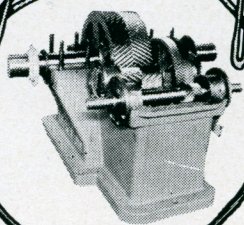


THE Foundry Roundup



May, 1946

Vol. 3 • No. 5

The Foundry Roundup

Published Monthly for
Employees and Their Families
of
LUFKIN FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
H. J. Trout, Editor



Comments . . .

from the
PRESIDENT'S DESK

(NOTE: Statements or remarks in this column are rather the personal views of one employee to another and are not necessarily the policy of the company and must not be so considered.)

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Some Fundamental Fallacies

Fallacy No. 1:

That we are still at war—and therefore still subject to wartime controls admittedly illegal in peace time. This fiction-daddy of all the others—stems from the provision that the War Powers granted the President should expire six months after the end of the war, “as declared by Congress.” If Congress sees fit to continue this fraud so long as we have occupation troops abroad, then we can be regimented indefinitely. The war should have been declared at an end with the surrender of Japan. Then if we wanted to regiment ourselves by special legislation in peace time as we did in war, we would at least know that the democracy for which we thought we were fighting was only a happy memory and a sweet dream. We should be honest with ourselves.

Fallacy No. 2:

That wages can be increased without increasing prices, as an overall proposition. That the war doesn't have to be paid for. That we can go on living even better than heretofore—all “on the cuff.” “Sweat, blood and tears” IS ALWAYS THE PRICE OF WAR—and its aftermath as well. Again: we should be honest with ourselves.

Fallacy No. 3:

That any legislative authority can

repeal the law of supply and demand. That prices can be kept down by edict when goods are scarce and money abundant. This is the foundation of sand upon which OPA stands today. Under the stress of war, and with popular support for patriotic reasons, it served a useful purpose. Now that the war is over, price controls are rapidly breaking down, and enforcement is increasingly becoming a farce.

Fallacy No. 4:

That we can enjoy the benefits of both democracy and regimentation. That we can have both “free private enterprise” and “a managed economy.” That politicians are either more capable or less selfish than other folks. That government can manage business better than business people. Democracy has its defects. Totalitarianism has its advantages. We can't have the good of both without the disadvantages of either. We MUST choose the one or the other—else we reap the benefits of neither.

Fallacy No. 5:

That price controls which hamstringing production can be continued until such time as supply catches up with demand. It's like learning to swim before we go near the water. Not only does such control drive out of production the less efficient plants, but it constantly dangles before the producer the hope of higher prices a little later on, and prompts him to either delay production or hoard his products. It defeats the very purpose it tries to serve.

Hear Ye

By GEORGE S. BENSON
President of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas

One of the 5,000 United States Marines who died on Iwo Jima was Ben Toland, 24, of Concord, N. H., a Yale junior and an honor student. When another officer was wounded in battle, Lieut. Toland voluntarily took command of his platoon, stormed the ridge and gained the objective before he himself was killed. Toland's estate, less than \$4,000, was divided by his will as follows:

Benevolence	5%
His church	5%
His college	10%
His prep school	20%
The A. F. of L.	10%
The C. I. O.	10%
The N. A. M.	20%
The U. S. Congress	20%

The will was not a document of

profound legal verbiage; just a handwritten note from a military man going into battle.

Not even a cynical critic of the liberty Ben Toland understood and appreciated could detect a tone of bitterness in his harmonious bequests. He met death on February 21 and it is reasonably certain that the will was written at Christmas, far beyond the horizon of merriment but in a spirit of “Good will toward men.” In that holiday gift-list rings a clear note of victory and hope.

As if it were his life's last tithe, five per cent went to church and five to a Christmas charity, “The 100 Neediest Cases,” sponsored by the New York Times. Toland knew the worth of learning and paid a tribute to two schools that were peculiarly his own, Yale University and St. Paul's of Concord. The will's other four beneficiaries sound a chord of pure patriotism.

Not every service man who paid his life for victory in World War II possessed this young man's grasp of public affairs, but they all wanted the same thing. They wanted to see America the land of opportunity once more. The lieutenant's will expressed all this hope and more, for Toland knew how to save America's freedom: through peace between labor and management.

This sober young man laid 60% of his earthly holdings on the altar of industrial peace. His mother yet lived. No doubt he had personal friends who needed funds. Just the same, his largest single hope beyond his own life-span was to retain the American system of free faith, free speech, free enterprise, popular ballot, unrestricted opportunity and equality under the law.

With 20% he asked Congress to heed the plea of many martyrs for laws in the interest of all, not just for pressure groups. Another 20% calls aloud to the National Association of Manufacturers, a group of small employers such as fill more than two-thirds of America's pay envelopes. Another fifth begs a hearing by labor groups, destined to play an important role in America's future.

☆

Knock, Knock

Governmental action to curtail the amount of lead available for gasoline production threatens to put a wartime knock back into the cylinders of the nation's autos, the American Petroleum Institute charges, making refineries “re-convert” to low-octane gas.



Orange juice that this young lady drinks is a suitable substitute for water. So is the milk seen in the background. Both contribute water plus vitamins, calcium and proteins.

content of the body.

The physiological functions of water is not, however, confined to digestion. A cooling process resulting from the evaporation of excess water excreted through the skin in the form of sweat helps keep the temperature of the body constant despite changes in the surrounding atmosphere. By absorbing heat from the active regions of the body and carrying it to less heated parts, water also aids in equalizing body-temperature.

When the water-content is low, the blood does not flow easily, and the food and oxygen which have been absorbed into the bloodstream are not transported properly to the various tissues of the body, and thereby facilitating their passage through the intestines. Nor must we overlook the importance of water in the sensory processes. Sound, for example, is carried through the inner ear by way of a liquid consisting chiefly of water. The sensation of taste results from stimulation arising from the chemical reaction of food in the mouth to a compound dissolved in water. Thus the functions of digestion, heat regulation, circulation, excretion, and sensation could not take place except in a medium of water. It should be apparent why no man can do without water for very long.

There's truth to the saying that drinking lots of water improves your disposition. A properly functioning body helps to make a sunny disposition. Water is the carrier for the body's waste materials, and is needed in sufficient quantities for proper waste elimination.

