

DYE, CHEMICAL AND COLOR SALES DEPARTMENT

REPRESENTATIVE'S CONFIDENTIAL PRICE LIST

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 10, 1921

Subject to change without notice

TERMS:

One per cent for cash ten days from
date of invoice, or thirty days net



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

FACTORIES: CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, NEWARK, SAN FRANCISCO
(EMERYVILLE)

SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

D. C. & C(E) 120 344

0007-SWP-000012163

Following we give a full account of the application, shade and fastness of Aniline colors we produce. Aniline dyes of our manufacture conform fully to the standards established in the dye industry, so far as fastness to light and other desirable qualities are concerned.

Our intention in preparing the technical information of each dye, as per following pages, is to render it easier for our representatives to select and suggest dyes suitable for their prospective customers so that they may conduct their own tests to determine adaptability of product to meet their individual requirements. At times it frequently occurs that one or another of the Aniline colors is used in large quantities for some special purpose, being fast enough for the article in question, although in some respects it is only moderately fast.

The brief description following covers, we believe, all the necessary general technical information required for the introduction of such materials as we are now producing, but should there be any additional information desired it will be furnished upon request.

This technical information will be supplemented with pages describing each color as we add additional dyes to our line, and the descriptions given herein will be revised from time to time as we determine new outlets for our dyes.

We request that all representatives advise us should they and avenues for our products which are not mentioned in the following description.

Dyeings of our goods will be furnished upon request, but it is customary and advisable when doing this, to obtain from your prospective customer some of the material which he wishes to color and in this way we can give him the best idea of results which can be produced.

INTRODUCTION

In offering our line of dyes and intermediates described on following pages, we are adding a line of products for many additional diversified uses, an achievement which is all the more remarkable on account of the very short time which has elapsed since we have been engaged in the manufacture of dyes derived from the chemical treatment of coal-tar, and the fact that in the past the production of these compounds has been practically unknown in the United States.

It was only after the most careful consideration and investigation of the exacting trade demands and requirements, that we entertained the proposal to undertake the manufacture of these very important products. Neither did we for a moment minimize the magnitude of our comparatively new undertaking, both from a production and sales viewpoint, as in the case of the former it involves the most intricate and complex chemical knowledge together with combined mechanical development, and in the case of the latter the opening of a bold where trade previously had never been solicited by us.

Therefore, in presenting our newest line to the selling staff, we are assured that it is of the very highest quality and fits in perfectly with our high grade palette and varieties. We are particularly proud of our accomplishment and the manner in which these new products have been developed, true to the Sherwin-Williams standard of quality.

The prices shown in this price list are low limit "A" prices for open orders. Representatives must make all contract or future delivery business to their managers, who can obtain latest market quotations from D. C. & C. Dept. All orders are accepted conditional on our ability to fill them.

All prices subject to change without notice.

No contracts covering delivery forward where quantities exceed normal "four" charges are to be made on basis of prices shown in this list. Contracts must be referred to Headquarters for acceptance.

2 FOREWORD

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

that the dye is not too strong and that the color is not too dark. The dye should be kept in a cool, dry room which is not open to the direct rays of the sun. Care must also be taken that they are not damaged by leakage of steam or water pipes. Dyes or that have been opened should always be kept well covered, so as to prevent the color from becoming adulterated with dust from other dyes. In the same manner, too much moisture from the air.

Place the dye in a suitable wooden tub, pour over it a sufficient quantity of pure boiling water, and stir until no more lumps can be seen; allow to set for a few minutes and then pass through a fine wire or hair sieve or through a coarse cotton cloth into the dye bath. Any undissolved dye remaining behind in the sieve or in the dissolving vessel must be treated in the same manner with more hot water.

CAUTIONS

1. As a rule, the best results will not be obtained if the dye is added to the hot water instead of preceding as above.

2. The amount of water necessary for dissolving colors varies a great deal. With several products, one can only dissolve one-half pound in ten gallons of water. Whereas as much as five pounds and in exceptional cases still more, can be dissolved in the same amount.

3. Care must be taken that only dyes of similar chemical nature are dissolved together.

NOTIFICATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

STORAGE OF DYES

Colors should be kept in a cool, dry room which is not open to the direct rays of the sun.

Care must also be taken that they are not damaged by leakage of steam or water pipes.

Dyes or that have been opened should always be kept well covered, so as to prevent the color from becoming adulterated with dust from other dyes.

DISSOLVING

Place the dye in a suitable wooden tub, pour over it a sufficient quantity of pure boiling water, and stir until no more lumps can be seen; allow to set for a few minutes and then pass through a fine wire or hair sieve or through a coarse cotton cloth into the dye bath. Any undissolved dye remaining behind in the sieve or in the dissolving vessel must be treated in the same manner with more hot water.

DYE, CHEMICAL AND COLOR SALES DEPT.

CONSUMERS OF DYES, CHEMICALS AND DRY COLORS

AGENTS S-W

Premier Non-Fading Reds, Bismarck Brown, R and Y
Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green, Nigrosine Black

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Fast Red A Extra, Brilliant Chrome No. 10, Naphthol Yellow S, Bismarck Brown, R and Y

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER

All Dry Colors and Dyes

ARTISTS' COLORS

Chrome Green, Fast Red A Extra, Brilliant Chrome No. 10, Naphthol Yellow S, Bismarck Brown, R and Y

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

American Blue (Prussian), Hahn Fast Red Toner, Chinese Blue, Pure Lakes

BAG (Jute)

Fast Red A Extra, Brilliant Chrome No. 10

BAG (Paper)

Brilliant Chrome No. 10, Naphthol Yellow S

BAG (Woolen Cloth)

Brilliant Chrome No. 10, Naphthol Yellow S, Bismarck Brown, R and Y

BARREL

Brilliant Chrome No. 10, Naphthol Yellow S, Bismarck Brown, R and Y

BILLIARD BALL

Brilliant Chrome No. 10, Naphthol Yellow S, Bismarck Brown, R and Y

BOOKBINDERS

All Dry Colors, particularly
Pure Lakes, Chinese Blue, Hahn Fast Red Toner, Hahn Lakes, Brilliant Chrome No. 10, Naphthol Yellow S, Bismarck Brown, R and Y

CONSUMERS OF DYES/CHEMICALS AND
DRY COLORS-Continued

GEORGINA WILKINS PRODUCTS

RECEIVED 2 11 1962
BROOKLYN DISTRICT OFFICE
NEW YORK
FEB 11 1962
NATIONAL YELLOW 5

100-443887-100

Becker 2 R R
Fuchino X
Chicago Fast Red 8 B Extra
Chicago Fast Red 8 B Extra
Brilliant Crimson No. 10

CARBON PAPER

Chinese Blue
Permanent Geranium Lake
Hello Fast Red Toner
Graphic Red Lake, double strength

CAR BUILDERS

Chrome Yellows
Pure Toners
Halo Fast Red Toner
Chrome Greens
Oriental Red

REPORT

Brilliant Crimson No. 10
 Alkali Blue 3 B Conc.
 Acetic Acid

THESE NOVELTIES

Residue, all grades 2 R R
Brilliant Orange 4 Q R
Alkali Mine 3 B Conc.
Acetic Acid

