STALEY NEWS

Sales Continue Strong

The fact that the plant is grinding 6⅔ days a week makes the sales story seem fairly obvious.

INDUSTRIAL SALES are still accounting for as much starch and oil as we can give them. Sales of C.S.U. (corn syrup unmixed or glucose) have been off so far, however, that we are grinding at less than full capacity and the Refinery is not operating as many days per week as the rest of the plant.

FEED SALES have continued good this summer because purchases of dried milk and cheese for the British under the Lease-Lend program have provided a big new market for the dairy industry and encouraged feeding. Our warehouses are usually bulging with feed by this time of the year but that isn't the case this time. The cupboard is bare and we are glad of it.

THE SOYBEAN PLANT will probably only be able to operate at a little more than half capacity during the month of September because soybeans simply can't be found. Government figures on the hold over indicate that there should be some beans somewhere but we haven't been able to find them. The new crop, which will start coming in some time between September 24th and October 5th, will put an end to that worry.

PACKAGE SALES are slow, as always at this time of the year.

Draft Extension Will Affect Our Rules

The bills before Congress, one of which will undoubtedly become law, to increase the length of service of draftees, volunteers, reserve officers and guardsmen called up because of the national emergency, have raised

(Continued on Page 2)

Plant Expansion Under Difficulties

Two Jobs Under Way. One More Planned If Material Can Be Had

In the midst of a heavier production schedule than our company has ever before known the Executive Committee has approved A. F. E.'s (Appropriations for Expenditure) for three additions to our plant. Work on two of them is under way and the other is conditional upon our ability to get material.

Biggest ($350,000.00), and most doubtful, is the Oil Refinery addition. We suspected when the Oil Refinery was built in 1936 that we would be wanting to enlarge it some day and now, with the demand for both corn and soybean oil steadily increasing past our capacity to produce it, is the time.

Getting material and equipment for this job promises to be so large a problem that we are still uncertain as to whether or not we will be able to go ahead with our plans. We'll know in a couple of weeks, however, because we are sending out for bids now and our suppliers will soon be furnishing us with the story—sad or otherwise.

Only One New Feature

We are adding enough equipment to step up the rate of production in the refinery by 50%. Enough building space will be provided, however, that another 50% (of present capacity) can be added at any future time merely by installing more equipment.

For the most part the new processing equipment will merely duplicate the old. Only one innovation is planned and that will be the installation of a Dowtherm Boiler. Dowtherm is an organic compound (Dephenyl-oxide with some napthalene added in case you're chemically inclined) that has the unusual and highly pleasing characteristic of being able to reach very high temperatures at very low pressures. Dowtherm will take the place of steam in the heating system and will enable us

(Continued on Page 2)

Our Priority Rating Is Not Yet

We haven't stopped shooting (and won't) but neither have we bagged for ourselves any sort of a priority rating as yet. The food industry was one of those which OPACS (Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply) certified to OPM (Office of Production Management) as deserving of an A-10 rating for repairs and replacement parts but OPM has not acted on the suggestion so far and we, together with the rest of the industry, are still floundering.

With the quickening pace of the defense program and the extension of priorities to more of the materials essential in one form or another to our business the situation grows more threatening. Thus far we have had only worries and annoyances but someday, unless some sort of a rating is granted us, we may have a breakdown caused by failure of a machine or part that can't be replaced. A perfectly routine reorder of a monel conveyor flight recently brought a flat, "No" and we'll have to use steel and replace oftener. Many orders not accompanied by a priority rating are being kindly but firmly refused these days.

We Must Be Sure That The Fault Is Not Ours

We said last month, and it will bear repeating, that we must do everything in our power to prevent being caught off base. We are finding some substitutes that can be used, although none are as satisfactory as the things they replace but, above all, WE MUST NOT WASTE ANYTHING.

Scraps of copper and brass must not go into the trash pile. Bearings, parts (even nuts, bolts and washers) must be saved and repaired and used again. Machines must be properly lubricated and watched. Machines and tools not in use must be painted or oiled to prevent rusting.