Drink Plenty of Water to Be Healthy

By DR. S. M. CORYELL
Medical Director, N. S. & M. Co.
(Reprinted from National News)

The amount of drinking-water needed each day depends upon climate conditions and upon the individual mode of life. Ordinarily about four and one-half pints of water are excreted daily through skin, kidneys, lungs, and intestines, which means that about one and one-half pints should be taken into the body to make good the loss. Vigorous physical exercise, or a hot dry climate, involves increased water elimination and calls for a correspondingly greater consumption. Foods such as cheese, eggs, fruit or soups are rich in water, and if these are present in the diet, two and one-half daily pints of water are enough. If foods poor in water such as butter, candy, nuts, and toast comprise much of our diet, then drinking-water must be taken in larger quantities. For those who dislike the taste of water, fruit juices and beverages are suitable substitutes. You need not take your water straight. Only be sure, for the sake of your health, that you take plenty of it.

We are chiefly concerned with the nutritive value of water in the human body. To begin with, it may be well to remark that approximately 70 per cent — nearly three-fourths — of our body weight is water.

It is not easy to believe that the rigid machinery of our bodies contains more water than anything else, but then the scientists are always telling us that things are not what they

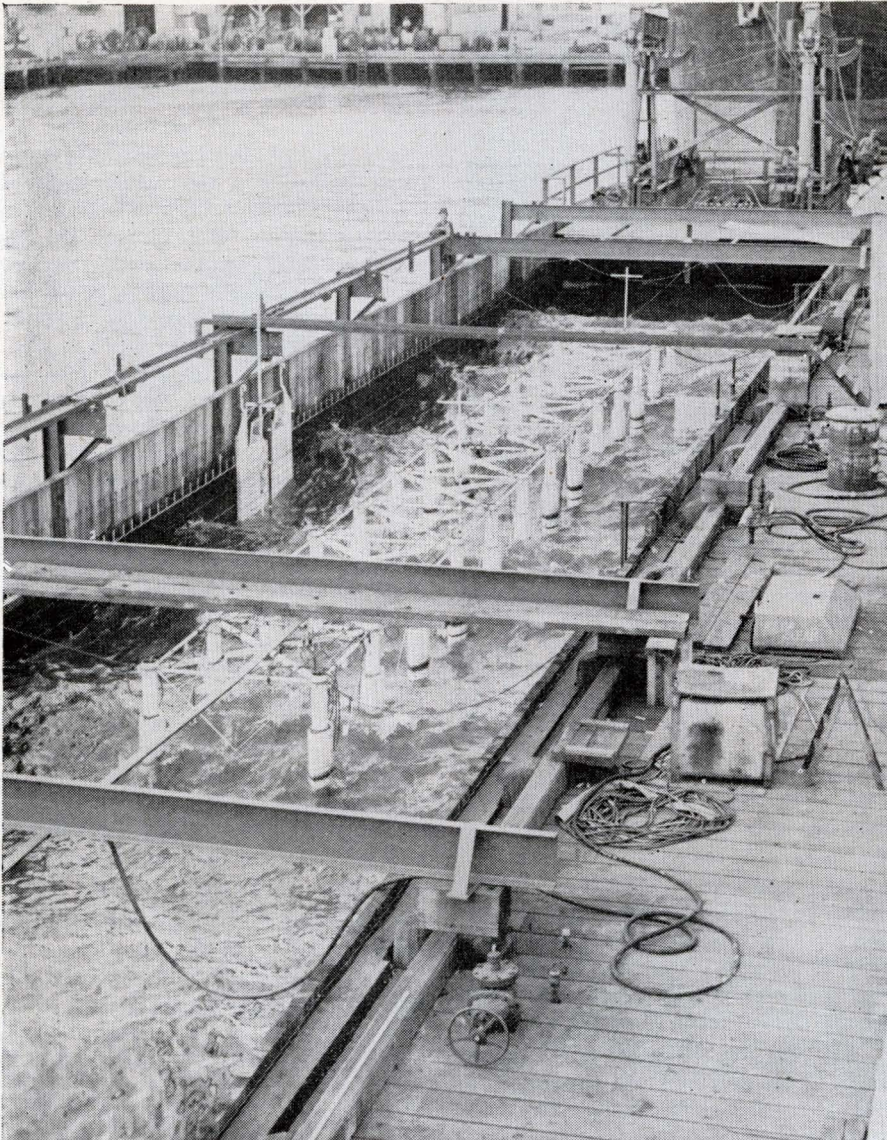
seem. Since water is always being excreted, through various channels, we can see why it is necessary to keep the body well supplied at all times to avoid a deficiency. So long as we have water to drink, we may go without food for a considerable period, and live to brag of our hardihood. But the complete deprivation of water brings death within 60 to 72 hours.

We may lose practically our entire store of fat and half our protein without seriously endangering our lives, but the loss of 20 per cent of our body-water means death. So necessary is water to the adequate functioning of our physiological apparatus that many experts regard it as second only to oxygen in importance.

Now let us consider what use the body makes of the water it contains. In the first place, digestion would be impossible without it. This, as you know, is a process whereby the large, insoluble compounds taken into the body as food are broken down, through the action of ferments, into small, soluble particles suitable for use by the tissues of the body. If this breakdown did not occur, all growth and activity would soon cease.

Yet fermentation never takes place except in water. It is not surprising, then, that every one of the ferments responsible for the chemical changes involved in digestion are better than 90 per cent water. We might even say that the digestive process consists in the reaction of food-stuffs to the water-





Wave MAKING MACHINE

The following article is an engineering paper on making waves mechanically for test purposes by the Navy. It is interesting to note that our own pumping units were installed and through the efforts of Mr. Cudlipp, this article and pictures were obtained. Another use for Lufkin Pumping Units.

Model Arrangements

Twenty-six buoyancy units, each containing a telescoping ballast column were constructed of welded sheet steel to a linear scale of 1:25, (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot). The buoyancy units or columns were designed to be connected by longitudinal and transverse pipe struts and diagonal rod

stays with connecting lugs at deck level, and to the buoyancy tank 58" below. Thus, instead of the flight deck a horizontal truss system was used, so that stresses at deck level could be determined.

The connections are designed so that various arrangements of the twenty-six columns can be made with the standard column spacing of 72".

The twenty-six buoyancy units were first assembled in two rows, giving a model length of 72 ft., 1800 ft. full size, between end column centers, to ascertain the effect of length and water in three rows, which represents a 1160 ft. section of the prototype.