CHALK

Chicago Fast Red 6B Extra
Chicago Fast Red 5B Extra
Chicago Fast Red 4B Extra
Chicago Fast Red 3B Extra
Chicago Fast Red 2B Extra
Chicago Fast Red 1B Extra
Chicago Fast Red A Extra
Chicago Fast Red B Extra
Chicago Fast Red C Extra
Chicago Fast Red D Extra
Chicago Fast Red E Extra
Chicago Fast Red F Extra
Chicago Fast Red G Extra
Chicago Fast Red H Extra
Chicago Fast Red I Extra
Chicago Fast Red J Extra
Chicago Fast Red K Extra
Chicago Fast Red L Extra
Chicago Fast Red M Extra
Chicago Fast Red N Extra
Chicago Fast Red O Extra
Chicago Fast Red P Extra
Chicago Fast Red Q Extra
Chicago Fast Red R Extra
Chicago Fast Red S Extra
Chicago Fast Red T Extra
Chicago Fast Red U Extra
Chicago Fast Red V Extra
Chicago Fast Red W Extra
Chicago Fast Red X Extra
Chicago Fast Red Y Extra
Chicago Fast Red Z Extra

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

All Dyes
Acetic Acid
All Dry Colors

GOING

1. **Acetic Acid**
 2. **Ammonium Chloride**
 3. **Ammonium Hydroxide**
 4. **Ammonium Nitrate**
 5. **Ammonium Sulfate**
 6. **Ammonium Phosphate**
 7. **Ammonium Bicarbonate**
 8. **Ammonium Carbonate**
 9. **Ammonium Oxide**
 10. **Ammonium Peroxide**
 11. **Ammonium Sulfide**
 12. **Ammonium Selenide**
 13. **Ammonium Telluride**
 14. **Ammonium Arsenide**
 15. **Ammonium Fluoride**
 16. **Ammonium Borate**
 17. **Ammonium Molybdate**
 18. **Ammonium Vanadate**
 19. **Ammonium Chromate**
 20. **Ammonium Dichromate**
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 99. **Ammonium Dichromate**
 100. **Ammonium Dichromate**

COLLIERIES

[illegible]

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Technique, all grades
Paraffin
Para Phenylene Diamine
Tolidine H
Beta Naphthol (C.I. 111)
Acetic Acid
Bismarck Brown
Mono-Sulphonic Acid

COTTON PRINTERS

[illegible]

CONSUMERS OF DYES, CHEMICALS AND DRY COLORS-Continued

GERMANY'S PRODUCTS

CRAYON

DEALERS

Premier Non-Fading Reds, Bismarck Brown R and Y, Chrome Yellows, Chrome Greens, Chinese Blue, Nigrosine Black

DOLL

English Vermilion, Scarlet 2 R R, Chicago Fast Red 6 B Extra, Brilliant Orange 4 O R

DRY COLOR MANUFACTURERS

Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Orange Y, All Blue 3 B Comp, Lake Red P Pulp, Brilliant Orange 4 O R, Brilliant Yellow 8, Naphthol Yellow 8, Permanent Yellow 8, Graphite Red Pulp

DYERS AND CLEANERS

Union Dyes, Would use small quantities of all of our dyes, Acetic Acid

ENGRAVERS

Chinese Blue, Bronze Blue, Graphite Red Lake, Helio Toner, Mott Blue, Permanent Germanium Lake, Acetic Acid, English Vermilion

FEATHER

Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Scarlet 2 R R, Naphthol Yellow 8, Fuchsin, all grades, Brilliant Orange 4 O R, Acetic Acid

FELT (Wool)

Leucofuchsin, Scarlet 2 R R, Fast Red A Extra, Brilliant Brown 2 R, Brilliant Yellow 8, Brilliant Orange 4 O R, Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Acetic Acid

FILM

Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Brilliant Orange 4 O R, Fuchsin X, Acetic Acid, Chicago Fast Red 6 B Extra

FUR

Universal D, Universal P, Universal G, Universal X, Brilliant Orange 4 O R, Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Acetic Acid

FURNITURE

Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Scarlet 2 R R, Brilliant Brown 2 R, Brilliant Orange 4 O R, Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Acetic Acid

GLOVE

Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Scarlet 2 R R, Brilliant Brown 2 R, Brilliant Orange 4 O R, Brilliant Crimson No. 10, Acetic Acid

D. C. & C. L. 20

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CONSUMERS OF DYES, CHEMICALS AND DRY COLORS-Continued

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

CHROME BLACK B
All Dry Colors
Fast Red A Extra
Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Acetic Acid
Chrome Black J B
Alizarine Yellow G
Scarlet 2 R R

HANDLE (Wooden)

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS

Green Dry Colors
Red Dry Colors
Yellow Dry Colors

INKS (Printing)

Alizarine Yellow S
Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Lake Red C Pulp
Beta Naphthol
Naphthol Yellow S
C. P. Chrome Green
C. P. Chrome Blue
C. P. Chinese Blue
C. P. Chinese Green
C. P. Chinese Yellow
C. P. Chinese Red
C. P. Chinese Black
C. P. Chinese Brown
C. P. Chinese Grey
C. P. Chinese White
C. P. Chinese Purple
C. P. Chinese Pink
C. P. Chinese Blue
C. P. Chinese Green
C. P. Chinese Yellow
C. P. Chinese Red
C. P. Chinese Black
C. P. Chinese Brown
C. P. Chinese Grey
C. P. Chinese White
C. P. Chinese Purple
C. P. Chinese Pink

INKS (Writing)

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

LADDER

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

LAUNDRIES

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

LEATHER

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

LINOLEUM

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

LITHOGRAPH CAN MANUFACTURERS

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

LITHOGRAPHERS (those making their own printing plates only)

Brilliant Orange 4 G R
Brilliant Yellow S
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Chrome No. 10
Scarlet 2 R R
Bismarck Brown

CONSUMERS OF DYES, CHEMICALS AND DRY COLORS—Continued

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS: PRODDING

25 HLOTS, TIO

C. P. Chrome Yellows
C. P. Mellow Blue
C. P. Chinese Blue
C. P. Chrome Greens
C. P. Fast Red Toner
C. P. Russian Blue
C. P. All Red Lake Colors

PAINT MANUFACTURERS

Pers. Toner, L. and D.
 Chromic Yellow
 Oriental Red, L. and D.
 C. P. Chinese Blue
 Scarlet Lake
 Helio Fast Red Toner
 Dry White Lead
 C. P. Prussian Blue
 Lithopone
 Odo

PAPER (Manufacturers who dye in the beater)

Blackbird Brown
 Scarlet 2 R R
 Fast Red A Extra
 Naphthol Yellow S

PAPER (Coated Paper)

All Dry Color Lakes
Chromic Greens
Phthalic
Fast Red A Bases
Benzyl Yellow S
Mars Black G R
Cadmium Orange & G R
Cadmium Yellow S
Cadmium Red
Cadmium Blue
Cadmium Green
Cadmium Purple
Cadmium Brown
Cadmium Grey
Cadmium White
Cadmium Black

