



COATINGS

NATIONAL PAINT & COATINGS ASSOCIATION / 1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. / Washington, D.C. 20005
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Marine Coatings Conference Program Announced

The Thirteenth Annual Marine Coatings Conference will be held again this year at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on May 2 and 3, 1973.

The two-day program will consist of three main sessions, with prominent speakers from industry and government. Question-and-answer periods will be conducted at the close of each session.

The Conference will get underway at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 2, with welcoming remarks by Robert M. Ives, Jr., EXXON Chemical Company, USA. Mr. Ives is Chairman of the NPCA Marine Finishes Manufacturers Committee, which sponsors this annual conference. He will moderate the first panel session, entitled "Marine Coatings—Owners, Builders and Designers Viewpoints" included on this panel are Donald Stern, Senior Naval Architect, J. J. McMullen Associates, discussing "Design Considerations in the Selection of a Coatings Specification," James Kelly, Quincy Shipbuilding Division, General Dynamics Corporation, with a progress report on "Shoe Primers," David Egan, Quincy Shipbuilding Division, General Dynamics Corporation, speaking on "New Techniques in Coatings Application," Robert L. Davis, International Paint Co., Inc., discussing "Technical Service During Shipbuilding," and a speaker (not yet confirmed) to comment on "An Owner's Post-Delivery Experience with Coated Ships."

The second session, "High Performance Coatings—Are They Paying Their Way?" will convene at 2:00 p.m. This session will be moderated by Joseph M. Quinn, Davis & Reynolds Co., who is Program Chairman for the 1973 Conference. Representatives of the Military Sealift Command, the Navy (NAVSEA) and two private ship operators are scheduled to participate in this panel session. Then, at 4:00 p.m., a paper, entitled "New Concepts in Antifouling Technology: Organometallic Polymers,"

(See MCC Program, p. 301)

Printed in U.S.A.

Congressman Zwach Introduces Second .5% Lead Bill

Congressman John M. Zwach, a Republican representing the 8th Congressional District of Minnesota, introduced a new lead bill, H.R. 5905 on March 20 to amend the 1971 Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act. The Zwach Bill is the second to contain all three provisions, including a 5% lead limit, which the coatings industry has tried to get enacted into law during the past two years of critical lead-in-paint debates.

The provisions of H.R. 5905 identical to H.R. 3743 introduced February 5 by Congressman Lawrence G. Williams (R-Pa.), would amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act by:

1) Reducing the Act's present 1% lead content standard to 5%, thereby making it consistent with the March 11, 1972, Food and Drug Administration regulation.

2) Requiring research by NHEW on multiple layers of dried paint film, containing the commonly used lead compounds, to ascertain the safe level of lead in residential paints. The results would be reported to Congress within eight months.

3) Establishing full Federal preemption to create one nationwide lead content standard.

Precedent for both H.R. 5905 and H.R. 3743's provisions occurred in the 92nd Congress. The Omnibus Housing Bill, H.R. 16704, which did not reach the House floor for a vote but was approved by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, included the 5% standard and Federal preemption clause. The Senate passed, by a 82-0 vote, S.3080 which contained the research provision.

Until the introduction of the Williams Bill, and now the Zwach Bill, all lead-in-paint legislation (S.807 in the Senate and H.R. 843, 2234, 1081, 1987 and 3008 in the House of Representatives) involved in the 93rd Congress included a provision for a .06% lead standard in paint. (See February 12, 1973 Coatings.)

Congressman Zwach and Congressman Williams deserve the appreciation and support of the coatings industry. NPCA members are urged to communicate with their Congressmen on the subject of H.R. 5905 and H.R. 3743, both referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

To keep the industry's efforts coordinated, inform NPCA of all individual and company action taken.

ICC Weighs Impact Of Freight Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) has issued a draft statement evaluating the possible effect ICC rate actions could have upon the environment.

The need for this action was based upon ICC's earlier consideration of the railroads' request for selective increased freight rates. The Students Challenging Regulatory Agency Procedures (SCRAP) obtained a federal court reversal of ICC's decision to grant the increase. The ICC Order was found defective because it did not include a statement of impact on the environment as required by the Environmental Protection Act of 1969. The 1969 Act requires that all Federal regulatory agencies must include a consideration of and a detailed statement on the environmental impact of the proposed action. The consumer group had challenged the approved rates on the basis that it created a rate disparity favoring shipment of virgin ore and discouraging recycled scrap metal use.