The ballast columns, each terminat-

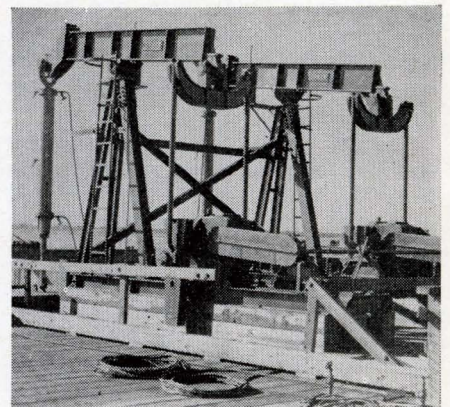
ing in a ballast tank, had a maximum travel of 67" and contained removable steel ballast discs at the bottom, of such weight that the ballast column had some excess buoyancy when clear of water ballast. The column is normally open to the sea at the bottom and the amount of water admitted is controlled by compressed air, with an individual shut off valve for each column. On the top of the ballast column, a detachable retaining ring is fitted, housing a seal consisting of a rubber tube which, when inflated, exerts pressure against the central tube of the buoyancy column, and thus prevents water from entering.

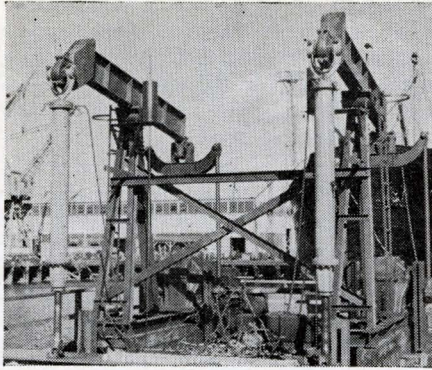
Efforts were made to keep scale clearances between the fixed and telescoping parts of the columns. The model clearance at the ballast tube was 0.06", and at the retaining ring 0.13", corresponding to 1.5" and 3" respectively, for the prototype tube of 12 ft. diameter, and contact length of 37.5 ft. The ballast columns generally worked very smoothly; however, rubber seals of sufficient precision could not be obtained, and occasionally it happened that the rubber seal rolled over the edge of the retaining ring, jamming the column temporarily. It also proved difficult to obtain a positive and lasting water seal with the equipment obtainable, and therefore, most tests were made with central column flooded and flotation adjusted to suit, by air in the ballast tube, which only has a very minor effect on the center of gravity.

Specially designed struts and stays were made for application of strain gages. Exploratory calibration tests indicated the necessity for four gages at each station on the reduced pipe strut section, and gages on each side of the flattened rod section.

Wave Maker and Basin

A basin 200 ft. long, 24 ft. wide and 20 to 26 feet deep was constructed





alongside Pier 13, No. 4 Yard, enclosed by yellow pine sheathing driven into the mud and open at the river end.

The wave maker consisted of a steel welded tank, shaped as a right triangular prism, running on vertical guides at the inshore end of the basin. The wave making tank was moved up and down 24" by two Lufkin-Twin Crank Oil Well Pumping Units, double reduction herringbone gear 28.67:1, 144,450 in lbs. peak torque, operated through sprockets and chain by a 75 H.P. A. C. Motor, a spare for the gantry crane on the pier. For speed regulation, the controls in the crane were used. By changing sprockets different ranges of speeds could be obtained.

The connecting rods between the pumping unit beams and the tank were constructed as hydraulic cylinders so that a 7 ft. adjustment of the length could be obtained. Generally the tests were run at a constant tank immersion of 37", which gave waves of satisfactory contour.

Waves

The waves generated of 30 ft. length or shorter were considered representative deep water waves, and when breaking occurred, it was only a small curl on top of the crest similar to ocean storm waves, Fig. 16 and 17. Longer waves deviated increasingly from the trochoid form, but nevertheless, show the behavior of the structure subject to cyclic impulses of long periods.

Wave Contour Indicators

These instruments were of the twin electrode type. Three were located at fixed points along the bulkhead and connected to three coupled Esterline Angus recording galvanometers. An additional indicator was located on the observation board, and connected to a high frequency channel in the oscillograph.

This type of indicator is extremely sensitive to fouling and it was found necessary to clean the electrodes with carbon tetrachloride before each run to obtain a reasonably satisfactory result. Generally, the river water is considerably polluted with oil skum and floating debris at the test side. To keep the basin reasonably clean, and also to some extent prevent interference waves from entering, a perforated pipe was submerged at the basin outlet and a small amount of air released through it.