PAPER (Wall-Paper)

"Specimens, all grades, in quantities
Brilliant Crimson No. 10
Black 2 R R
Chicago Fast Red RB Extra
Naphthal Orange 4 O R
Naphtal Yellow S
C. P. Chrome Greens
All Lake Colors and Tones
C. P. Chromes
C. P. Blues
Chicago Fast Red RB Extra

PAPER (Thane Paper)

Brilliant Orange + O R
Brilliant Crimson No. 10
Scarlet 7 R R
Chicago Fast Red 6B Extra
Naphthol Yellow S

PATENT LEATHER

Leathemarker's Blue Chinese Blue

PENCIL MANUFACTURERS

All Dry Reds
Lump Green
Chromatic Yellow
All Lake Colors
Naphthol Yellow S

0-150000 100000 50000 0

Bismarck Brown
 Brilliant Crimson No. 10
 Small quantities Dry Colors
 Lendafuchine
 Scarlet 2 R R
 Naphthol Yellow-B
 Fast Red 6 B Extra
 Brilliant Orange 4 O R

RUBBER GOODS

C. P. Mellon Blue
Thosax
C. P. Chrome Yellows
English Vermilion
Formaldehyde

RULK (Measuring Tape)

C. P. Chrome Yellows
Naphtbol Yellow S

SCENIC PAINTERS

D. C. & C. 170

CONSUMERS OF DYES, CHEMICALS AND DRY COLORS-Continued

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WINDOOR

SEALING WAX

Para Tars, L and D
Halo Fast Red Toner
Misc. Dry Colors
Kashish Vermilion
Lake Red C Dry

SHADE CLOTH

Acetic Acid
C. P. Chrome Yellow
C. P. Chrome Green
Lithopone
Dry Colors

SHINGLE STAIN

Small quantities Red Dry
C. P. Chrome Blue
C. P. Chrome Green
C. P. Chrome Blue

SHOE POLISH

Brandy Lake
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Naphthol Yellow S
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Blumack Brown

SILKS

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

SOAP

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

STAIN

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

STAMP PAD

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

STRAW GOODS

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

SWEEPING COMPOUND

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

TANNERIES

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

See LEATHER

TOY

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

TYPEWRITER RIBBON

Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 Extra
Alkali Blue
Brilliant Orange 4 O R
Fast Red A Extra

CONSUMERS OF DYES, CHEMICALS AND
DRY COLORS—Continued

WATER COLORS

Permalene
Brilliant Orange 4 Q R
Brilliant Chromium No. 10
Auriferous Yellow R N
Fast Red A Extra
Auriferous Yellow Q
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 B Extra
Auriferous Brown 3 R

WOODWORKING

Permalene
Brilliant Orange 4 Q R
Brilliant Chromium No. 10
Auriferous Yellow R N
Fast Red A Extra
Auriferous Yellow Q
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 B Extra
Auriferous Brown 3 R

WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS DYES

Auriferous Yellow Q
Brilliant Orange 4 Q R
Brilliant Chromium No. 10
Auriferous Yellow R N
Fast Red A Extra
Auriferous Yellow Q
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 B Extra
Auriferous Brown 3 R

WOOLLEN YARN DYES

Permalene
Brilliant Orange 4 Q R
Brilliant Chromium No. 10
Auriferous Yellow R N
Fast Red A Extra
Auriferous Yellow Q
Naphthol Yellow S
Chicago Fast Red 6 B Extra
Auriferous Brown 3 R

All large manufacturing institutions such as steel companies, packing houses, car builders and metal furniture manufacturers use quantities of Dry Colors, etc. for painting purposes, and in calling on the manufacturing trade, they should not be overlooked.

For further information, please write to the nearest branch office of the Sherwin-Williams Company, or to the General Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The dye of each color is described on the following pages and is distinguished as acid type and basic type.

The acid type dyes are particularly used for the dyeing of wool and silk or animal textile fibers, not being used to any extent for the dyeing of cotton or other vegetable textile fibers. Acid type dyes are applied to wool and silk in acid or neutral bath by the addition of sulphuric or acetic acid, and the addition of a percentage of Glauber salt (Sodium Sulphate). Basic dyes are used chiefly for the dyeing of cotton and silk and are used only to a limited extent for wool dyeing, although more brilliant than the acid type. The shades are not as permanent or fast, but for certain silk dyeing, fastness of color is sacrificed to brightness. For cotton and other vegetable fibers, a mordant of a slightly acid character, such as tannic acid, is required.

GENERAL THEORY OF DYEING

There are two main theories to explain the general process of dyeing: Chemical theory—That dyeing involves a chemical reaction between the fiber and the dyestuff, and that a definite chemical compound known as a Color Lake is produced through this reaction. Mechanical theory—Considers the effect of dyeing to be simply a sorption of colored particles in the substance of the fiber, and the combination so formed to be merely a mechanical mixture.

However, there are many factors influencing the process of dyeing, among which the most important is the chemical activity existing between the dye and the fiber, the heating of the bath, the presence of various chemicals (mordants) in the dye, bath or fiber and the mass relations between the fiber, the dye bath and the dye, so that either theory can be considered correct in one instance or the other. The heat at which the dyeing is done plays a most important role, as the rapidity and degree of dyeing is nearly always greater in a hot dye bath than in a cold one, and the proper regulation of the temperature of the dye bath permits the dyer to regulate the taking up of the dye by the fibers as to obtain even and well penetrated dyeing.

GENERAL METHOD OF DYEING ACID COLORS ON WOOL

Prepare the dye bath, using approximately fifty times the amount of water as there is material to be dyed, that is to say, one pound of woolen yarn will require about seven and one-half gallons of water in the dye bath (one gallon of water weighs eight and one-half pounds). Add to the water Glauber salt to the weight of approximately 10 to 20 per cent of the weight of the fiber to be dyed and 1 to 4 per cent of sulphuric acid, the smaller percentage being used for light shades and the larger for very dark shades. For medium shades approximately 15 per cent of Glauber salt and 2 to 3 per cent of sulphuric acid are required. Dissolve in warm water the percentage of dye required to produce the desired shade and add to the dye bath. Have the temperature of the bath about 40 to 50 degrees Centigrade (104 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit) and then immerse the wool, which should be wet at the time of immersion. By means of stirring rods (glass or wood) give the fabric a few turns in the dye bath so as to saturate thoroughly with the dye solution. Gradually heat the dye bath to the boiling point, stirring the fabric from time to time, so that it may dye evenly. Continue dyeing at the boiling point. When color is removed from the fiber, then wring out and dry. The above represents the general method for dyeing nearly all acid dyes on wool.