The ICC pointed out that historic and prevailing rate relationships, transport patterns, and a wide variety of technological and other variables diminished the likelihood of an impact by the increase. Possible adverse impacts on the environment must be balanced against public policy purposes, ICC stated.

The ICC has requested that comments on provisions, findings, and conclusions be submitted by April 12.

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N.Y. Proposes to Prohibit Mercury in Paint

Introduced in the New York Assembly February 20 was a bill (No. 5967) to prohibit the interstate sale of any paint containing mercury compounds.

In summary, the bill also would:

1. Consider paints containing only traces of mercury or mercury compounds concentrations which are reasonably unavoidably present as having no mercury content.

2. Require all containers of paints not containing mercury compounds to include on labels the words "Contains no mercury compounds."

3. Permit the sale of paint containing mercury in stock ordered or purchased before the effective date September 1, 1974.

NPCA considers the proposed bill unnecessary because the New York Pesticide Law, which became effective January 1, 1971, presently controls the amount of mercury in products sold or used throughout the state. Furthermore, Assembly Bill No. 5967 would specifically discriminate against paint products and would require "negative" labeling (i.e., mentioning ingredients not contained in a product as opposed to those that are).

Individual state restrictions on the use of mercury in products should be avoided until pending proceedings on the mercury issue are resolved by the Environmental Protection Agency, according to NPCA.

13th Annual Coatings Symposium To Be Held June 4-7

Metal Toxicology and Coatings will be the subject of the 13th Annual Coatings Symposium to be held June 4-7 at North Dakota State University in Fargo, North Dakota.

An international representation of authoritative coatings-industry men will report on the metal toxicity situation of coatings in the U.S. and several other countries. Spokesmen from government regulatory agencies will update program attendees on lead content legislation and regulations, as well as limitations presently being discussed for other industrial metals. Several questions and answers periods will be included.

Participants in the symposium will include management and technical coatings personnel, government representatives, legislators, plastic and printing industry representatives, raw material suppliers and all other persons concerned with toxicity in coatings.

The three-and-one-half-day program will open Monday morning, June 4, with a keynote address on "The Coatings Industry's View of Toxicology Problems." Presentations will then follow on "The Public Health's View of Toxicology Problems," "Uses of Metal Compounds in Coatings," in addition to reports on the Canadian, European and Japanese coatings industry's toxicological situations.

During the afternoon session NPCA Technical Director Royal A. Brown will

discuss U.S. Regulations—Present and Future. Following Brown's presentation will be reports on the toxicity of industrial metals from MUD, EPA, CSMA and NEW representatives.

The session's second day, June 5, will open with a presentation on "The Basics of Toxicology," followed by comprehensive reports on lead, mercury, cadmium and other metals. A progress report on the National Paint and Coatings Association's Lead Ingestion Study will also be presented.

The agenda for Wednesday morning, June 6, will deal with methods to analyze coatings for metals including ASTM standards for analysis, X-ray fluorescence analysis and atomic absorption and emission analysis.

The Effect of Toxicological Considerations on Formulation will open the afternoon program. Pigmentation will be the topic which follows covering color, corrosion and antifouling considerations as well as fire retardancy.

The program will conclude with a session on Thursday, June 7, dealing with additives: Bactericides, fungicides and driers will be thoroughly discussed.

Enrollment fee is \$100 for the entire program. For registration, transportation, accommodation and other information, contact Department of Polymer and Coatings, North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota 58102.

Congress Eyes Emergency Strike Legislation

Congress is currently considering 17 different proposals concerning methods to ease the effect of crippling transportation strikes.

Of these proposals nine are before the House of Representatives and eight are in the Senate. Four Congressional committees are considering the proposals.

The legislative reforms seek to assure a peaceful settlement of labor-management disputes with a diminished role by the federal government as an arbiter of the settlement. Existing laws have been unsuccessful in accomplishing this objective.

Public demand has increasingly urged an assertion of protection over strikes that could result in transportation shortages for prolonged periods. According to the United Transportation Consumers, this results in inconvenience, financial hardship, and human suffering among the general public.