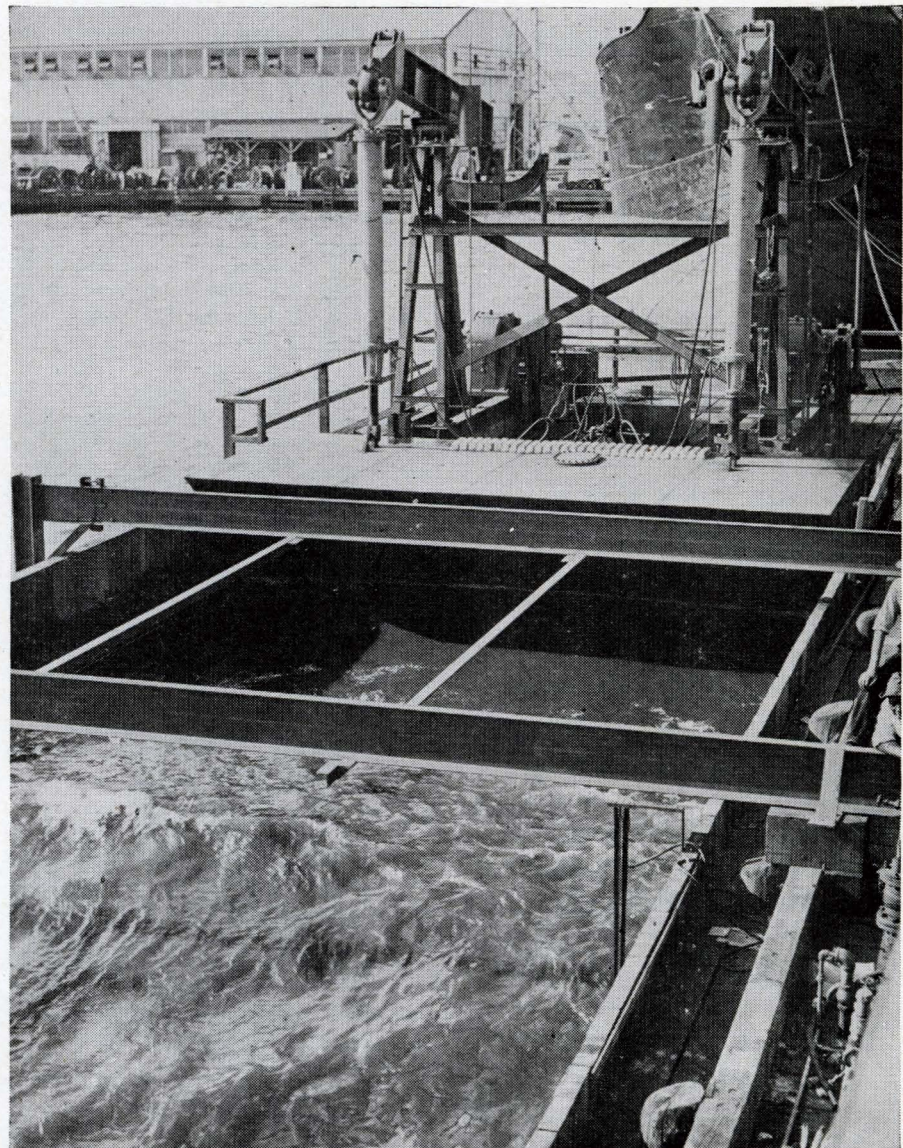
Wave Pressure Recording Gage

A pressure gage to measure the actual pressures in the wave at different levels was fabricated in the shipyard and consisted of a 3" diameter steel membrane, on which a spiral electric strain gage was mounted. The lead was carried into one of the oscillograph channels.

Breaking Wave

The nominal height is the height of a trochoidal wave with an energy content equal to that exerted when moving the wave making tank up and down. Originally, it was the intention to rely fully on the wave contour indicators to obtain the wave heights. However, due to the uncertainty introduced by electrode fouling, it was generally necessary to use the visual observation of wave height, and special care was taken to insure that these were obtained properly. However, the level indicator records are valuable in that they show any interference phenomena which may be present at the test. It was not possible to obtain an entirely satisfactory amplitude on the oscillograph wave record, which of course also was affected by electrode fouling. Due to the importance of obtaining the true wave height, it is unfortunate that

■ CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN



CHATTER

Small Boy: "Shine your shoes, Mr. Merriman?"

Gratton: "No."

Small Boy: "Shine your shoes so you can see your face in them?"

Gratton: "NO!"

Small Boy: "Coward."

Mrs. Barr: "My husband has no bad habits whatever. He doesn't drink or gamble. And he spends all his evenings at home."

Mrs. Croom: "Does he smoke?"

Mrs. Barr: "Only in moderation. He likes a cigar after a good dinner, but I don't think he smokes twice a month."

If you don't think a man can get *Under* the dog house just ask John Winston.

We wonder why P. P. Stringer quit drinking coffee.

I. D. (Quill) Berry having a good time at the beer party Saturday nite.

M. N. Toney says he will not be a candidate for the office of County Judge.

L. T. Womack has joined the smooth mouth club.

Wanted to buy: Any kind of car that won't hit a mule—See John Winston.

J. M. Simms and B. R. Wallace debating on who drank the most beer last Saturday night.

For the latest news see M. G. (Windy) Powell.

Bob (Cookie) Taylor giving out the latest dope on new and used cars.

Boys, Bulldog Myers has boasted how he was boss at home; ask him why he was not at the birthday party.

Foundry Honor Roll for March.

J. G. Merriman had a perfect molding month in which he made 75 good castings with no scrap. He produced a total of 47,957 lbs.

A very good record was made by L. W. Dubose, R. O. Standley, and Webb Overshine. These boys make castings on a small roll-over, and they produced 1633 good castings weighing

59,434 lbs. while making only 23 scrap castings weighing 708 lbs.

The sight of the week occurred in the presentation of the foundry party in honoring Mr. W. C. Trout. Jim Odom came to the shop that day all dyked out in collar and tie and he looked so good that Preacher Weems could not resist hugging and kissing him in front of all of us level minded people as he repeated this remark, "Gee, but you are a homely looking devil, but you are mine and I love you."

It would save lots of time if some generous cuss would give Grady Russell a rope to tie his motor on the boat, also a life jacket. For some reason, he can't keep the boat right side up, and boy, is that motor taking a beating.

Spout Fowler is in need of a pair of long range glasses, a compass, and a bottle of nerve. After running lines in the back waters at Cypress, he was lost. It seems he tries to get lost, but with the steady hands of Mott, he was guided safely to shore. Just a little to the right, Spout.

We wonder if I. D. (Quill) Berry has any certain time to go to supper.

Cowboy Starrett bragging about the record that he made driving from Texarkana to Lufkin. (24 hours and 3 gallons of oil.)

Anyone wishing to try out with the Shreveport Iron Works contact Ghent Smelley or his manager, Merle (Mulberry) Hays.

FOR SALE: Seventy-three dollars worth of stock in the Department of Public Safety at Austin, Texas. See Cowboy (69) Starrett or Patrolman Smith.

Howard Roberts is welcomed back on the night shift. We hope Howard gains back some of the weight that he lost during the two months that he was off the night shift.

For a better future in the shop, there is nothing like string beans and fresh onions. For further information, see J. H. Fredregill.

Inez Timms went into the "latrine" the other day and dozed off. During that time, one of the officials cut his "goatee" off. He's now in the process of growing another.

Guy Croom was seen walking through the shop between 5:30 and

6:00 p.m. on April 25th without safety glasses. One of the boys was blowing out a gas engine box to put on a machine and Mr. Croom had to turn his head to keep steel from hitting him in the eye.

MANHATTAN

Spring comes the hard way to Manhattan. Pushed—as what N'Yawker isn't?—it arrives full-blooming. (In the farmlands and valleys of home, it comes slowly, with the peeper-frogs piping and the faint blush of green on the hillsides.)

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, our well-known oil man, has hauled in 6,000 tulips and hyacinths and planted them blossoming around the winter's skating pond in his Center—the Radio City of the hinterland.)

Mrs. M. O'Houlihan, wife of the prominent Tenth Avenue butcher in Hell's Kitchen, buys a red geranium from a pushcart peddler and waters it tenderly on her fire escape.