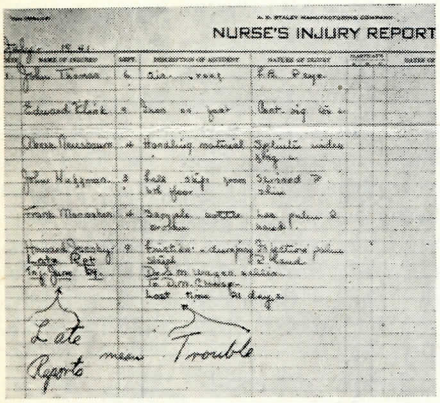
More About Rules

questions in our plant about what will happen to the service rights and insurance of the 44 Staley men now in military service.

You'll remember that the rules published in the Staley News (11-1-40) all referred to one year's service and granted leaves of absence for one year and forty days. Such rules will be of little benefit to men in service when the service period is extended.

It is too early to answer the questions that have been raised. No answers will be possible until one of the present bills is signed by the President and becomes law (which may happen before this issue of the News reaches you). It may be that the law itself will answer all questions. If it does not our rules will have to be revised to fit then existing conditions. In the meantime there seems to be no cause for concern. It is generally agreed that the present rules are adequate and fair and it should be possible to revise them if necessary so that they will again be adequate and fair.

Know Your Staley Safety CODE



2. REPORT TO THE FIRST AID AT ONCE IF YOU ARE INJURED OR BECOME ILL ON THE JOB.

•

No matter how slight the injury, it must be reported.

•

One-half of all neglected injuries become infected.

•

More About Expansion

to reach a temperature of 550° with only 15 pounds of pressure. Saturated steam at this temperature would be under a pressure of 1035 pounds. Lower pressures mean safer and simpler operation plus the fact that piping and pressure vessels will be cheaper to buy, install and maintain.

New Levulinic Plant In No. 10 Bldg.

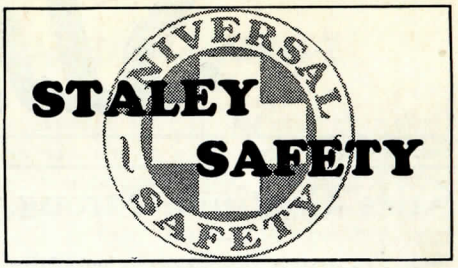
We told you the Levulinic Acid story last month and now we have to tell you that we need more plant to produce it. Our present set up on the third floor of No. 17 building was never more than a pilot plant and our customers have forced us past that stage of the game by now. It will take about $28,000.00 (plus the equipment which we already have) to provide us with the Levulinic plant we want. The location will be on the 9th and 10th floors of No. 10 building and it will be put together as soon as the material which has been ordered arrives. When finished the plant will have a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds per year and will be so arranged that its capacity can be doubled when the need arises.

We Are Going To Make Gluten Meal Again

Some of the older old timers around our plant may remember that we used to make gluten meal a long long time ago. We discontinued its manufacture because we didn't have enough capacity in the Feed House to make both feed and meal and because it quit being a profitable product. Additional equipment in the Feed and Oil House will now make it possible for us to produce both.

Gluten Meal is a protein concentrate (41% protein guarantee as against 25% in Gluten Feed) for the use of feed mixers. It is simplicity itself so far as ingredients and processing go. Pure gluten will be dried in one of the new Feed House presses, conveyed in a screw conveyor until it is dumped into a bin of finished gluten meal, run through a thresher, dried in a rotary steam drier, sieved in a reel, bagged or loaded in bulk and shipped. Equipment for this process will go in the old Soyflour mill and will cost about $26,000.00.

Only the first (and most doubtful) of these jobs will be done by an outside contractor. The other two will be carried through by our own Mechanical Department.



By September 1st of last year we had suffered some thirty-two lost time injuries and a total of 609 days of lost time. Which was bad enough but not too bad when compared with the four previous years.