GENERAL METHOD OF DYEING ACID COLORS ON SILK

For ten pounds of silk fabric, prepare the dye bath by the addition of boiled oil liquor, which is the liquid secured in scouring the raw silk with strong soap solutions and consists of a solution of soap and natural silk glue. Prepare the dye bath with sulphuric or acetic acid to give the bath a slightly acid reaction. For this purpose the bath is usually tested with blue litmus paper. Heat the bath to approximately 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit). Immerse the silk several times, then take it up and add the necessary quantity of dyestuff, which has previously been dissolved in warm water. Stir the bath well. Remove the silk again into the bath and turn it rapidly several times. Gradually raise the temperature to 60 degrees Centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit) and finish by dyeing at the boil, throwing up the goods to be dyed and boiling up the bath from time to time. Wash well in clear water and brighten by passing through a bath containing a very small percentage of tartaric or acetic acid.

the goods remain in the cooling bath from one-half to one hour.

Add one per cent to two per cent acetic acid or alum, commencing the dyeing operation cold and raising the temperature to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and then let

WITH BASIC DYES

Letting the material remain for one to two hours in the cooling bath, afterwards letting the material remain for one-half hour in the cooling bath, and then let the material remain in the cooling bath for one-half hour, afterwards

WITH ACID DYES

GENERAL METHOD OF DYEING WOOD

1. The wood to be dyed should be cut into small pieces, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the wood should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the wood should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the wood should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

GENERAL METHOD STRAW DYEING

When the dye is added to the water, the straw should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the straw should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the straw should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

WITH BASIC DYES

When the dye is added to the water, the straw should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the straw should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

WITH ACID DYES

GENERAL METHOD JUTE FIBER DYEING

When the dye is added to the water, the jute fiber should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the jute fiber should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the jute fiber should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the jute fiber should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

GENERAL METHOD OF APPLYING BASIC DYES TO COTTON

When the dye is added to the water, the cotton should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

When the dye is added to the water, the cotton should be placed in the bath, and the dye should be added to the water in the bath.

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GENERAL METHOD DYEING OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND PAPER

Dye in a bath acidified with sulphuric acid (two per cent to five per cent on the weight of the goods) for about one-half to one hour at the boil. Rinse and dry.

WITH ACID DYES

Basic dyes are less employed for feather dyeing, but occasionally they are used and should be dyed at a temperature of from 100 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, without any further addition.

GENERAL METHOD DYEING OF VEGETABLE IVORY AND HORN BUTTONS

WITH ACID DYES

Dye for one hour at the boil with the addition of the necessary quantity of dye in solution and one-quarter to one-half pint acetic acid per 20 gallons of dye liquor.

WITH BASIC DYES

Dye also in an acidic bath, the same as with acid dye for one hour at the boil. The quantity of liquor in the dye bath should be approximately three times the weight of the material to be dyed.

GENERAL METHOD DYEING OF NATURAL FLOWERS, LEAVES AND GRASSES

WITH BASIC DYES

Dye at a temperature of from 140 degrees to 160 degrees Fahrenheit or at the boil with the addition of a little acetic acid, approximately one-quarter to one-half pint to 20 gallons of liquor.

Occasionally basic dyes are used for this purpose on account of their brighter shades, but where brilliancy is secondary and fastness is the important factor, acid type dyes are used. In this case the goods must be prepared first by the well known patented process of caustic alkali and then bleached with chlorine. After dyeing treat in a solution of magnesium chloride or calcium chloride of 16 degrees to 32 degrees Tw. to make them sufficiently pliable and dry in the air.

GENERAL METHOD DYEING OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND PAPER

Dye by dipping in concentrated solution of the dye, or by applying the dye by brush or spray. After dyeing, wash in water and dry.

FUNCTIONS OF CHEMICALS EMPLOYED IN DYEING

1. **Acidic acid**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

2. **Alkaline**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

3. **Calcium chloride**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

4. **Magnesium chloride**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

5. **Sulphuric acid**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

6. **Caustic alkali**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

7. **Chlorine**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

8. **Alkali**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

9. **Acid**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

10. **Alkali**—used as a mordant or fixing agent. Also for leveling in the dyeing of wool, silk and cotton. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali. It is also used for brightening silk and rayon in the dyeing and for this purpose it should be used in conjunction with alkali.

GREENWICH PUBLISHERS

ACID TYPE DYES

NAPHTHOL YELLOW S

Naphthol Yellow S is an acid type dye of a light candy shade, having a greenish undertone and is very readily soluble in water. It is particularly suitable for dyeing wool and silk, half wool, and feathers. It is also very extensively employed for printing on paper and for printing ink lakes. It is also very extensively employed for the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes. It is also very extensively employed for the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes. It is also very extensively employed for the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes.

It is dyed with Naphthol Yellow S in a boiled off liquor bath to which sulphuric acid has been added to produce a distinct acid reaction. It is also very extensively employed for the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes. It is also very extensively employed for the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes. It is also very extensively employed for the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes.

Naphthol Gels Concentrated
Sulfur Yellow S

ORANGE Y

Orange Y is an acid type dye readily soluble in water producing a shade, when dyed on wool, that is just a shade redder than our Brilliant Orange & G R, but not nearly as red as Brilliant 2 R G. It dyes wool, silk, half silk, half wool, and feathers; also jute and coco fiber. Processes normal fastness to light, washing and milling, and compares equally in this respect to the competitive products. In dyeing on the textile fiber, the bath should be started at 40 to 50 degrees Centigrade and gradually brought to a boil. Orange Y may be recommended where self shades, and in some fastness conditions shades, are desired, on woollen yarn, woollen, worked piece goods, woolen hats and silk dyeing. Owing to its unusual coloring power, Orange Y finds very extensive use in both the paper and lake trade. It will dye either sulphite or ground wood pulp a bright orange without the use of any other dyes. When used in the manufacture of Lake Colors, it may be precipitated by either the aluminum hydrate or bismuth chloride methods. In the textile printing trade, Orange Y can be offered for printing piece goods and yarn printing by either the hand block or machine methods. It is also used extensively for paper staining, such as tissue and crepe paper; also for calendar work as done by many of the big paper mills. In addition to the above mentioned uses, it is employed extensively for leather dyeing, wood staining, and by shoe polish manufacturers in making tan polish pastes and cleaners. It is sold under the following competitive names:

Orange X
Orange A

CROCEIN ORANGE G C

Crocein Orange G C belongs to that class of colors known as "early leveling dyes" and gives, when dyed on wool, a bright orange shade of very good fastness to washing, milling, light, and heat. This product possesses the same excellent fastness to washing, milling, light, and heat as the pre-war type. It is very easily soluble in water, and dyes extremely level, for which property in combination with its fastness to washing, milling, light, and heat, makes it a very valuable dye. The dye is extensively used in the textile trade, furthermore, Orange G C may be used in the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes. It is also very extensively employed for the manufacture of Lake Colors, for wall-paper printing, surface coloring of paper and for printing ink lakes.

BRILLIANT ORANGE & G R S-W

Brilliant Orange & G R S-W is an acid type of dye, readily soluble in water, which can be made into very strong solutions, remaining in solution for a considerable length of time without crystallizing or gelatinizing. It dyes wool, silk, half wool, half silk, feathers, also jute and coco fiber. In dyeing this product on textile fiber the bath should be started at approximately 40 to 50 degrees Centigrade and gradually brought to a boil, in this way assuring best possible results. Brilliant Orange & G R is moderately fast to light, comparing favorably with the average acid colors in this respect. It will also stand normal tests for scouring, milling, smutting or washing.