Spring seeps up from the subway through the sidewalk gratings. In the roaring tunnels below, the car-cards display bathing beauties and sun-tan lotions instead of winter's cough remedies. Kids shoot marbles in the gutters; cats, lacking fences and alleys, moan of love on the roof-tops. Strolling troubadours serenade beneath the clotheslines in Greenwich Village; on Park Avenue a dark venturer from Little Italy organ-grinds "O Sole Mio." Times Square is turbulent—it's Spring in Manhattan.

Civilians: No Can Do

Some hazards of "civilian basic training" were related by a returning soldier in a letter last week to Rep. George W. Gillie, Indiana Republican:

"The Army says I can't wear a uniform after I arrive home because I'll be impersonating a soldier."

"The stores say I can't buy a suit of clothes because they haven't my size."

"The police say I can't go on the streets naked because it is against the law."

"I would gladly stay off the streets but I can't find a house to live in, and with the shortage of lumber, I can't buy a barrel."

"Having been wounded, the Army won't take me back because I'm not physically fit."

"I shall be 21 in 1948. Can you tell me who will be running on the Republican ticket for President?"

Safety

By H. J. TROUT

Salt Tablets

You will notice that salt tablets have already been placed at all water coolers for your convenience. Now is the beginning of the hot season and during the hot summer months, you should use salt tablets often whether at work here or at home or on a fishing trip. All workers, whether doing physical or mental chores, are urged to take them. Doctors recommend their use.

Briefly, sweat from the pores of the body contains valuable salt—so valuable, in fact, that a loss of as little as five percent develops that “fagged out” feeling, regardless of the person’s ordinary vitality or vim. Salt is a part of the body fluid without which no one can live, and an exceptionally great loss may result in heat prostration and a serious illness.

By taking three to six salt tablets

with drinking water in the morning and again in the afternoon, workers can restore salt lost through profuse sweating. Those who perspire less, need fewer tablets. The resulting “pick-up” helps keep workers on the job and performing at top efficiency.

Flash!

Washington — The OPA has “de-controlled” ceiling prices on diving suits, oboes, snowshoes, bowling balls, pool cues, croquet mallets, Christmas seals, wooden shoes, Ferris wheels, merry-go-rounds, corset laces, magician’s tricks—and zinc residues!

On a south sea tropic island,
ten thousand miles from home,
Where beards grow long and stubby,
And your hair’s too short to comb;
Where you’re sure of going to
heaven, for anyone can tell,
This God-forsaken outpost,
is a substitute for hell!!

Author Unknown

ABOUT THAT IDEA

It’s gratifying to note the increased interest in our Suggestion Program for this month, especially the entries from the Trailer Plant.

Instead of giving \$85.00 in prize money this month, we have \$11.00 carried over from April, giving us a total of \$96.00 to work with for this month. And this worked out fine for we have a nice bunch of suggestions to award this money to. Here’s the way they stack up:

1. \$20.00—H. W. Ragland for press brake for bending operations.
2. \$20.00—Ghent Smelley to rearrange operations on Oil Seal Glands.
3. \$15.00—John Winston, suggested use of key bolts on Sampson Posts.
4. \$10.00—C. A. Thompson to paint trailers primer coat before final assembly.
5. \$6.00—M. B. Durham for change in gas burner in core room.
6. \$5.00—W. L. Hanson for installation of hand rail on crane between shop and foundry.
7. \$5.00—H. R. Lewis for changed tolerance on bearing retainers.

1. \$2.00—J. J. Gunter for change in name plate for trailers.
2. \$2.00—H. C. Kirkland for jig change for broaching splines in winch couplings.
3. \$1.00—Ghent Smelley for more tables of decimal equivalents in Lathe Shop.
4. \$1.00—Batson Treadaway for gib crane on 21A Colburn.
5. \$1.00—M. J. Parrish, adapter for knocking bushing on worm spline on 100 winch.
6. \$1.00—Lee Deggs, suggested tap be furnished with bushing for drilling saddles.
7. \$1.00—C. M. Milligan, putting piece of hollow screw tool on machine operations to prevent shavings from collecting.
8. \$1.00—Billy Burnette, service rack for yard equipment.
9. \$1.00—Guy English for benches for jigs.
10. \$1.00—Robert Butler for removing coolant hose on No. 13 Lathe.
11. \$1.00—Maurice Malone, suggested change in sand blast in Structural Shop.

Don’t be bashful in the least about dropping your ideas in the box. If you are a bit backward on accepting the money, Preacher Weems has informed us that he will relieve you of the trouble. Just get ‘em in, we’ll pay for ‘em!

MEMORIAL DAY 1946



FIRE PROTECTION

By FRED NELSON

Too little emphasis is placed on the operation and fire prevention program here in the plant. Only a few of the employees can recognize the difference from one type extinguisher to another. In order to familiarize plant personnel with existing types of extinguishers located in the plant and in their respective departments and the manner in which to use them, this article is dedicated.

The first thing to learn is the types of fires, of which there are three—A, B, and C. Type A is the ignition of trash, paper, wood, grass, etc. Type B are fires of motor oils, diesel, gasoline, alcohol and other combustible mixtures. Type C is of electrical origin caused by electric motors, turbines or any rotating or fixed electrical device. This is one of the most important things to know when you begin to fight a fire.

Here in the plant, you will find three types of extinguishers, readily accessible to your use. Upon an inspection through the plant, besides water hose, you will find Soda-Acid for Type A fires only, Carbon Tetrachloride (Pyrene) for types B and C fires, and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) for B and C fires.

SODA-ACID: The chemicals mix in this type of unit as the result of tipping or inverting of the unit. This mixture of chemicals (sodium bicarbonate mixed with water in the shell and sulphuric acid in the bottle) causes a pressure within the unit that releases a stream of solution through the hose. The stream can be directed for a distance of approximately 40 feet horizontally, but is the most effective when played on a fire at close range. This unit is for use in Type A fires only and is particularly dangerous on live electrical equipment, or in the presence of aluminum or magnesium turnings, chips or powders. We use but few of these extinguishers here in the plant because the possibilities are that when and if we ever have a fire, it will be of either electrical or oil origin, and this extinguisher is not recommended for either type.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (PYRENE): The solution in this type of extinguisher is a special non-conduction liquid carbon tetrachloride base, and is treated to prevent corrosion. The name Pyrene is the manufacturer's trade mark and has no connection with the type of chemicals used in the extinguisher.

