

PETER STEIN, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS, VISITS DALLAS.

THE Monday that Llew Reese hit the Regional Office, he brought with him Peter Stein, who by coincidence was also in Dallas, having stopped over on his way back to Coffeyville from an ore purchasing trip in Mexico.

THAT was our first meeting with Peter Stein — and he's delightful: Jelly, good-looking, and warm. He slipped off to the Dallas Factory to visit Willis Carrans, Superintendent (and one of Gulf States' best and most understanding friends), without our getting a picture. Disappointed, we ripped into J. R. Stevenson's office and dumped our troubles upon Mr. Reese — the man we count on to get us out of predicaments. Well, he came to our aid before we batted an eye, telephoned Mr. Stein, and then told us everything was settled — Mr. Stein and Mr. Carrans would be at the office in their gayest peeing mood soon after lunch — and that's when we took the picture below.

THAT was also when we had a dandy talk with Mr. Stein, and we were so genuinely interested in the Coffeyville plant and the work done there that Mr. Ballou decided others would enjoy a little Coffeyville history and suggested Mr. Stein send the low-down upon his return.

PETER STEIN was sincere and enthusiastic in his assurance it would be a pleasure — to such an extent, in fact, we wondered if that wouldn't be the last we heard from him. There are men like that, you know — so hearty and pleasant in their promise which gets hopelessly buried — deep and forever.

THE truth is, Peter Stein — evidently before he tossed his hat on the hook and dropped down at his desk — dictated the nicest letter and sent posthaste the Coffeyville picture and history we print on pages 10 and 11. No wonder we like Peter Stein! ... and that's over and above the apparent fact we have a weakness for agreeable, good-looking men — such as Peter Stein.



LLEW REESE, PETER STEIN, WILLIS CARRANS

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THE OZARK SMELTING & MINING CO.

CELLS (LEADED ZINC PIGMENT)
PERMUTATIVE LITHIOPHOS

WHITE LEAD - LEAD OXIDE - CHEMICALS AND COLORS

ABOUT the Coffeyville plant, Peter Stein writes - "It is located in an aerial view of the plant, which is inside the roads outlined in the picture. The various plants are noted at the bottom of the picture. Also enclosed is a little history, written a few years back."

THE HISTORY

STARTING as a small one block zinc oxide furnace in 1906, the Ozark Smelting and Mining Company has grown to its present size - about 80 acres and manufacturing leaded zinc oxide, lithopos, zinc sulphate, cadmate and indium metal) employing 350 men, and located at Coffeyville, an industrial city of 15,000.

THIS plant was operated as a leaded zinc oxide plant exclusively until the zinc sulphate plant was added in 1926. In 1930-31 the lithopos plant was added and in 1937 doubled.

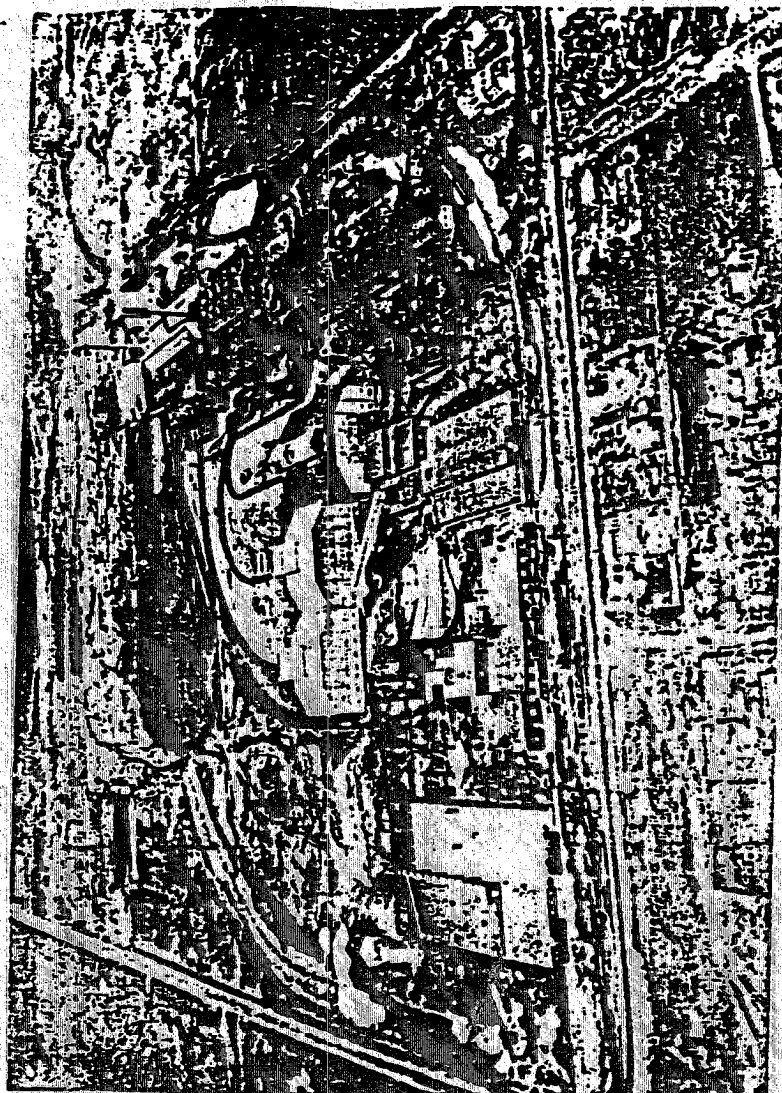
AT Coffeyville, the manufacture of products involves procurement of lead, zinc, and iron ores from all parts of the world. Some recently have been coming from "atom mounds" being mined and concentrated in Australia. During normal times most of these raw ores come from the East and the Middle West. Since the war, we have secured a great deal from Mexico and Canada. This plant also uses large quantities of coal, coke, chat, sulphuric acid, barites ore, and natural gas, most of them coming from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