D. C. & C. L20

It is known under the following names by different manufacturers:

Pomegranate O R
 Brilliant Orange O
 Orange O R Extra
 Lysion Orange
 Orange R N L
 Brilliant Orange O
 Crocetin Orange O R
 Crocetin Orange Y

SCARLET 2 R G S-W

Beacet 2 R O S-W is an acid type of dye, slightly deeper and redder than Brilliant Orange 4 R S-W, dissolves readily in water, forming an opalescent or rather turbid solution.

It used very largely for dyeing wool, silk, wool, hair etc., feathers, etc. and coco fiber.

100-443887-100

In this way will the best possible results be obtained.

The Lantz Color manufacturers are also in the market at times for this product. It is used to give an extra or direct printing on wooden products, wood ware, as well as for printing all types of the hand and machine block methods.

Also used by the printing ink and wall-paper manufacturers who are obliged to utilize their own Lake Colors. It is also used by manufacturers who

work as done by the large paper board and coated paper mills. It is used in but a limited way for coloring paper in the paper or mill.

Orange N
Orange L
Scarlet G R
Brilliant Orange R

Xylyne Orange, 2 R

SCARLET 2 R R S-W

Resist 2 R R B-W is an acid type of dye, deeper and bluer in tone than Scarlet 2 R O B-W, is easily and clearly soluble in water, also partially soluble in grain alcohol.

Is fairly level drying, but for coloring textile fiber the bath should be started at approximately 40 to 50 degrees Centigrade and gradually brought to a boil, heating

Becket 2 M R is moderately fast to light and will stand average tests for smelting or washing, accounting and milling.

Is very largely used for direct printing of woolen material, wool felt hats, as well as for printing of all fabrics either by machine or hand block methods. It is very

Lake, carrying a rich deep blue undertone, which is non-fading and fairly permanent. Also employed by printing ink and wall-paper manufacturers preparing their own Lake color.

in addition to the above mentioned uses, is employed by leather dyers, paper manufacturers for coloring and darning paper, and shoe polish manufacturers.

It is sold under the following competitive names:

Process R

SCARLET 2 R R (Blue Shade)

Recorset 2 R R. Blue Shade, is similar to Recorset 2 R R, except that it gives a very blue shade desired for certain purposes.

CHICAGO FAST RED 6 B EX. S-W

Chicago Fast Red 6 B Ex. S-W is an acid type of dye, which when dyed on wool produces the present very popular Bordeaux shade; is considerably deeper and bluer than Scarlet 3 R. It dyes wool, silk, half wool, half silk, leather, also coco and jute fiber. Has good leveling properties, comparing favorably in this respect with any of the competitive products. For best results in dyeing fabrics the dye bath should be started at approximately 40 to 50 degrees Centigrade. It possesses the same fastness to light, washing, milling, cooking, as any of the especially recommended for Carpet or Russian Red shades on chromed or vegetable tanned calf skins. This material is also suitable for paper, calendar staining and for coloring, but not generally used for leather dyeing. It is very well suited for production of a deep rich Burgundy shade Lake Color for well-kept and printing ink-work. Unlike most of our other dyes this material is not particularly recommended for textile printing. It is sold under the following competitive names:

Bordeaux B. L.
Bordeaux B. R.
Bordeaux B. T.
Bordeaux B. W.

CHICAGO FAST RED 6 B EX. S-W

This dyeing belongs to the class of colors known as Dyes dyestuffs and comes in the form of a brown powder and finds an extensive use in most every form of application including wool, silk, paper, leather, straw, celluloid and for lakes where fastness to light is not important. It is extremely soluble in water.

The technical information given above on Ponceau 5 R applies also to Scarlet 3 R, the latter material, however, being of greater strength than Ponceau 5 R.

SCARLET 3 R

Ponceau 5 R has no application in the lake, lithographic or ink trade, in view of its extreme solubility in water and tendency to bleed.

Fastness qualities are as follows:

Light	Very good
Washing	Very good
Alkali	Very good
Acid	Very good
Boiling	Very good
Ironing	Very good
Pressing	Very good
Staining	Very good
Leaking	Very good
Soiling	Very good
Discoloring	Very good
Very bad	Very bad

Ponceau 5 R is a brilliant red and may be used in conjunction with Acid Orange 5 R for bright fiber mixtures undyed. It is chiefly used in the dyeing of wool and effect produced by mixtures of wool and cotton are desired, that is, where the cotton has a noticeable affinity for mordanted or mordanted cotton, this last feature being a distinct disadvantage to the color where piece goods of a novelty kind are desired. Ponceau 5 R dyes wool from a broken acid bath and has a noticeable affinity for mordanted or mordanted cotton, this last feature being a distinct disadvantage to the color where piece goods of a novelty kind are desired. Ponceau 5 R dyes wool from a broken acid bath and has a noticeable affinity for mordanted or mordanted cotton, this last feature being a distinct disadvantage to the color where piece goods of a novelty kind are desired.

W-PONCEAU 5 R

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

RED AND BROWN The color of the hair is a dark brown or black, sometimes with a dark red-brown color.

Alfred Blum Nicholson Blum East Blum

DYING OF SILK

Great the dye bath with the required amount of color (for a full shade about 5 per cent, 5 per cent to 10 per cent for medium or light shades). Add to this some amount of alum and zinc sulphate may be added to improve the fastness to rubbing.

Great the dye bath at about 40 degrees Centigrade and dye for 45 minutes. To match a certain sample takes a small piece of the wool from the dye bath and develop in the dyed water. And if the wool has the desired shade the wool is to be taken from the dye bath and developed. The goods are wrung out and rinsed in order to wash out the dyed water.

ATKATI BIDE 2 HT) CONCENTRATED

CHROME TYPE DYES

Chrome Black B belongs to the class of dyes known as Chrome Type dyes. When dyed on wool or cotton, it produces a black shade. Its particular uses are for wool dyeing either as a well shade or in combination with other Chrome Colors. It produces the best possible fastness to light, washing, rubbing, and crock. Its solubility and leveling properties are excellent and equal in every respect to the corresponding products. Furthermore, our material holds its original shade under artificial light.

CHROME BLACK B

Chrome Black B is similar in every respect to Chrome Black B, except that the "B" type is 20 per cent stronger.

ALIZARINE ORANGE R

Alizarine Orange will add a very extensive interest in all branches of textile printing and dyeing for the production of fast shades on silk, wool and cotton.

As this dyeing belongs to the so-called Acid Chrome Colors, it has to be mixed to the fiber with the aid of a suitable mordant.

Alizarine Orange has the following fastness properties:

Fastness against rubbing, good; Fastness against light, good; Fastness against decoloring, good; Fastness against soaping, fair.

Alizarine Yellow R Mordant Yellow 3 R

Alizarine Brown is a dark brown or black powder easily soluble in water with a dark red-brown color.

It can be used for the production of fast brown, tan, olive and gray shades on wool and silk.