The solution forms a heavy, inert gas which acts as a blanketing agent and is best used close to the fire although it can be applied sometimes from a distance of 20 feet. The stream should always be directed at the base of the flame, but not into the burning liquid.

Appliances of this type may be used in fires of types B and C and in connection with gasoline fires in places where the gases will not dissipate too quickly, but may not be applied to fires in metallic sodium or potassium, or in magnesium or aluminum chips or turnings, or in finely divided iron or steel turnings.

Care must be taken to avoid the effects of inhaling the vapors arising from the use of this type of extinguisher, and the manufacturer's directions for maintenance must be followed scrupulously.



Here, Fred Nelson demonstrates use of the CO₂ extinguisher.

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂): These have been found effective in many instances of types B and C fires, finely divided forms of magnesium or aluminum or their alloys excluded.

CO₂ should be regarded as hazardous to use. Extreme care should be exercised in operating. When the valve is opened on this extinguisher and the chemical reaction begins, a roaring sound is produced by the exclusion of the agent. At first use, a normal person would think about running away from it and would be afraid it was going to blow up. But this is just as it should be and should not be feared. After a few seconds of use, the nozzle will frost over due to the extreme cold of the chemical reaction. The mixture given off normally drops to a temperature of 115 degrees below zero. If the skin comes in contact with this frost, it will adhere to the frozen portion. When operating, be sure to use



Here are pictured the three type extinguishers used here in the plant. Left to right: Soda-Acid, Pyrene (carbon tetrachloride) and carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

the handle provided for your protection and don't spray the agent on anyone else.

This extinguisher can be used on all types of fires although it is not so effective on Type A fires due to its non-penetrating effect. This spray can be used on the most delicate apparatus without the slightest harm or danger. It forms a snowy-looking discharge which disappears without leaving a trace.

CO₂ should be kept in an upright position and should not be inverted for use as are other types of extinguishers. If any of the mixture is used, be sure to report the usage to your foreman because this extinguisher must be refilled after about 1½ pounds of pressure is gone.

In use, doors, windows, openings, etc., in semi-enclosed or enclosed spaces should be closed and all motors of forced ventilation systems or blowers should be stopped upon system operation to confine the carbon dioxide gas.

Conveyors, mixers and moving equipment should be stopped to prevent fire spreading outside the protected area or space. Electric and gas heaters or burners for ovens, kettles, rooms, etc., should be stopped or shut off upon operation of the system for proper extinguishment. Only about 60 seconds run is the normal life of a charge so be sure to make every second count.

The City Fire Department invites all interested persons to meet with them for drills on each Wednesday night at 7:00. Various demonstrations and lectures furnish a great deal of information.

Make this your slogan for 1946—
Protect my job by protecting my plant!



Welcoming committee meeting LeTourneau and party at local air port

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"I have a natural filial regard for my mother."—Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowski, after cutting off mama's \$21,000 annual allowance.

"I'm afraid I've outgrown the bobby-sox state."—Lena Pearl Lindsey, 14, of Memphis, Tenn., granted a divorce.

"I'm a marbles man myself!"—Rep. Manasco, of Alabama, on President Truman's proposed horseshoe court at White House.

"Price increases no more cause inflation than wet streets cause rain."—Pres. J. Howard Per, Sun Oil Co.

"Price de-control must become effective in a simple, automatic way if we are ever to arrive at free markets."—Lawrence Fertig, economist.

"I've lost my pucker."—Elnathan Daniels, Stamford, Conn., on his inability to play the trombone at 92.

"My wife did it!"—Postman in Springfield, Mass., discovered with toenails painted red.

"She wouldn't marry me unless I got 'em."—Karl Kindler, Vancouver,

Washington, who spent night sleeping on sidewalk to get nylons for fiancée.

"It doesn't matter. I've lost everything anyhow."—Mildred E. Gillars, of Portland, Me., taken for treason in Germany as "Axis Sally."

"I pay my debts, and want my government to pay its debts."—Senator Capehart, Ind., "an old-fashioned man."

"The average farmer can't make expenses under the OPA."—V. H. Johnson, Edgar, Neb., chairman American Farmers Vigilante Committee.

"You should see him with a toupee!"—Ann McCormack, actress, announcing she'll wed bald Jackie Coogan.

"I saw a picket carrying a blank sign—looking for a sponsor!"—Herb Shriner, Hoosier commentator.

"Let me go. I'm an extinct volcano."—Virginia-born Lady Astor, arriving in U. S., to reporters.

"You'll have sled-runners for feet."—Dr. E. C. Elkins, Rochester, Minn., warning bobby-soxers against wearing moccasins.

"The price and business situation has become almost chaotic."—Rep. Buffett, Neb., demanding examination of OPA policies.

"The proposal that profits and prices should be considered in wage disputes strikes at the heart of the competitive enterprise system which made our country great."—Robert M. Gaylord, Rockford, Ill., businessman.

"I slept in it en route. Very comfortable."—E. T. Sarman, Bainbridge, Ind., who drove to Florida in a hearse.

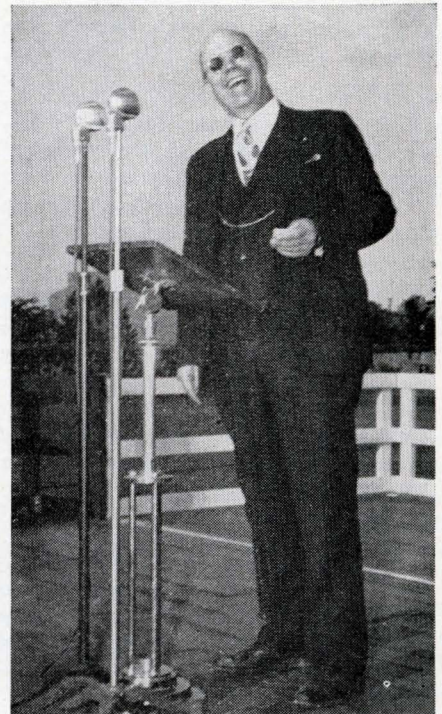
"She's been filibustering for 20 years!"—Mississippi constituent, offering wife's services to Senator Bilbo.

"He was a hero. I wasn't wanted."—Mrs. Josephine Oswald Wermuth, filing annulment suit against "One-man-Army" Wermuth.

"I'm down to two pairs, with holes. The silly OPA is to blame!"—Rep. Jessie Sumner, Ill., on the stocking shortage.

