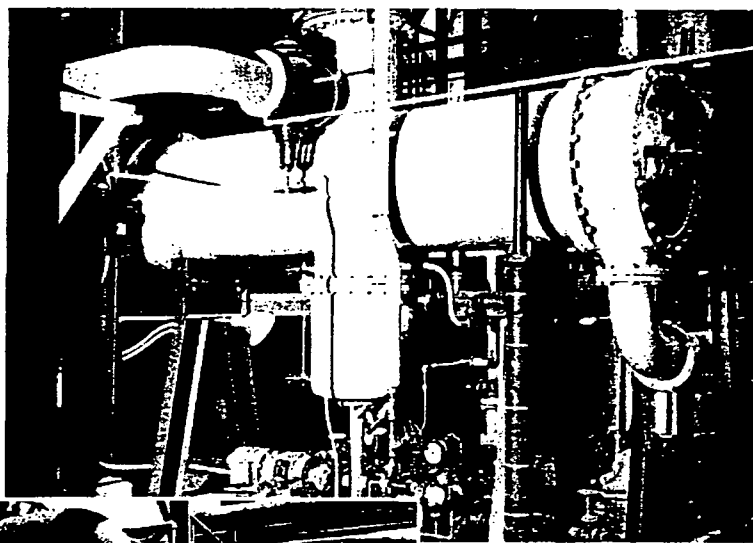
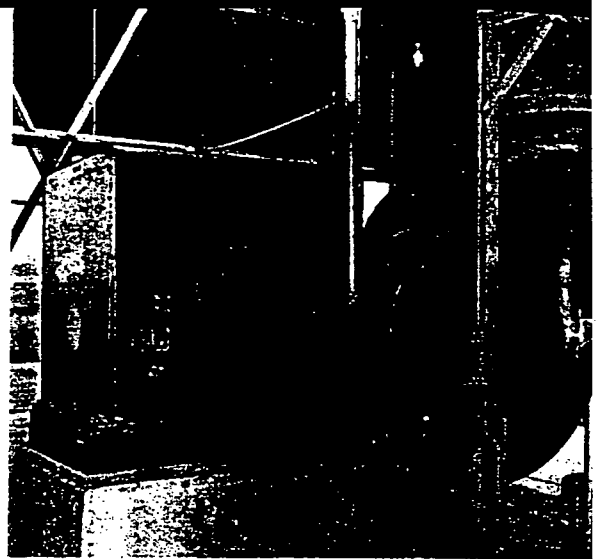


plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina, processes bones for the manufacture of animal charcoal and glue at San Francisco and Houston. With this expansion, the company officially unified its subsidiaries and acquired its present name, Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc.

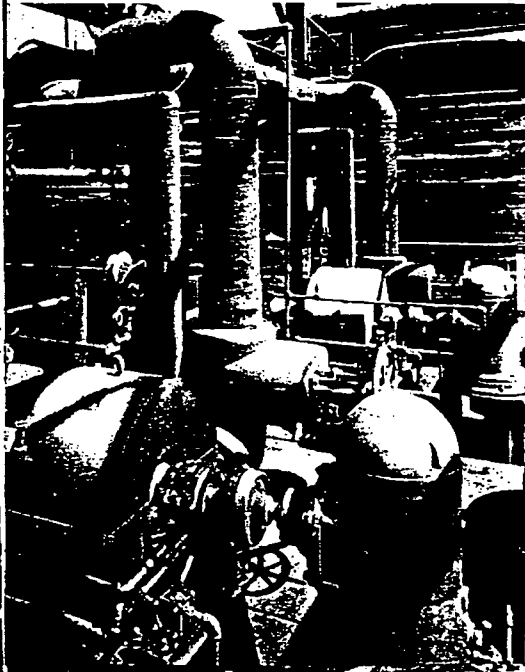
In 1934 two large glue plants were

*This Elliott motor-driven centrifugal compressor is in the Baton Rouge plant. Driven by an Elliott 500-hp TEFC squirrel-cage induction motor, its rating is 25,650 inlet cfm, inlet pressure 13.7 psia, discharge 16.7 psia. Speed 3500 rpm. The compressor handles air and sulphur dioxide.*



*This is an Elliott 750-sq ft two-pass surface condenser in the Baton Rouge plant. There are ten Elliott surface condensers ranging in size from 400 to 1200 sq ft installed in Consolidated Chemical Industries plants.*

*One of three Elliott 200-hp, totally-enclosed, fan-cooled, squirrel-cage induction motors which drive con through V-belts. Several Elliott TEFC motors, 150 hp and 500 hp, are installed in the Baton Rouge and Houston plants.*



built, one at San Francisco and the other at Woburn, Massachusetts.

During World War II, the company was one of the first to convert spent sulphuric acid from the manufacture of aviation gasoline to fresh concentrated acid. This not only saved sulphur, but relieved refineries of their spent sulphuric acid, enabling them to maintain peak production.

In 1944 new 200-ton sulphuric acid units were added at Houston and Baton Rouge. Four years later still another unit, larger than any of predecessors, was installed at Houston and went into production at a rate of 400 tons of acid daily.

In 1947 Consolidated began processing bauxite at its own mines near

*Two Elliott 55-hp turbines driving vertical acid pumps through right-angle gears in the Houston plant. The installation is similar to one at Baton Rouge.*