It can be dyed as an ordinary acid type dye, but for the production of special fast shades should be dyed as a Chrome Color.

Technical information with regard to Alizarine Brown 3 R applies also to Alizarine Brown B.

Alizarine Brown B, the difference between the two materials being that the "B" brand contains a certain admixture of Chrome Black B, as the admixture is required by some dyes in that form.

ALIZARINE RED B

This product is a blue-red powder giving a yellowish-red solution in water and is almost entirely insoluble in alcohol.

It is one of the fastest colors for all practical purposes of the kind. It dyes wool from an acid bath, giving a yellowish-red shade which on after-dyeing produces a full and brilliant Bordeaux Red.

It has little or no affinity for cotton or silk. Its chief application is found in high grade producers of production of mode shades.

Its fastness qualities are as follows:

Fastness against rubbing, very good; Fastness against light, good; Fastness against decoloring, good; Fastness against soaping, fair.

CONFIDENTIAL PRICES ON ACID TYPE DYES

Net Prices per Pound

1-lb. tin, 25c advance over barrel price.	5-lb. tin, 25c advance over barrel price.	25-lb. tin, 10c advance over barrel price.
Alizarine Yellow B, CP 194	Alizarine Yellow B, CP 194	Alizarine Yellow B, CP 194
Alizarine Brown B, CP 195	Alizarine Brown B, CP 195	Alizarine Brown B, CP 195
Alizarine Brown 3 R, CP 196	Alizarine Brown 3 R, CP 196	Alizarine Brown 3 R, CP 196
Alizarine Red B, CP 197	Alizarine Red B, CP 197	Alizarine Red B, CP 197
Alizarine Orange B, CP 198	Alizarine Orange B, CP 198	Alizarine Orange B, CP 198
Alizarine Orange 4 OR, CP 199	Alizarine Orange 4 OR, CP 199	Alizarine Orange 4 OR, CP 199
Alizarine Orange 5 OR, CP 200	Alizarine Orange 5 OR, CP 200	Alizarine Orange 5 OR, CP 200
Alizarine Orange 6 OR, CP 201	Alizarine Orange 6 OR, CP 201	Alizarine Orange 6 OR, CP 201
Alizarine Orange 7 OR, CP 202	Alizarine Orange 7 OR, CP 202	Alizarine Orange 7 OR, CP 202
Alizarine Orange 8 OR, CP 203	Alizarine Orange 8 OR, CP 203	Alizarine Orange 8 OR, CP 203
Alizarine Orange 9 OR, CP 204	Alizarine Orange 9 OR, CP 204	Alizarine Orange 9 OR, CP 204
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Alizarine Orange 95 OR, CP 290	Alizarine Orange 95 OR, CP 290	Alizarine Orange 95 OR, CP 290
Alizarine Orange 96 OR, CP 291	Alizarine Orange 96 OR, CP 291	Alizarine Orange 96 OR, CP 291
Alizarine Orange 97 OR, CP 292	Alizarine Orange 97 OR, CP 292	Alizarine Orange 97 OR, CP 292
Alizarine Orange 98 OR, CP 293	Alizarine Orange 98 OR, CP 293	Alizarine Orange 98 OR, CP 293
Alizarine Orange 99 OR, CP 294	Alizarine Orange 99 OR, CP 294	Alizarine Orange 99 OR, CP 294
Alizarine Orange 100 OR, CP 295	Alizarine Orange 100 OR, CP 295	Alizarine Orange 100 OR, CP 295

META-NITRO-PARA-TOLUIDINE

B-W SPECIFICATIONS

TECHNICAL

TORBIAS ACID

SKITTAL OFFICE-3770

[illegible]

D. C. & C. 120

Supplies in spirit of tone, quality, and permanency for shade to Orange Lake in striking our Brilliant Orange 40 M. & W dye in required strength directly on the Lake base.

BRILLIANT ORANGE LAKE

This is the same Red as employed in the manufacture of Helio Lake, but furnished in pure form, not set down on any last base. To be furnished where the thickest color of this type is desired. This material is commonly referred to as "Tolidine" in pure form, being manufactured from Beta-Nitro-Tolidine in combination with Beta Naphthol.

HELIO FAST RED TONER

A very light, bright Red of Tolidine type, noted particularly for its brilliancy, permanency and non-bleeding characteristics. Helio Lake possesses features to light, bent and alkali to a maximum degree. Has always been very popular on account of these desirable qualities, and is considerably in demand at the present time.

HELIO EAST RED LAKE

These are the same shades of Reds as "Rosa Lakas L. and D. Single and Double Strength," are produced in pure form, not precipitated on any base. To be furnished where the strongest Red of this shade and character is desired. Produced from Paraffin and Benz Naphthal and in the development of the deep shade a percentage of Monosulfonic Acid F is employed.

PARA TONER, LIGHT AND DEEP

These Lakes, each quality furnished in both light and deep shades, are termed Single and Double Strength, respectively. The Single Strength is furnished with a minimum of Pure Toner content as used under present conditions for good grades of work.

For a stronger Para Lake we offer the Double Strength, which is the same shade, but twice as strong as the Single Strength. Its point of color the dark has the distinctive blue undertone, whereas the light carries the yellow tint.

Para Lakes are moderately fast to light, heat and alkali, and on account of their very favorable price, represent a most economical find and a very wide and large distribution.

These materials are produced by striking the color on perforated metal base with Persulfaniline and Beta Naphthol in the exact strength of each. In adding the deep shade to obtain the bluish undertone, a percentage of Monosulfonic Acid is employed.

PARA LAKES

"Lake Colors referred to under this heading are coal-tar dyes struck on an aluminum plate and at times in combination with Blanc Fixe in such proportions of each as are best adapted to meet the general requirements of the trade. Generally referred to by the printing ink manufacturers as their "Lake Base."

DESCRIPTION OF DRY COLORS PREPARED
-ESPECIALLY FOR PRINTING INK TRADE

the manufacture of color and lithographic ink. (Also extensively employed for printing ink and color) assigned exclusively for printing ink and lithographic ink manufacture. In the present time, the color is especially designed for use in the printing process. The color is a special blend of pigments and is prepared where necessary special manufacture. Special blends and shades will be prepared where necessary. The color is a special blend of pigments and is prepared where necessary special manufacture. Special blends and shades will be prepared where necessary.

C. P. PRIMROSE YELLOW is a bright, clear yellow of medium strength and permanency. On account of its distinctive tone it is preferred for certain grades of work.

It is a green which will not separate, though it fades to blue or yellow, be prepared. Chromes Yellow L. from which these Greens are manufactured. In this way only the closest possible intermingling of the C. P. Primrose Blue and C. P. Primrose Yellow can be formed at the time the color is precipitated, that we may expect the union must have a permanence in manufacture which can be compared with the best of the same quality. The selection of methods which will make the color a uniform Green, rather than a mixture of blue and yellow, and the Green itself especially clear is a matter which permanency of color cannot be excluded.

C. P. LITHO GREENS are a series of colors which are prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography. They are prepared in a wide range of shades, from a pale green to a deep, rich green. The selection of methods which will make the color a uniform Green, rather than a mixture of blue and yellow, and the Green itself especially clear is a matter which permanency of color cannot be excluded.