"Maintenance of a firm price level means little if goods are not available for purchase."—Civilian Production Administrator Small, asking realistic price controls to stimulate production.

"The one thing of which Americans are sure is that their bank deposits are safe."—Sen. Vandenberg, Mich.



LeTourneau speaking before public and Texas Chapter of American Foundry Association at Panther Park.

NEW ITEMS TO BUY

War-time industrial research brings out a new liquid coating which is water-repellent—good for protecting crates, wood, metal, leather and textiles. It will help keep moisture out of masonry.

★

Resisting the destructive action of oils, grease and salt brine, a new synthetic rubber compound offers a boon to industrial tire users.

★

An electrical manufacturer's researchers now come up with an answer to complaining neighbors—"room-tapped" radios. Electronic plates fastened to opposite walls of a room would enable listeners sitting between to hear the radio—outside the sound field, no broadcast!

Non-radio-fan members of a family could have peace and quiet at home by staying away from the listening area. Okay?

★

American farmers have their eyes on home freezers to save time, food and money, according to a Westinghouse study covering farms in 16 states from Maine to California.

Approximately one-third of the farm families interviewed now use home freezers, the survey showed. A second group use locker plants for freezing facilities for food preservation.

Operating cost of home freezers was reported as a \$3.10 monthly average.

★

A newly developed optical glass, which absorbs most of the infra-red rays of light, can be used as heat screen in optical projection devices employing bright, hot lights.

★

Magic tricks with glass are the latest result of industrial research by an optical manufacturer. With a new chemical coating, ordinary plate glass will, while remaining transparent, do double duty as a mirror, reflect the heat rays of the sun, make camera lenses more efficient.

★

A midget auto with a 5-foot wheel-base, 10 hp. motor, no clutch, said to get 65 miles to the gallon and with a top speed of 45 mph., has evolved from the fact that Frank Brogan, Ross-moyne, Ohio, loved to tinker.

First product was a beer pump. Now he heads a company to manufacture his novel "scooter car," make new jobs.

A manufacturer will soon be marketing a new plant hormone weed killer. Does its work by making dandelions, and other broad leaf weeds literally "grow themselves to death" in 10 to 12 days.

★

Instead of brick and stone, or wood, one modern house will be made of aluminum, stainless steel and plexiglass. These materials are best utilized in a circular form house, the manufacturer finds. Architect's plan calls for kitchen, living-dining room, two bedrooms, and two baths—all designed in pie-shape. It takes but two days to erect, costs \$6,500.

GRINDER DUST

There's many a slip from the hip to the lip.

You may lead a woman to the altar, but it is she who drives you to drink.

Some people are born silly, others acquire it, and others fall in love.

These days, after one drink, it's a wise father who knows his own child.

Marrying a woman for her beauty is like eating a beautiful bird for its plumage.

Man leads a wife to the altar and that is usually the last leading he ever does.

The man who tells us our faults is our best friend, quoth the philosopher. "Yes, but he won't be long," adds the mere man.

In the old days a man used to put powder in his bag and go out to hunt deer. Now the deer puts powder on and goes out to hunt man.

A girl is a lot sweeter after she eats a pound or two of candy.

Aesops Fable: Never go into the water after a hearty meal, for you'll never find it there.

"How is that oil proposition of yours getting along?"

"Got about \$50,000 last month."

"Out of the ground?"

"No. Out of the investors."

So the only oily things about most oil companies are the men who sell the stocks.

The correspondent of a Western financial paper went to New York and reported conditions as follows: "Money is close, but not close enough to reach."



L. E. Roark, executive Vice President of National Foundries Association, Chicago, Illinois, introducing LeTourneau.

WAVE MAKING MACHINE

■ CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE

reliance must be placed on visual observation, but with clean water, the twin electrode type indicators are undoubtedly entirely satisfactory.

The wave pattern in the basin was affected by the tide. When a strong current was running in the river, the wave heights decreased with their approach to the channel exit. However, the wave height at midbasin was essentially constant for any tide and was also close to the nominal height.

The pressure distribution in the wave was obtained at a run with pressure gage and wave contour indicator in line, and connected to the oscillograph. The result is in very close agreement with the theoretical pressure distribution as determined by the trochoidal theory.

Rigidity

There was no evidence of geometric distortion, whether model was straight or skewed in the basin when the two and three row assemblies were subjected to wave action. Therefore, it may be concluded that connecting the columns with adequately designed struts and diagonal stays, or their equivalent, in transverse and longitudinal vertical planes, and in horizontal planes at deck and lower level, will give entirely satisfactory rigidity to the Seadrome.

IT'S YOUR BUSINESS!

After Price Control, What?

When the National Association of Manufacturers urges the removal of price control on manufactured goods, it is quite mindful of the fact that many price adjustments will take place. Nor do those who propose the continuance of OPA until June 30, 1947, pretend that a stable level will follow in its wake.

Economic Stabilizer Bowles recently testified before a House Committee that "Whenever you get out of price control, you are going to have some ups of prices . . . you are going to get a balance . . . through some things going up and others going down, but even though that does not balance out and the net result is a somewhat higher general level of prices, that . . . does not concern me."

Why the Wait?

Some prices up . . . some down. That is what OPA predicts will happen if price controls are removed on June 30, 1947.

And, according to the NAM, just that . . . nothing more . . . is what will happen if price controls on manufactured goods are removed on June 30, 1946.

The question then, as seen by NAM, is "why wait?" As it said in a recent statement:

"Remove price controls on manufactured goods and production will step up fast.

"Goods will then pour into the market and, within a reasonable time, prices will adjust themselves naturally—as they always have—in line with the real worth of things.

"Competition has never failed to produce this result."

New Safety Record

Millions of dollars spent by the coal industry on the installation of safety devices, new machinery and methods to combat mine fatalities, resulted last year in a new safety record in U.S. mines—but 1.64 deaths from accident per million tons mined.

Shirts and Shirts

OPA ceiling on one quality of cloth used in low-priced white shirts is 54 cents a yard. Run this same cloth through a press to give it colors and the ceiling price permitted by OPA becomes \$1.70 a yard. Result: Stores have high-priced fancy shirts, no low-priced white shirts.

Firesiders Meeting

Men are what women marry. They have two hands, two feet and sometimes two women, but never more than one dollar or one idea at a time. Like Turkish cigarettes, they are made of the same material; the only difference being that some are better distinguished than others.