P.I.E.B., Kent State Schedule Second Joint Short Course for July 9-13

The second technical short course sponsored by the Paint Industry Education Bureau and the Department of Chemistry at Kent State University is scheduled to be held in Kent, Ohio, July 9-13.

This course, "Dispersion of Pigments and Resins in Organic and Aqueous Media," is designed for individuals responsible for research, development, and production of coating materials, who need to optimize dispersion stability and develop systems for ease of mechanical dispersion. Four topics for the technologist will be covered, including the study of the fundamentals, additives, mechanical dispersers and production techniques necessary to achieve proper dispersion.

Program chairman is Carl J. Kneuss, assistant to the chairman of the Chem-

istry Department and Rheology Laboratory Director at Kent State. The principal lecturer on the fundamentals of colloid and surface chemistry will be Dr. Richard J. Rush, a physical chemist, research conductor and teacher at Kent State. Dr. Rush is assistant chairman in the Department of Chemistry.

Eleven other research directors, development chemists and production managers in coatings organizations with experience in dispersion-related problems will present fundamentals and applications from the industry's viewpoint.

Persons interested in registering for the course should contact: Carl J. Kneuss, Chemistry Department, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242 or Richard Johnson, Paint Industry Education Bureau, NPCA headquarters.

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Anti-Vandalism Task Force Formed

A special NPCA task force has been formed in response to the growing concern about defacement of property by spray paint graffiti. Called the NPCA Anti-Vandalism Task Force, it will work primarily with the City of New York—although graffiti vandalism is increasing throughout the country—in an attempt to find technological solutions to that city's problem.

A study recently released by the city estimates the current clean-up costs of graffiti vandalism at \$10 million per year. That amount, the report said, would only keep graffiti from going beyond 50 per cent of the surfaces susceptible to it. To reduce graffiti to an acceptable level of 10 per cent surface coverage would require \$24 million annually.

The report prepared under the supervision of New York Mayor Lindsay's chief of staff, Steven L. Isenberg, notes that 60 per cent of all subway cars, 48 per cent of all buses and 50 per cent of all housing projects have been heavily defaced by graffiti.

Isenberg said that the most important notion to be disseminated publicly is that graffiti vandalism and defacement of property is an acceptable form of pop art. Agreeing with that theory, Robert A. Roland, NPCA Executive Vice President, said the industry is vitally concerned about the misuse of its products and will help in every way possible to alleviate this problem.

In a four-part work scheme, the city is seeking new methods in technology, law enforcement and security, marketing, and educational and community programs.

As a first step, the city has asked NPCA to critique its present bus and train maintenance paint specifications with a goal of finding better coatings which might facilitate the removal of new defacement. The task force has also agreed to review the cleaning agents now used on graffiti and to delineate those which might be more effective on the various substrates defaced. As a longer-term project, the industry group has been asked to prepare a feasibility study of clear protective coatings for use on masonry surfaces and over freshly painted areas.

Commenting on the report, Mayor Lindsay said, "It's a dirty shame that we must spend money for this purpose in a time of austerity. The cost of cleaning up graffiti, even to a partial extent, is sad testimony to the impact of the thoughtless behavior which has defined graffiti vandalism."

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Improvements in Coatings Cited at Aluminum Seminar

The coatings industry cannot be accused of not building them as good as they used to, according to Roy Brown, Director of NPCA's Technical Division.

A person has only to compare the performance of the coating of an auto, bicycle or household appliance with that of one coated 10 or 15 years ago to note the great improvements Brown told a session of the Aluminum Finishing Seminar in Chicago during March.

The NPCA Technical Director, in his paper on "Organic Coatings—Performance Specifications and Testing," cited improvements made in initial appearance, exterior durability, gloss and color retention, and freedom from staining and water spotting of organic coatings.

"The performance of a finished article, and the ability of the article to continue to perform satisfactorily over its expected lifetime, is probably the greatest single consideration in the mind of the consumer," he said.

"A consumer will pay a high price for, and continue to buy, the product of the same manufacturer once he is convinced he can depend on it," he continued.

