

DIRECTORS' MEETING

New York, N. Y.

December 15, 1932.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lead Industries Association was held at the Down Town Association, New York City, on Thursday, December 15th, at 12:30 P. M.

Present:

Representing:

Clinton H. Crane,
Chairman

H. M. Brush
W. E. Boston
R. M. Roosevelt
P. E. Sprague
W. C. Beschorman
F. M. Carter
I. H. Cornell
J. A. McCarthy
F. Y. Robertson

A. A. MacLean

St. Joseph Lead Company
American Smelting & Refining Co.
Eagle-Picher Lead Co.
Eagle-Picher Lead Co.
Metals Refining Co.
National Lead Company
National Lead Company
St. Joseph Lead Co.
United Metals Selling Co.
United States Smelting Refining
& Mining Co.
USL Battery Corp.

F. E. Wormser, Secretary.

President Clinton H. Crane occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Jan. 1, 1952 to Dec. 1, 1952.

Cash on Hand and in Bank, Jan. 1, 1952. \$11,976.66

RECEIPTS

Membership Contributions, 1951	\$258.50	
Membership Contributions, 1952	<u>15,103.50</u>	\$35,342.00
Overpayment of Contributions, 1952	<u>194.75</u>	
	55,536.75	
Less Contributions Outstanding	<u>1,696.25</u>	33,942.50
Interest		68.48
Book Sales		<u>15.77</u>
Total Receipts		34,044.76
TOTAL		\$48,020.31

DISBURSEMENTS

Furniture & Fixtures	\$108.85	
Salaries	17,077.00	
Rent & Light	1,752.97	
Office Expense Misc.	200.17	
Traveling Expenses	954.45	
Telephone & Telegraph	457.97	
Books & Subscriptions	248.78	
Printing	7,713.28	
Mailing	3,893.27	
Illustration	333.59	
Technical Research	<u>50.65</u>	\$33,356.56
Cash on Hand and in Bank, December 1, 1952		<u>12,663.75</u>
TOTAL		\$46,020.31

The Secretary's Report was read and accepted as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT

1. Membership - The National Bearing Metals Corporation has tendered its resignation effective January 1, 1933. Regrettable as it is to lose the support of any member company, in this case the support of the National Bearing Metals Corp. was smaller than the out-of-pocket expense to us in providing the Company with our regular statistical information.

2. Statistics - Two more companies, Master Builders Co., and the Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., are now cooperating in the compilation of our scrap lead data.

3. Legislation - The survey of State Highway Department painting practice has been completed and each member supplied with a draft of the final survey. Although the result is overwhelmingly favorable to formulae using lead pigments, many States are still using substitutes and offer a fertile field for educational efforts on behalf of lead paints. We expect to devote much attention to the problem. Already, through the cooperative efforts of members in Idaho, we have been able to procure a change in the Idaho specifications of benefit to lead.

We have also begun a survey of the painting practice of the Class 1 railroads in the United States, believing that the information obtained will prove valuable.

4. Lead Poisoning - An interesting sequel to the lead-weighted silk situation referred to in the Secretary's Report of September 24th, is the fact that several large sellers of silk garments in New York, formerly emphatically opposed to the marketing of lead-weighted silk, are now making retail distribution of it, notably R. H. Macy & Co. These sellers have been completely satisfied with the research work which was done at Harvard and which gave lead-weighted silk a clean bill of health. Moreover, by actual store tests, they have demonstrated that the customer prefers lead-weighted silk to the tin-weighted material.

5. Lead Pipe - Learning of the possibility that the use of lead pipe was likely to be commented upon unfavorably by various Wisconsin water works authorities, the Secretary made a quick trip to Wisconsin on behalf of lead pipe and found that we have many friends there but that copper tubing is making serious inroads in the water service field, mainly owing to its comparatively lower cost. It is fortunate that the pipe manufacturers adopted the new lead pipe standard early this year for Wisconsin was having the same experience with the larger sizes of lead pipe that Washington, D. C., and other cities have already gone through.

In studying this entire situation, the conclusion is unescapable that unless we make some aggressive effort to hold what business we now possess in the water works field there is a distinct possibility that we may be pushed even further into the background. We have one avenue open to us which holds promise of being the answer to the competition we are meeting from thin walled copper tubing and that is to turn out a relatively thin walled antimonial lead pipe, that is, an antimonial lead pipe which is lighter in weight than the present soft lead material but still thicker than copper tubing. This can be done at a cost lower than copper tubing and, inasmuch as water works departments occasionally do not seem to be influenced by the superiority of soft lead pipe because of its superior wall thickness, and, inasmuch as copper is forcing the competition to lighter weight material, antimonial lead pipe would provide the necessary ammunition to meet this competition. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether very much antimonial lead pipe would be sold but it would enable the lead pipe salesman to meet the objection to the water works engineer to the present higher cost of soft lead pipe by offering to supply thin walled hard lead pipe if need be.