MILORI BLUE SPECIAL is a deep, rich blue of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich blue is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

BRONZE BLUE SPECIAL is a deep, rich blue of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich blue is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

BURGUNDY LAKE is a deep, rich red of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich red is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

DEEP CRIMSON LAKE is a deep, rich red of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich red is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

GRAPHIC RED LAKE DOUBLE STRENGTH NO. 10247 is a deep, rich red of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich red is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

GRAPHIC RED R LAKE BLUE SHADE is a deep, rich red of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich red is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

SCARLET LAKE B is a deep, rich red of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich red is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

SCARLET LAKE Y is a deep, rich red of medium strength and permanency. It is particularly suited for use in the printing of book covers and other work where a deep, rich red is required. It is prepared by the same method as the C. P. Primrose Yellow, but with the addition of a small amount of Lithium Chloride to the solution. This gives them a special brilliancy and makes them particularly suitable for use in lithography.

ORIENTAL REDS

TURKEY RED D.

For Sundry Manufacturers' Use

MANUFACTURED BY COLORS

[illegible]

Confidential Net Prices

DRY COLORS FOR PRINTING INK AND
SUNDRY MANUFACTURERS' USE

production. And observation of the greatest extremes of even the most operations in their and observation of the greatest extremes of even the most operations in their

C P WITHO YELLOWS

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

PREMIER NON-FADING REDS

Not furnished in a light, medium and deep shade. Not quite so strong as the Oriental Red, but employed for the same purposes where, however, a somewhat lower priced color is required. A Tinted Type Red, particularly noted for its brilliancy, permanency, covering power and non-bleeding qualities, and therefore especially desired by wagon, implement, paint and lithographed can manufacturers.

HERCULES RED

Described under Printing Ink Dry Colors. Largely used by paint, printing ink, wall-paper, and other manufacturers desiring strongest possible red of this shade and character.

HELIO FAST RED TONER

Described under Printing Ink Colors. Also largely employed by paint, printing ink, wall-paper, lithographed can, oilcloth, linoleum, rubber and toy balloon manufacturers.

ENGLISH VERMILIONS

Our English Vermilions are the genuine Better Vermilions manufactured by Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, England, and are known the world over for quality. Very largely employed by printing ink, paint, blank note, sealing wax, artificial teeth and rubber manufacturers.

CHEMICALLY PURE CHROME YELLOWS

Listed under Printing Ink Dry Colors as C P Litho Yellows. The sale to milk can manufacturers is very large and should not be overlooked. Principal consumers are paint, printing ink, paper, implement, rule, pencil, shade cloth, wall-paper, artificial leather, lithographed can, toy manufacturers, etc.

HERCULES CHROME YELLOWS

Contains 15 per cent Chemically Pure Yellow and generally known as Commercial Yellow. Prepared by some manufacturers as Pure Yellows and purchased at times under the name of Chemically Pure. In meeting competition as a so-called Chemically Pure Yellow at a very low price, do not hesitate to make a comparative strength test by which you can readily determine the better product. Employed by the same manufacturers as listed under Chemically Pure Chrome Yellows, but sold where a yellow of lower price is desired.

No. 1 CHROME YELLOWS

15 per cent Chemically Pure Chrome Yellow precipitated as Barium Sulphate base and where Yellows of a low price are desired. Some color manufacturers furnish Yellows of weaker diastatical strength and in competing with these lower priced Yellows, strength tests should be made. Where desired and quality warranted we will prepare a stronger Yellow, although for most general purposes a weaker Yellow is not employed. Purchased by the consumers as listed under Chemically Pure Chrome Yellows. Described under Printing Ink Colors as C P Litho Yellows. Large quantities consumed by paint, printing ink, shade cloth, paper, implement, wall-paper, oilcloth and pencil manufacturers.

FRENCH CROWN GREENS

Contains 25 per cent Chemically Pure Chrome Green precipitated as Barium Sulphate and inert base. Owing to the great diastatical strength of Green, the average manufacturer purchases a green of this strength or that of the No. 1 Chrome Green described hereunder. Sold in large quantities to same classes of manufacturers as listed under Chemically Pure Chrome Greens.

No. 1 CHROME GREENS

Contains 15 per cent Chemically Pure Chrome Green precipitated as Barium Sulphate and inert base. Employed by the same manufacturers as listed under Chemically Pure Chrome Greens.

[illegible]

Net prices per pound

DRY-COLORS (SUNDRY MANUFACTURERS)
(USE)

This is a type of Chinese glove particularly intended for the small palm glider and sandy consumer.

GRINDER'S AND PAINTER'S BLUE

This is a French type of blue, soluble in water (preferably distilled and largely employed by laundry and paper traders, also by many manufacturers. Due to the scarcity of Aniline Blue, these goods are now in very great demand.

In localities where the water is inclined to alkaline, the addition of approximately one per cent of perboric Oxalic Acid, although at times Acetic Acid is and can be employed, as compared with the weight of the blue will tend to improve the solubility

SOLUBLE BLUE

Our line of Chemically Treated Bluses are of a quality that cannot be surpassed. Particularly noted for their strength, tone and general characteristics. Chinese and American Bluses are extensively employed for paper grinding work, occasionally for printing ink, and also purchased in quantities by various sundry manufacturers such as heater, lithographed can, carbon paper, etc.

CHEMICALLY PURE PROSSIAN AND CHINESE BLUES

Manufactured by a special process, which permits us to offer an olive-toned Green of exceptional strength and covering power at a very reasonable price.

VERDELITE GREEN

A has containing seven per cent Chemically Pure Chrome Green, particularly adapted for wagon and implement manufacturers. Known as Yellow Top Green, which are preferred for this work. Also purchased by such other consumers dealing a low-priced Green of good strength and quality.

20 WAGON BOX GREENS

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

DRY COLORS—Continued

[illegible]

PIGMENTS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Following we describe a number of very important Pigments, Chemicals, etc., manufactured by us, for which there is a very general demand on almost every territory:

LEADED ZINC (02LO)

3-A. White Lead Zinc, which we have assigned the trade name "Zinc Oxide," is an extremely fine, white pigment produced from Lead Ore. It is chemically combined in the process of manufacture, having just the proper proportions of Lead and Zinc to make an ideal pigment for paint manufacturers, etc., and one that is very generally employed. In essence it is similar to Zinc Oxide, and in whiteness compares very favorably with Zinc Oxide. Owing to the lead content the opacity of Zinc is measurably greater than Zinc Oxide.

of each operation by highly experienced technicians, who have been trained in the process of producing such a technical equipment, requiring the use of special machinery and tools. The equipment of the various operations is completely modern and is constantly being improved. The equipment is completely modern and is constantly being improved. The equipment is completely modern and is constantly being improved.