Brown stated that performance specifications, test methods and procedures, and standardized tests, when possible,

were needed by technicians, chemists and engineers to ensure finished products and consumers that each finished product will perform as well as the one made last week or last year.

Aluminum metal is used for many articles which are exposed to the elements. He said, and for this reason the ability of the coated aluminum to retain its original appearance for long periods of time is essential.

Credit must be given, he asserted, to the chemists and engineers who have developed better cleaning methods, conversion coating systems which prepare the aluminum surface for application of more durable polymers, better pigments plus new and improved application and curing methods which achieve a more uniform film thickness.

Properly coated aluminum, because of its many superior properties, is replacing competitive materials for a great many uses. The important point is to select the correct coating system for the end use—and the correct aluminum alloy.

The three-day seminar was sponsored by the Aluminum Association, Aluminum Extruders Council, American Electroplaters Society, Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association, and NPCA.

Minn. Proposes to Restrict Use of Economic Poisons Containing Mercury

Two Minnesota bills, House Bill 921 and Senate Bill 1371, prohibiting the sale or use of "economic poisons" containing mercury, 2, 4, 5-T, 4-D, or DDT, have been introduced to amend the Minnesota Economic Poisons Law.

The bills would empower the state's Environmental Pesticide Review Committee to permit the use of prohibited "economic poisons" in a situation deemed an "emergency". However, in the case of mercury and DDT the usage would have to be determined an "extreme emergency" by the Committee. According to the bills, mercury would not be permitted to be used "for any purpose in such manner that it may be discharged or find its way into the environment."

Additionally, the bills would grant the Committee authority to include other economic poisons or compounds to the restricted list of "economic poisons".

H.B. 921 has been referred to the House Committee on Environmental Preservation and Natural Resources S.B. 1371 has been referred to the Committee on Health, Welfare and Corrections. If enacted the effective date would be January 1, 1974.

Although the bills would not affect a broad range of coatings products, NPCA feels that additional restrictions on mercury in products should not be imposed by any state until the Environmental Protection Agency's conclusions on the mercury issue are announced.

TRADEMARK WATCH

Class 18—KAYTONE, KLIMATE PRUF, MADISON BIONICS, NIPOSIT, OSBORN WITH DESIGN, PPG, A CONCERN FOR THE FUTURE, ROLINS, RUTGERS WITH DESIGN.

0007-SWP-036759

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0007-SWP-036760

0007-SWP-000118077

Calif. Proposes to Ban Spray Paint Sales to Minors

California Assembly Bill No. 334 prohibiting the sale of aerosol spray paint to persons under 18 was introduced February 12.

The bill restricting the sale of aerosol spray paints would add this product category to the Schedule D poison list under the California Business and Professions Code.

The proposed bill's intention identical to an unsuccessful bill introduced in the 1972 Session, is to combat California's graffiti and sniffing problems. However, according to NPCA, the bill, rather than placing an undue restriction on product sales, should address the problem by punishing misusers of aerosol spray paints.

Assembly Bill No. 334 has been referred to the Assembly's Committee on Health.

(MCC Program . . . cont.)

will be presented by E. J. Dyckman from the Naval Ship R&D Center at Annapolis, Maryland.

The third and final session will convene at 9:15 a.m. on Thursday, May 3rd. This session, entitled "Important Adjuncts to Successful Coatings Applications", will be moderated by David T. Bloodgood, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Division, Baltimore. Panelists include Arnold J. Eickhoff, Consultant and Chairman of the Steel Structures Painting Council Committee on Film Thickness Measurement, who will discuss "Examination of Film Thickness Measurement Techniques"; William Guerry, Consultant, who will speak on "Service Evaluation Techniques for High Performance Coatings"; and Dale Kroege, Assistant Vice President, American Bureau of Shipping, whose remarks are entitled "Coatings from the Viewpoint of the Classification Societies". Mr. Bloodgood will close out the session with a slide presentation on "Pollution Abatement Programs at the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard".

The two-day conference will end with a luncheon address by a prominent speaker (to be announced). Advance registration fee is \$40.00 per person; a fee of \$50.00 per person will be charged for those registering at the Conference. Registration includes lunch on both days, a reception following the afternoon session on Wednesday and copies of all papers presented at the Conference.