There is also a good possibility of our regaining some of the business we have lost to other metals in interior plumbing and we are at present working on this research problem.

6. Research - In addition to the work on piping, we are studying the possibility of initiating some research on calking lead which will definitely indicate the superiority of lead compared with sulphur and sand or cement substitutes, in reducing the risk of breakages in water lines. A modest amount of laboratory work may yield some extremely valuable information and would enable us to market more calking lead than we are doing now.

Both the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association have made interim reports on the examination of test specimens coated with competitive pipe coating materials. Our entry in these tests was a baked red-lead priming coat. The work to date has not been conclusive and we must wait another year or so for a definite indication as to how red lead compares with other coatings.

7. Educational Work - Our magazine LEAD has drawn to it more material than we had any reason to suspect when we first began publication. In fact we have more material now relating to interesting applications for lead than we

can use for several issues. Our inexpensive publicity continues to bring forth considerable correspondence, national and international, relating to applications of lead.

Our supply of the LEAD PIPE booklet is exhausted and we are withholding a reprint order pending the possible inclusion of some additional information which would make the booklet even more useful than it is now.

8. Plumbing Codes - As stated in previous reports, one of our biggest difficulties has been keeping abreast of the changes in the countless plumbing codes in the United States and in establishing the necessary contacts among master plumbers, plumbing inspectors, etc., to see that lead receives adequate consideration. Our efforts have been mainly in the direction of remedying trouble where it has been most acute such as in Washington, D. C., Buffalo, N. Y., and Wisconsin. I believe it would be a good move for us to engage the services of a practical plumber thoroughly familiar with the use of lead in plumbing, who can use all his time in contacting master plumbing associations, journeymen plumbers associations and plumbing inspectors, also municipalities, with a view to bringing about changes in plumbing codes of benefit to them and the lead industry. I can think of no expenditure which would be likely to bring in a higher return.

A movement is on foot in New York State to authorize the various county governments to unify the plumbing codes in effect by the numerous municipalities in each county. We are studying the movement to see whether or not it might be wise for us to assist.

9. Paint Show - The Lead Industries Association, through its constituent lead pigment manufacturers, participated in the recent Paint Show of the Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs in Washington, D. C., the pigment manufacturers individually bearing the expense of the joint exhibit. Press commentators and others were kind enough to state that it was the most artistic exhibit at the Show.

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary.

The resignation of the National Bearing Metals Corporation from membership in the Lead Industries Association was presented and accepted.

The application for membership of the Crown Metal Co., of Milwaukee, Wisc., was presented for consideration,

WHEREUPON it was moved and seconded that the Crown Metal Co., be admitted to membership in the Lead Industries Association.

Motion carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced that the Executive Committee had held a meeting on November 22, 1932, to consider the budget for 1933 and had concluded that it would be desirable to carry on the activities of the Lead Industries Association in the coming calendar year with the same total budget established by the Board for 1932,

WHEREUPON, it was moved and seconded that the budget of the Lead Industries Association for 1933 be prepared in the total sum of \$40,000, of which \$35,000 was to be raised from members and \$5,000 drawn from the cash reserve at the disposal of the Association on January 1, 1933.

Motion carried.

The Chairman also reported that the Executive Committee believed that the elimination of Mexican and other foreign tonnages of the members from assessment would

be advisable as foreign lead (with the exception of some ore lead) does not enter into the commerce of the United States where the activities of the Lead Industries Association are mainly centered. The Secretary reported that roughly \$4500 was contributed in 1932 by companies mining, smelting and fabricating lead in foreign countries,

WHEREUPON it was moved and seconded that the basis of assessment in the Lead Industries Association should eliminate all foreign lead mined, smelted, refined or manufactured abroad, but should include any foreign metal imported into the United States by member companies and not subsequently exported through the cancellation of bonds.

Motion carried.

Mr. A. A. MacLean, reported that the Battery Manufacturers Association was defending the interests of its members in those States where occupational disease legislation, or legislation affecting workmen's compensation was being modified, or introduced, to the detriment of the battery industry and suggested that the Lead Industries Association cooperate with the Battery Manufacturers Association in dealing with this situation, particularly as the Lead Industries Association has much available information on lead poisoning and the hazards of lead in industry.

The Chairman instructed the Secretary to communicate with the proper committee of the Battery Manufacturers Association, offering to cooperate in matters of mutual interest.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 P. M.


Chairman.


Secretary.