue (14)
Fabrics Division—Branch Office.....MAin 1-8516
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office..MAin 1-8516
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office.....MAin 1-8516
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office.....MAin 1-8516
3137 Chester Avenue (14)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse MAin 1-8516
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....MAin 1-8516
Union Commerce Building (14)
Peters Cartridge Division (Room 1413)—Branch Office.....PRospect 1-7804
Remington Arms Company, Inc. (Room 1413)—Branch Office.....PRospect 1-7804
National City Bank Building (14)
Electrochemicals Department (Room 1226)—District Office.....CHerry 1-6078
Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—Branch Office.....MAin 1-6460
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Biological and Industrial Chemicals (Room 1321)—District Office....MAin 1-6460
Pigments Department (Room 1222)—Branch Office.....MAin 1-2994
2981 Independence Road
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse.....VUlcan 3-3815

Columbia Park
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works (Fort Hill)

Columbus
122 North Grant Avenue (15)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse CApitol 1-6724
200 South High Street (15)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....ADams 8248

Dayton
336 Leo Street (4)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse MIchigan 5623

Findlay
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Plant

Lockland
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works
Pigments Department—Warehouse

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

DUP210010473

OHIO (Continued)

TELEPHONE

Toledo
- Electrochemicals Department—Plant
- Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point
- 1930 Tremainsville Road, Post Office Box 953 (1)*
- Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
- Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
- 330 West Central Street (10)
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... CHerry 1-2197

Youngstown
- 3203 Southern Boulevard (7)
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... STerling 8-9688

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City
- 1700 West Grand Avenue (1)
- Electrochemicals Department
- Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... CEntral 2-1351
- 203 East Hill Street (5)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse JAckson 5-2194
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... JAckson 5-2194

Tulsa
- Post Office Box 730 (1)
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office ..... LUther 5-5578
- 26 North Guthrie Street (3)
- Electrochemicals Department
- Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... LUther 5-1251
- 1811 South Baltimore Avenue (14)
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Regional Office 5-5578

OREGON

Portland
- Pigments Department—Warehouse
- 524 S. E. Oak Street (14)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse BElmont 2-6177
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... BElmont 6-1139
- 1238 N.W. Glisan Street (9)
- Pigments Department—Branch Office ..... CApitol 2-6012
- 921 S.W. Washington Street, Pittock Block (5)
- Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office ..... CApitol 8-3294
- Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... CApitol 8-3294

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford
- 214 Terminal Building
- Explosives Department, American Glycerin Section—Branch Office 7271

Moosic
- Explosives Department—Plant

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones

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PENNSYLVANIA (Continued) TELEPHONE

Philadelphia
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works
Pigments Department—Warehouse
Polychemicals Department—Plant
1616 Walnut Street (3)*
Dyes and Chemicals Division—District Office ..... KIngsley 5-1950
Electrochemicals Department—District Office ..... KIngsley 5-1900
Film Department—District Office ..... KIngsley 5-4050
Polychemicals Department Branch Office ..... KIngsley 6-4600
308 East Lancaster Avenue, Wynnewood (3)
Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... MIdway 9-1420
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office MIdway 9-9747
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office ..... MIdway 9-1420
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office ..... MIdway 9-9747
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Agricultural and Industrial Chemicals—District Office .... MIdway 9-1420
Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse ..... MIdway 9-1420
Textile Fibers Department (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon, "Teflon")—Regional Office .... MIdway 9-1420
3500 Grays Ferry Avenue (46)
Finishes Division, Automotive Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Plant
Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Plant
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Plant and Warehouse
4242 Whitaker Avenue (24)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse GArfield 6-3701
3 Penn Center Plaza (2)
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office ..... LOcust 8-3531
117 South Seventeenth Street, Architects Building (3)
Pigments Department (Room 910)—Branch Office ..... RIttenhouse 6-2080
1818 Rittenhouse Street (3)
Textile Fibers Department (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon)—District Office .... KIngsley 5-0700
225 South Fifteenth Street (2)
Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse .... PEnnypacker 5-6160
Bourse Building (6)
B. H. Sobelman & Co., Inc.
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

Pittsburgh
One Gateway Center (19)
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office ..... ATlantic 1-7777
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office—(Room 751) ..... ATlantic 1-2933
5201-27 Liberty Avenue (24)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse MUseum 1-5100
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... MUseum 1-9902
1715 Grant Building (19)
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office .. GRant 1-5427
2001 First National Bank Building (22)
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office ..... GRant 1-3076
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... GRant 1-3076
202 Henry W. Oliver Building (22)
Lamark Shipping Agency
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents
3433 Smallman Street
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse ..... MUseum 1-3442

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

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PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

TELEPHONE

Pottsville
Center and Market Streets, Schuylkill Trust Company Building
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office 2414

Reading
35 North Sixth Street
Textile Fibers Department (Nylon)—Regional Office 6-1551

Scranton
207 Wyoming Avenue, First National Bank Building (2)*
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office ....DIamond 2-9145