See March 28, 1973 *Coatings* for a Conference registration form or contact: John Montgomery, General Counsel, NPCA headquarters.

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BBB Pushes "Constructive Consumerism"

Every effort should be made to convert the energy of consumerism into a constructive force according to Don Higgins, Director of Consumer Education for the Council of Better Business Bureaus.

Speaking at a recent meeting of NPCA's Trade Sales Marketing Committee in Boca Raton, Florida Higgins described constructive consumerism as an organized consumer cause to bring about needed changes in products, services, and business response through open dialogue in a spirit of cooperation and understanding.

This consumerism would encompass constructive input to business from consumers, Higgins said. Business could then respond to this feedback.

Higgins proposed that businessmen make a concerted effort to eliminate misleading advertising and disclose all relevant facts about products and services, while opening channels of communication with consumers.

Higgins cited the Committee for Constructive Consumerism as an example of

corporate executives' attempts to assist major corporations in developing and implementing high standards of marketplace performance.

The purpose of the committee is to demonstrate by action that business is the ally of consumers and not an adversary, which consumers must force into dealing fairly.

The business community as a whole must take visible and effective action to satisfy consumer demands for fair treatment in the marketplace. Such action is prerequisite to replacing the angry retributions of consumerism with rational productive dialogue. This change can rightly be called constructive consumerism.

Higgins further stated that the Committee for Constructive Consumerism needs the full support of both national and local businesses. This support can give the Better Business Bureaus the prestige and the muscle to improve business performance and to institute dialogue between business and consumers.



(Shown in photo, left to right: John L. Armitage, President, John L. Armitage Company; Mrs. Chleupok; and Harold A. Chleupok, President, Lily Industrial Coatings, Inc.) Mr. Chleupok, the outgoing chairman of the NPCA Chemical Coatings Steering Committee, was honored for his service to the coatings industry, February 22 in Boca Raton, Florida, during ceremonies given by incoming Chairman, Mr. Armitage.

0007-SWP-036761

0007-SWP-000118078

Air Pollution: Status Report

The following list represents the current status of air pollution control regulations in 15 states and the District of Columbia which have adopted or proposed regulations to control, at least in part, hydrocarbons and photochemical oxidants. Most of these plans are modeled on Los Angeles Rule 68 enacted in 1967 which separates solvents into reactive and non-reactive classes, imposing tough restrictions only on photochemical solvents.

Nine of these states have to resubmit plans for air pollution controls under a recent court decision. (See related article in this issue.)

Alabama

Regulation modeled on Rule 68 adopted for Mobile County only. Site-applied paints are exempted. Approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

Arizona

A state-wide regulation was adopted May 25, 1972. Maricopa County has adopted (August 12, 1972) a regulation similar to Rule 68. No site-specific regulations, except those similar to Rule 68.1.

California

The Bay Area has Regulation 3. Los Angeles has Rule 68. San Diego has adopted Rule 68.

Connecticut

The present regulation calls for a change, effective January 1, 1973, from a Rule 68 type regulation to exempting only those solvents listed as non-reactive in the EPA Guidelines. Current effective regulations follow Rule 68, except for a

total solvent limitation of 800 lbs instead of 3000 lbs. Control of architectural coatings is state-wide. Approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

District of Columbia

Regulations limit output of baking ovens to 15 lbs a day. No controls on other emissions.

Illinois

A regulation similar to Rule 68 was adopted April 13, 1972 and approved by EPA May 31, 1972. A new regulation is under consideration which would control particulate emission. The rule is based on the assumption that paint baking ovens emit particulate matter in their exhaust.

Indiana

A recent change in regulations includes an exemption for non-photochemically reactive solvents as defined in Rule 68. The new resolution was adopted by the state January 4, 1973.

Kentucky

In the final approval of the Air Pollution Control Regulation, the exemption for incineration for water-based coatings is missing. NPCA's Air Quality Task Force brought this omission to the attention of the Kentucky Air Pollution Control Commission, which has indicated it plans to correct this oversight. Rule 68 applies to all sources in Louisville and Cincinnati air quality regions and new sources only in other areas. Approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

Louisiana

Following disapproval of their regulation, the state approved a regulation similar to

the EPA Guidelines. EPA approved the regulation in October 1972. NPCA is attempting to clarify the present status of solvent emission controls for painting operations.