WHITE LEAD DRY

8-W White Lead Dry, otherwise known as Basic Carbonate of Lead or Corroded White Lead, is produced by the Old Dutch Process, which results in a dry, white lead of superior quality. The process of manufacture is in outline as follows:

Metallic Lead in pig form is melted and cast into small perforated disks called "Buckles," which are placed in small earthen pots containing a small quantity of weak acetic acid, and from thirteen to fifteen buckles of lead. These pots are then placed in rooms covered with boards and layers of an alkali placed between each tier. The rooms, which are technically called "stacks," are closed for from seven days to one hundred and twenty days, during which period the lead corrodes due to the carbonic acid gas generated by fermentation of the alkali, together with the acid vapors and combine to almost completely corrode the lead buckles into a white, bulky substance known as "white lead." This is then removed from the buckets by thorough rolls for about eight minutes. It is then passed through screens for removing any further coarse particles and again thoroughly cleaned, removed, and the remaining acid and lead removed by washing with water. The white lead is then thoroughly dried and packed in barrels averaging approximately 500 pounds each.

LITHOPONE

Lithopone is essentially a combination of precipitated zinc sulphide and barium sulphate, being produced by the simultaneous reaction on one sulphide and barium sulphate. The two components are of fine sulphate and barium sulphide. The process of manufacturing lithopone, in order to produce material of the very finest quality such as ours, requires a very careful selection of raw materials and the closest observation in the process of manufacture so as to develop such important characteristics of the goods as our customers are in the fullest possible extent without it working to the detriment of any other characteristic.

ACETIC ACID

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

Prices Effective November 23, 1926

Acetic acid is employed by all classes of trade; the Glacial and 50 per cent pure being used for pharmaceutical and preserving purposes, where the material must be chemically pure; the Commercial and Redistilled grades are employed for various manufacturing purposes such as the manufacture of dry colors, cotton of white lead, manufacture of chemicals, dyes, by laundries, laundry supply houses, and for numerous sundry purposes.

For your guidance we are giving you hereunder a list of the Acetic Acid consumers and the strength and grade which they usually employ:

Comb manufacturers.....
Wholesale druggists.....
Laundries.....
Laundry supply houses.....
Saw manufacturers.....
Sawdust.....
Boat manufacturers.....
Photographers.....
Photographic supply houses.....
Dry cleaners and dyers.....
Fertilizer dyers.....
Manufacturers of medicinal preparations.....
Corrosives of white lead.....
Dye manufacturers.....
Dry color manufacturers.....
Chemical manufacturers.....
Cellulose acetate manufacturers.....
Fruit green manufacturers.....
Celluloid manufacturers.....

Glacial.....
Commercial or Redistilled.....

70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

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70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

70 per cent Commercial and 25 per cent Com.....

"A" PRICES IN BARRELS

GRADE	Single	5 to 10	Car.
99% Glacial U.S.P.	12.40	12.15	11.90
99% Pure	12.20	12.00	11.70
99% Redistilled	10.20	10.00	9.70
99% Redistilled	7.40	7.15	6.90
99% Redistilled	4.16	3.91	3.66
99% Commercial	3.41	3.16	2.91
99% Commercial	3.32	3.07	2.82
99% Commercial	3.28	3.03	2.78
99% Commercial	3.28	3.03	2.78

% o. b. Chicago and Bound Brook only.

"A" PRICES IN CARBOYS

GRADE	Single	5 to 10	Car.
99% Glacial U.S.P.	12.80	12.55	12.30
99% Pure	11.65	11.45	11.20
99% Redistilled	10.70	10.45	10.20
99% Redistilled	7.60	7.35	7.10
99% Redistilled	4.91	4.65	4.40
99% Redistilled	3.82	3.57	3.32
99% Commercial	3.35	3.10	2.85
99% Commercial	3.35	3.10	2.85
99% Commercial	3.35	3.10	2.85
99% Commercial	3.35	3.10	2.85

% o. b. Chicago and Bound Brook only.

D. C. & C. R. 26 250

- 635 -

TERMS: 30 days net. One per cent for cash in 10 days on a contract basis.

Your customer could desire no proportion more equitable than this, and you will not find it difficult to arrange with the various consumers for their requirements protected no matter how low the market price may be.

Acetic Acid is the only item on which you can accept contracts for a whole year with a guarantee against decline, so that the customer's interests are amply protected either Commercial or Redistilled.

The same differentials apply on the Redistilled as on the Commercial. For instance, an advance or decline of ten cents per hundred pounds of every advance or decline of ten cents per hundred pounds on Acetate of Lime will be made on 50 per cent either Commercial or Redistilled.

17.8 cents per 100 lbs. -----
 14.3 cents per 100 lbs. -----
 12.5 cents per 100 lbs. -----
 10. cents per 100 lbs. -----
 5. cents per 100 lbs. -----

Contracts should be closed on the basis of Acetate of Lime at 3.50 per hundred pounds and for every 10 cents per hundred pounds advance or decline in the market of Acetate of Lime, the following differentials will apply:

Official 99 1/4% U S P -----
 80% -----
 70% -----
 50% -----

Contracts for all grades should be closed on the basis prices given in this list, using our Acetic Acid contract form 40X50.

CONTRACTS

Contracts returned in good order and condition ----- \$5.00
 Carboy bottle ----- 3.50
 Carboy case and the carboy bottle are in good order but require repacking 4.00

If the carboy bottle is broken or that the glass stopper is lost, and we have arranged to make allowance for the returned parts in suitable condition as follows:

We have experienced a little difficulty in the return of carboys, in that the credit will be allowed on a basis of their actual condition.

Returned which cannot be repaired, but where these are not damaged beyond repair, the credit to be allowed shall be at our option. No allowance will be made for bottles, any empty packages being outstanding longer than six months from date of shipment, price previously in effect will be credited upon receipt at the charged price. Should the above points, when received in good condition. Packages outstanding at the time of return will be allowed on all packages returned at buyer's expense to any of Carboys having net weight of 450 lbs. ----- \$5.00
 Carboys having net weight of 100 lbs. ----- 1.00
 Glass wicker-covered demijohns having net weight of 45 lbs. ----- 1.00

Packages on all grades are charged extra as follows:

In figuring delivered prices on 25% Commercial in any quantity or any package, the freight rate must be added to the selling price.

The above prices on 25% Commercial in any quantity and any package are f. o. b. our Acetic Acid factories at Chicago and Bound Brook only.

The above prices, with the exception of 25% Commercial, are f. o. b. Chicago, Bound Brook, Newark, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

GRADE		
99 1/4% Official U S P	12.40	12.90
80% Redistilled	11.20	11.70
70% Redistilled	8.40	8.90
50% Redistilled	5.16	5.66
Commercial	10.41	10.91
Commercial	9.32	9.82
Commercial	7.86	8.36
Commercial	4.88	5.38
f. o. b. Chicago and Bound Brook only.		
99 1/4% Official U S P	12.40	12.90
80% Redistilled	11.20	11.70
70% Redistilled	8.40	8.90
50% Redistilled	5.16	5.66
Commercial	10.41	10.91
Commercial	9.32	9.82
Commercial	7.86	8.36
Commercial	4.88	5.38

"A" PRICES IN DEMIJOHNS

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

0007-SWP-000012196

0007-SWP-000012197