Towanda
Photo Products Department—Plant

RHODE ISLAND

Rumford
50 North Broadway (16)
Dyes and Chemicals Division—District Office .....EAst Providence 1-6522
Textile Fibers Department (Acetate, "Dacron", Nylon, "Orlon", Rayon)—
Regional Office—Providence Region ....EAst Providence 1-6522

Providence
217 Broad Street (3)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
GAspee 1-2709
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse .....GAspee 1-2709

SOUTH CAROLINA

Camden
Textile Fibers Department ("Orlon")—Plant

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Textile Fibers Department (Nylon)—Plant

Columbia
Film Department—Plant

Knoxville
510 Williams Street
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse 2-9696

Memphis
Electrochemicals Department—Plant
1573 Union Avenue (4)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
BRoadway 6-4746
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse .....BRoadway 6-2745
1701 Sterick Building (3)
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office .....JAckson 6-5326
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office .....JAckson 6-5326

Nashville
1406 Broad Street (3)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse .....ALpine 5-8486

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

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TENNESSEE (Continued)

TELEPHONE

Old Hickory
- Film Department—Plant
- Textile Fibers Department (Rayon)—Plant

TEXAS

Beaumont
- Elastomers Division—Plant
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

Corpus Christi
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

1509 North Tancahua Street
- Electrochemicals Department
  - Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... TUlip 3-8464

Dallas
- Pigments Department—Warehouse

Third and Borich Streets (10)*
- Electrochemicals Department
  - Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... HAmilton 1-7668

1621 Main Street, Wilson Building
- Explosives Department, Chemical Sales Section—Branch Office ..... RIverside 6159

2607 Live Oak Street (21)
- Fabrics Division—Branch Office ..... VIctor 2517
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Regional Office ..... VIctor 2517
- Finishes Division, Industrial Finishes—Regional Office ..... VIctor 2517
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Regional Office ..... VIctor 2517

1241 National City Building (1)
- Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office ..... RAndolph 6908
- Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office ..... RAndolph 6908

1628 Oak Lawn Avenue (7)
- Photo Products Department—District Office and Warehouse ..... RIverside 1404

2130 Lofland Avenue (19)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse LOgan 8511-12
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... LAkeside 3128

Dowling
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

Fort Worth

2802 South Main Street (1)
- Electrochemicals Department
  - Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... WAlnut 7-8472

Houston
- Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds and Additives—Shipping Point
- Pigments Department—Warehouse

2812 Center Street (7)
- Electrochemicals Department
  - Barada & Page, Inc.—Sales Agents ..... CApital 7-4132

332 South Wayside Drive (11)
- Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse WAlnut 3-2546
- Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse ..... WAlnut 3-2521

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

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TEXAS (Continued)

TELEPHONE

Houston (Continued)
1100 East Holcombe Boulevard (25)*
Elastomers Division (Room 1801)—District Office.....JAckson 8-1432
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Biological and Industrial Chemicals—District Office....JAckson 9-4227
Pigments Department (1105 Prudential Building)—Branch Office....JAckson 3-5533
705-709 Bank of Commerce Building (2)
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office .....CApital 5-1151

La Porte
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works (Houston)
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse.....GRand 9-2801 Ext. 360

Odessa
125 South Grandview Avenue
Electrochemicals Department—District and Sales Office..... 7-7323

Orange
Polychemicals Department—Plant

San Antonio
312 West Josephine Street (12)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....PErshing 6-3132

Texas City
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

Victoria
Polychemicals Department—Plant

UTAH

Salt Lake City
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point
671 South State Street (1)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse EMpire 4-3582
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....EMpire 4-3582
909 Walker Bank Building (1)
Peters Cartridge Division—Branch Office .....ELgin 5-8686
Remington Arms Company, Inc.—Branch Office .....ELgin 5-8686

VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE

Martinsville
Textile Fibers Department (Nylon)—Plant

Richmond
Film Department—Plant
Grasselli Chemicals Department—Works (James River)
Textile Fibers Department (Rayon and "Teflon")—Plant

Roanoke
2710 Franklin Road, S.W. (14)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse..... 2-3176

Waynesboro
Textile Fibers Department (Acetate)—Plant

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

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WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE

Du Pont
Explosives Department—Plant

Ferndale
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Tetraethyl Lead Compounds—Shipping Point

Seattle
Pigments Department—Warehouse
701–705 Second Avenue, Hoge Building (4)*
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office.....ELiot 8830
525 Boren Avenue, North (9)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....MAin 4165
4003 Aurora Avenue (3), Room 215
Petroleum Chemicals Division—Sales Office.....MElrose 6977

Spokane
West 1017 Railroad Avenue (8)
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....RIverside 5898

WEST VIRGINIA

Belle (Charleston)
Polychemicals Department—Plant

Huntington
Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, West Virginia Building (1)
Explosives Department, Explosives Sales Section—Branch Office.....JAckson 5-5124
114 West 8th Avenue
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse..... 2-8233