Maryland

Rule 68 type regulation which applies only to the Washington and Baltimore air quality regions was approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

New York

The state has adopted Part 208 (a Rule 68 type regulation), which applies only to the New York City metropolitan area. At present, the state is considering changes in this regulation. New York City also has its own regulation, Public Law #49.

North Carolina

Rule 68 adopted January 21, 1972 and approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

Ohio

Rule 68 approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

Oklahoma

Rule 68 applying to new sources only was approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

Virginia

Rule 68 applies only to the Washington metropolitan region. EPA approved the regulation May 31, 1972.

Wisconsin

A regulation similar to Rule 68 applies state-wide only to new sources and to all sources in the southeast Wisconsin (surrounding Milwaukee) air quality region. Approved by EPA May 31, 1972.

EPA Ordered to Rescind Air Quality Compliance Extensions

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has ordered the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to rescind its decision allowing 17 states two additional years to comply with the national ambient air standards.

The states affected by the Court's decision in the case of the National Resources Defense Council v. Ruckelshaus were Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Washington.

The 17 states were granted the extensions in May 1972 because of their

inability to meet standards established for carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidants. The Defense Council challenged the EPA extensions on the grounds that William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA Administrator, had violated the Clean Air Act by granting extensions without an adequate showing by the states that compliance was not feasible, and by extending the time for submitting transportation plans.

The Court ordered EPA to direct the states involved to resubmit amended air pollution control plans by April 13, 1973. EPA must either approve or disapprove these plans by June 16, 1973. If EPA decides that the amended plans will not

achieve the primary standards by May 1975, EPA must prepare a plan for the state by August 15, 1973.

Ruckelshaus was also ordered not to grant extensions to the states without first determining that compliance is impossible because of lack of technology or alternate means for meeting the standard.

NPCA asks its members in the affected states to be alert to any proposed rule making or changes in present air pollution control regulations. Changes in these regulations should be reported to Ray Connor or Larry Thomas at NPCA headquarters.

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0007-SWP-036762

0007-SWP-000118079

Dial-A-Number For OSHA Help

Employers having questions on Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) standards should contact the nearest local or regional OSHA office for the answers. Businessmen should not hesitate to utilize the convenient service and alleviate the fear of a premature OSHA inspection if they contact an office.

Following are 10 regional and 49 local OSHA office phone numbers to contact for information on OSHA standards:

Eastern Regional Ofc.	617-223-6712	Kansas City Regional Ofc.	816-274-5249
Boston	617-223-4511	Kansas City	816-274-2758
Providence	401-518-4488	St. Louis	314-822-5461
Hartford	203-244-2294	Omaha	402-221-3276
Concord	603-224-1998		
New York Regional Ofc.	212-971-6941	Denver Regional Ofc.	303-837-3883
New York	212-264-9840	Denver	303-234-4471
Newark	201-646-8830	Billings	406-245-8711
Sarasota	318-473-2700	Salt Lake City	801-524-5090
Sanctuary P.R.	808-724-1058		
Long Island	516-294-0400	San Francisco Regional Ofc.	415-558-0684
		San Francisco	415-558-0638
Philadelphia Regional Ofc.	215-597-4102	Long Beach	213-432-3434
Philadelphia	215-597-4888	Phoenix	602-281-6887
Baltimore	301-952-2840	Honolulu	808-546-2157
Richmond	703-782-2241		
Pittsburgh	612-644-2505	Seattle Regional Ofc.	206-443-6838
Newark	703-441-8381	Seattle	206-443-7520
		Anchorage	907-272-5581
Atlanta Regional Ofc.	404-526-3673	Portland	503-221-2251
Atlanta	404-526-3606		
Savannah	912-354-0733		
Birmingham	205-822-7100		
Mobile	205-433-3881		
Jacksonville	904-781-2895		
Nashville	615-749-8313		
Charlotte	704-372-0711		
Fl. Lauderdale	305-525-0811		
Leoville	502-882-8111		
Chicago Regional Ofc.	312-383-4715		
Chicago	312-383-1390		
Des Moines	319-228-8720		
Minneapolis	612-725-2571		
Cleveland	216-522-3818		
Indianapolis	414-224-3315		
Indianapolis	317-633-7364		
Columbus	614-468-8582		
Toledo	419-289-7542		
Cincinnati	513-684-2268		
Dallas Regional Ofc.	214-748-2677		
Dallas	214-748-1788		
Houston	713-229-1431		
Galveston	713-763-1472		
Texas	918-584-7151		
Lubbock	806-747-3711		
New Orleans	504-627-2461		