LEADED ZINC OXIDE. The zinc oxide furnaces are made of arched brick, divided into units of two live gates each and each block consists of either 5 or 6 units. Coffeyville has 3 blocks of furnaces in operation most of the time.

THE leaded zinc oxide is driven off the charge at high temperatures and is collected by means of pipe lines and taken to the bag houses. The temperature of the zinc oxide gases is lowered by travelling through these long pipe lines so that the temperature of the gases entering the bag house is about 300°. Each of these lines is about 61' diameter and 750' long. Each day it is necessary for the men to walk along each line and hook the pigments from the sides of the lines.

AFTER the zinc oxide gases pass through the lines, they are moved by means of a large fan 200" in diameter and pass into the bag collection system. Each baghouse has 600 bags 20" diameter by 30' long, and they filter the pigment and allow the fumes free air to go to the atmosphere through huge ventilators.

THE leaded zinc oxide pigment is collected in the bag-room hoppers and is removed daily to the packer where it is packed in 50 pound bags. These finished bags are placed in the warehouse and from there are shipped to all parts of the world. This finished product is known to pigment users as "Ozark" leaded zinc oxide.



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LITHIOPHOS PLANT
ZINC SULPHATE PLANT
COAL - CHAT - ZINC - LEAD OXIDE ALONG THE TRACKS
STRIKING as a zinc unit plant in 1911 to produce 7500 tons yearly, the zinc portion of the plant was doubled in size in 1937 and is now producing around 24,000 tons of lithopos annually.

ONE of the remarkable things about the manufacture of lithopos at Coffeyville is the fact that after the initial crushing of the raw ore and coke, the finished product is not touched by hand. The complete plant is almost self operating, and no heavy work is required except in the initial ore crushing and in the final packing and trucking.

IN CONNECTION with the operation of the lithopos plant, considerable research is involved, and Coffeyville has its own research department and test fence located about six miles southwest of the plant.

COKE - BARITES ORE
The zinc ores used in the manufacture of zinc sulphate are refined in the Micholts-Barrickoff plant to remove the sulphur and are brought to the zinc sulphate plant by means of industrial haulage locomotives. The ores are elevated into large cylindrical coal conical bottom lead lined tanks called "pachman tanks" and sulphuric acid is added to form zinc sulphate liquor.

ABOUT the by-products of the zinc sulphate plant is the production of cadmate and indium metal which are among the rarer metals.

LITHIOPHOS PLANT. The manufacture of lithopos consists of the combining of two liquids - one a clear colorless liquid and the other a yellowish color - to form a precipitate which later becomes a pure white solid, through a process of mixing, thickening, filtering, calcining, and drying.

COOLING LINES
BAG ROOMS
FURNACES
ONE
MASTERS
BOILER ROOM
OFFICES

0007-SWP-000004872

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