Martinsburg
Explosives Department—Plant

Parkersburg
Polychemicals Department—Plant

WISCONSIN

Barksdale
Explosives Department—Plant

Milwaukee
2601 North Third Street (21)
Finishes Division, Automotive Refinishing Materials—Service Warehouse
COncord 4-6872
Finishes Division, Trade Sales Finishes—Warehouse.....COncord 4-6872
161 West Wisconsin Avenue (3)
Grasselli Chemicals Department—District Office.....BRoadway 1-8380
6500 West State Street (13)
Grasselli Chemicals Department, Industrial Chemicals—District Office..SPring 4-4850
"Kinetic" Chemicals Division—Warehouse.....SPring 4-0200

*Numbers in parentheses indicate postal zones.

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FOREIGN OFFICES AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires
Casilla de Correo 44
E. P. Galpin—Sales Service Representative
Ave. Pte. Julio A. Roca No. 710
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Branch Office
Avda. L. N. Alem 619 (R-1)
Ducilo S.A.I.C.

BELGIUM

Brussels
85 rue de la Democratie
C. L. W. Stein—Sales Service—Fabrics & Finishes Department

BRAZIL

Rio de Janciro
Av. Graca Aranha 333
Du Pont do Brasil, S. A.—Branch Office
Rene Cardoso—Technical Service Representative—
Organic Chemicals Department
Agencia Johnson, Ltda.
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

Santos
Agencia Johnson, Ltda.
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

São Paulo
Agencia Johnson, Ltda.
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents
Rua Xavier de Toledo, 14
Du Pont do Brasil, S. A.—General Office

CANADA

Montreal, Quebec
Du Pont Building, 1135 Beaver Hall Hill
Du Pont Company of Canada, Limited—General Office
Kerr Steamships Ltd., 455 St. John Street
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

St. John, New Brunswick
Kerr Steamships Ltd., 80 Prince William Street
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

Toronto, Ontario
85 Eglinton Avenue, East
Du Pont Company of Canada, Limited—Branch Office
Kerr Steamships Ltd., Marine Terminal No. 11
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

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Santiago
Calle Agustinas 1350, Piso 3°
Compania Sud-America de Explosivos—General Office

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COLOMBIA

Bogota
Calle 78, No. 10-55
Apartment 302
W. R. Irey—Technical Service Representative—Grasselli Chemicals Department

CUBA

Havana
San Lázaro 799
Du Pont Inter-America Chemical Co., Inc.—General Office
San Lázaro 799
M. E. Noriega—Sales Service Representative
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M. E. Gertsch—Technical Service Representative—Grasselli Chemicals Department

Santiago de Cuba
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Du Pont Inter-America Chemical Co., Inc.—Branch Office

ENGLAND

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FRANCE

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11 Avenue Kleber
E. S. Voutetakis—Technical Service Representative—Organic Chemicals Department

GERMANY

Hamburg
Deichstrasse 49
Tibor Gabris—Technical Service Representative—Organic Chemicals Department

JAPAN

Tokyo
S. K. F. Building
No. 1, Shiba Park, 7-Gochi
Minato-ku
Kurt Wenzel—Sales Service Representative

MEXICO

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Av. Juan Manuel 1186
Du Pont, S. A. de C. V.—Branch Office

Mexico, D. F.
Av. Juárez 117
Du Pont, S. A. de C. V.—General Office
Av. Juárez 117
Compania Mexicana de Explosivos S. A.—General Office

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MEXICO (Continued)

Monterrey, N. L.
Av. América Sur 510
Du Pont, S. A. de C. V.—Branch Office

PANAMA

Ancon, Canal Zone
Box 972
A. Benjamin—Sales Service—Fabrics & Finishes Department

PERU

Lima
Edificio Tacna, Avenida Tacna 592
Du Pont (Peru) S. A.—General Office
J. R. Ozier, Sales Service Representative—Fabrics & Finishes Department

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Manila
225 Myers Building—Thirteenth Street, Port Area
R. B. Acton—Sales Service Representative

PUERTO RICO

San Juan
Avenida Ponce de León #406 (Stop 7½)
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)—Fabrics and Finishes Department

SWITZERLAND

Basel
St. Johannvorstadt 80
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)—Organic Chemicals Department
Postfach 43
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)—Grasselli Chemicals Department
Dr. L. E. Cowart—Technical Service Representative

Geneva
8 route de Meyrin
K. R. Miller—Sales Service—Fabrics and Finishes Department

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Andres Puyol 1633
V. F. Bliss—Technical Service Representative—Grasselli Chemicals Department
Agencia Maritima Carlos R. Bianchi, S.R.L., Calle Juan C. Gomez 1492
International Freighting Corporation, Inc.—Agents

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Avenido Miranda
Chacao, Edo. Miranda
Du Pont de Venezuela C. A.—General Office

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