Briefs

Malta: Firm wishes to expand production of paint, cement compounds through joint venture. Penetrate export markets, particularly in North Africa and the Middle East. The firm, currently manufacturing more than thirty kinds of paint and compounds, needs additional equipment. Contact: Central Mediterranean Products Ltd. (CMPL); 34/6 Strat Street; Valletta, Malta.

Switzerland: Importing firm wishes to act as agent for zinc oxides used by the rubber industry. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the firm is also interested in marketing these products in Italy, Yugoslavia and COMECON countries. Contact: Mineral-Chemie AG; Attn: Mr. L. Schilliger; Telestar 42, P.O. Box CH-8022; Zurich, Switzerland.

TRADEMARKS

The following trademarks are registered by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office within 30 days of their publication in the Official Gazette. They may be obtained from Trademark Services, VPCA, Class 1—Raw or Refined, Prepared Materials, Class 4—Adhesives & Polishing Materials, Class 6—Chemicals & Chemical Compositions, Class 12—Construction Materials, Class 18—Protective & Decorative Coatings, Class 29—Brooms, Brushes & Bristles, Class 52—Detergents & Soaps.

Issue of March 13, 1973, Class 1—ACQUELL, Class 6—ZOX ALBA ELEC, TRA-SEAL, SIM-CHEM, FYBEX, CRA, GAR, Class 12—TERRA-GARDE, DESIGN OF TWO X'S CONNECTING, Class 18—CRAGAR TEAKO & DESIGN, VANGUARD BARN-KILL.

Issue of March 20, 1973, Class 1—X-TING-WISH, SUMIKATHENE, DESIGN OF TWO X'S CONNECTING, Class 6—IRON-CRETE, ALGAE-GUARD, STA-FORM 1 P I W D I, Class 18—EASY WAY, EASY WAY ON DESIGN, BIL-CLOR TORPEDO.

Issue of March 27, 1973, Class 6—CAL-VERDE, IMPCO IN DESIGN, Class 18—ALSTHOM, ASTROLANE, BOYSEN, MOD-U-FORMULA, Class 29—MYFIN, Class 52—IMPCO IN DESIGN.

Germany: Firm wishes to buy fillers for the aquar industry. Contact: Christensen, Schwartz & Co., 2 Hamburg 78 Karlstrasse 21, Germany.

India: Firm wishes to act as an agent for 1) plant equipment; 2) industrial raw materials; 3) business machines; and 4) earth moving machinery. Contact: Tai Overseas; Mohan Kuti; Sangat Road, Civil Lines; Ludhiana, India.

Canada: Paint manufacturer marketing trade and industrial products in Quebec and Ontario seeks purchaser. Strong wallcovering distributor franchise. Contact: Eric Barry, Canadian Paint Manufacturers Association, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, Canada.

Total Factory Shipments of Paint, Varnish & Lacquer, January 1973

	Jan. 1973	Dec. 1972	%	Jan. 1973	Jan. 1972
TOTAL SALES	\$224,282,000	\$188,812,000	+18.8%	\$224,282,000	+18.8%
Trade Sales	114,618,000	94,525,000	+21.5%	114,618,000	+21.5%
Industrial Sales	109,664,000	94,287,000	+16.9%	109,664,000	+16.9%

Total Production of Paint, Varnish & Lacquer, January 1973 (in Gallons)

	Jan. 1973	Dec. 1972	%	Jan. 1973	Jan. 1972
TOTAL PRODUCTION	31,743,000	27,486,000	+15.5%	31,743,000	+15.5%
Trade Sales	11,724,000	10,184,000	+15.1%	11,724,000	+15.1%
Industrial Sales	20,019,000	17,302,000	+15.7%	20,019,000	+15.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, M228.

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