Generally speaking, they may be divided into three classes, husbands, bachelors and widowers. A bachelor is an eligible mass of obstinacy, entirely surrounded by suspicion. Husbands are of three types: prize, surprise and consolation prize. Making a husband out of a man is one of the highest forms of art known to civilization. It requires science, sculpture, common sense, faith, hope and charity—mostly charity. It is a psychological marvel that a small, tender, soft violet scented thing like a woman should enjoy kissing a big awkward, stubble-chinned, tobacco and rum scented thing like a man.

If you flatter a man, you frighten him to death; if you don't, you bore him to death. If you permit him to make love to you, he gets tired of you in the end; if you don't, he gets tired of you in the beginning. If you believe him in everything, you cease to interest him; if you argue with him in everything, you cease to charm him. If you believe all he tells you, he thinks you are a fool; if you don't, he thinks you are a cynic.

If you wear gay colors, rouge and a stately hat, he hesitates to take you out. If you wear a little brown beret and tailored suit, he takes you out and stares all evening at a woman in gay clothes, rouge and a stately hat. If you join the gaieties and approve of his drinking, he swears you are driving him to the devil. If you don't approve of his imbibing and urge him to give up his gaieties, he vows you are snow and ice.

If you are the clinging vine type, he doubts whether you have a brain. If you are modern, advanced and an intelligent woman, he doubts whether you have a heart. If you are silly, he longs for the bright mate. If you are intellectual and brilliant, he longs for a playmate.

A man is like a worm in the dust. He comes along, wiggles around for a while and finally some chicken gets him.

This was the conversation going on between Mrs. Emma Laura Douglass, Miss Cletis Wells and Miss Irene Parker at the Firesiders meeting in the

home of Mrs. Thelma Roach Tuesday night, April 30th. Everyone had a lovely time. Hope we can go to Thelma's again soon.—Lerline Terry, Reporter.

Our Big Mortgage

We have a Federal debt of 274 billion dollars. That is a gross debt of approximately \$2,000 for every man, woman and child in America. It is a gross debt of \$5,330 for every employed worker in America.

The public debt of 274 billion dollars—the IOUs held by 85 million war bond buyers and other investors—represents a mortgage on the value of everything Americans own.

The people will have to pay in taxes the interest on this debt—amounting to perhaps 5 billion dollars annually—and will be liable also for the amounts of the debt as they become due.

The millions of investors in war bonds, for example, should be paid the interest and principal as guaranteed in these investments. This will be a big item in government budgets for years to come.

The United States has about as many "payrollers" as it has soldiers.

The Army stands today at less than 2,600,000 men while the Federal civilian payroll, at last report, carried 2,508,000 persons. The number of "payrollers" is declining, too—but at about one-tenth the rate at which the Army is discharging men.

Senator Byrd, the outstanding authority on the subject of our prodigal bureaucracy, has said we could well do with fewer than half of our present "payroll joyriders."

The demobilization of this vast army of experts, economists, researchers, typists, and tabulators of trivia quickly would improve the whole country's chances of stability and prosperity.

The survey in Indiana revealed that 82 per cent of the concerns were unable to get certain materials needed in their operations because ceiling prices had driven the materials out of the market.

The Associated Employers of Indiana reported that besides keeping products out of production, OPA operations were keeping people out of jobs, with 78 per cent of the companies indicating they could increase their labor force if price ceilings were "slightly better."

SMILE AWHILE

Bursting open the door marked "Private," the butcher confronted the local lawyer. "If a dog steals a piece of meat from my shop, is the owner liable?" he asked the man behind the desk.

"Certainly," replied the lawyer.

"Very well, your dog took a piece of steak worth half a dollar about five minutes ago."

"Indeed," the lawyer returned smoothly. "Then if you give me the other half, that will cover my fee."

"Please announce Mr. and Mrs. Dollar and daughter."

New butler (in a loud voice): "Three bucks."

"How long yo' in jail fo', Mose?"

"Two weeks."

"What am de cha'ge?"

"No cha'ge, everything am free."

"Ah means, what has yo' did?"

"Done shot my wife."

"You all killed yo' wife and only in jail for two weeks?"

"Dat's all—den I gits hung."

Blonde: "Sorry, soldier, but I never go out with perfect strangers."

Soldier: "Don't worry about that, babe, I ain't perfect."

"Do you like codfish balls, Mrs. Fox?"

"I don't know, I never attended any."

Mother: "Bobby!"

Bobby: "Yes, Mom?"

Mother: "Are you spitting in the fish bowl?"

Bobby: "No, but I'm coming pretty close."

A tourist was enjoying the wonders of California as pointed out by a native. "What beautiful grapefruit," he said, as they passed through a grove of citrus trees.

"Oh, those lemons are a bit small due to the poor season," explained the Californian.

"What are those enormous blossoms?" questioned the tourist a bit further on.

"Just a path of dandelions," answered the guide.

Presently they reached the Sacramento River. "Ah," said the tourist, "someone's radiator is leaking."

A gambler died. The funeral was well attended by his professional friends. In the eulogy, the speaker as-

serted: "Spike is not dead. He only sleeps." From the rear of the chapel came the interrupting words, "I got \$100 says he's dead!"

He: "Let's play that kissing game."

She: "How do you play it?"

He: "Kiss and pause, kiss and pause—"

She: "Okay on the kissing, but you'll have to keep your paws to yourself."

Two young wives were busily engaged in conversation at a party.

"Does your husband snore in his sleep?" asked one.

With a thoughtful look, the other replied: "I don't know—we've only been married three days."

FOR SALE—1 good table top oil stove, \$35.00.—M. J. Parrish.

FOR SALE—1 gray horse, \$50.00, and saddle, \$35.00.—M. J. Parrish.

The shipwrecked sailor had spent three years on a desert island, and one

morning was overjoyed to see a ship in the bay and a boat pulling off for the shore. As the boat grounded on the beach an officer threw the sailor a bundle of newspapers.

"The captain's compliments," said the officer, "and will you please read through these and then let him know whether you still wish to be rescued."

"Was your husband badly hurt when he was struck by a car, Liza?"

"Yassuh, he suffered from conclusion of the brain."

"You mean concussion of the brain, don't you?"

"Nosuh, ah means conclusion. He's daid!"

Cooperation in \$\$\$\$\$

Cooperation of American industry with the government is proved by more than \$6,000,000,000 in excess profits which has been voluntarily refunded by wartime contractors to the U.S. since 1942, according to Department of Justice statistics.