But the month of September brought TEN lost time injuries and a total of 10,688 days of lost time charged against our records. As to the record itself — that was and is nothing. But the pain and suffering and sorrow which those 10,688 days symbolizes are worth remembering the rest of our lives so that we may keep those things from happening again.

By September 1st of this year we have suffered some thirty-seven lost time injuries and an estimated total of 622 days of lost time. Not a good record but, in view of our production and the fact that a great many new men have been brought into the plant during the year, not too bad. Man-hours have increased enough over last year to keep the ratio of injuries to man-hours smaller than it was for the same period last year.

September is here again. It has the same possibilities this year that it had last. It can be the worst month or the best. Let's prove that we have learned our lesson from last year's sad experiences and make it the best.

Remember last September. It *can* happen again.

* * *

Not long ago the question of what constituted a late report to First Aid was raised by a man who didn't think he was guilty. He had sustained a minor injury at 10:30 P. M. and he came in to First Aid as soon as he reported for work the next afternoon. But that wasn't good enough. A LATE REPORT TO FIRST AID IS ANY INJURY *(large or small)* THAT IS NOT REPORTED THE SAME DAY IT OCCURS. But — First Aid is not open at night. So— if your injury occurs while First Aid is closed *report to the Laboratory right then.*

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By The Personnel Department
For The Employees of
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W. G. Reynolds, Manager of Personnel
Roy Rollins, Editor

We Grind Six And Two Thirds Days

Feed And Oil House Bottlenecks Are Broken

Only two of the four new presses planned for the addition to the Feed House pressroom have been installed and placed in service thus far. Even so, the grind has been pounding along at the rate of 6⅔ days a week ever since our shut down for heavy repairs and alteration during the week ending July 5th.

Two facts furnish the explanation.

One is that the Oil House bottleneck has been completely eliminated. Additional driers and expellers are furnishing enough capacity to handle all of the germs we can produce. This alone had a good effect on the Feed House because formerly it had been necessary to use one of the steam driers in the Feed House on germs a great part of the time. Freeing that drier was the same as adding another drier in the Feed House.

Fact number two was produced during the shut down period. After feed is finished it must be blown through an airline to the receiving cyclones on the top floor of the Feed Elevator. Part of the efficiency of this airline depended upon the capacity of the two airlines which took dust from the cyclones to the Feed Dust House. Those airlines, which were old, offered so much resistance to the flow of air that our conveying system from the Feed House to the elevator was badly cramped. It was not possible, even with the Feed House operating perfectly, to catch up after a minor mishap. The two old lines have been replaced by one new one which has enough capacity that now it *is* possible to catch up in a few hours if we have a spot of bad luck and have to shovel feed out on the floor temporarily.

When all four of the new presses are installed (deliveries have been prompter than we feared they might be) there will be enough capacity in the Feed House to allow us a little more comfort than we have enjoyed in the past. Then we can settle down and concentrate our worrying on how to get more gluten settling capacity in the Table House and more steeps in the Steep House.

If you are interested in buying at a reasonable figure a 1939 Ford DeLuxe Two-Door Coach with 12,000 miles on it, good tires and a heater, call 2-7773 or see Ruth Schroeder.

* * * *

Call 2-0346 after 5:00 P. M. and arrange to see a beautiful one-acre home site on the hard road close to Mt. Zion. Electricity is available.

Chemically, from 12 to 23 per cent of the corn kernel is water and the remainder is made up about as follows:

Starch (and other carbohydrates)	80%	Oil	4.5%
Protein	10%	Fibre	3.5%
		Ash	2. %

The term "ash" refers to the mineral content. The ash of the corn kernel contains salts of calcium, magnesium, phosphorous, aluminum, iron, sodium, potassium and chlorine.

* * *

When you call an outside number from a Staley phone—and you fail to dial 9 first—and the outside number begins with 6—you set off the FIRE CODE CALL system and you are a dangerous nuisance to the Engine Room and the Garage. *Think* before you dial.

By Tony Romano

Help! Help!

Wanted—for the Staley baseball team—one jinx remover or hoodoo catcher. Since our last report in the News, our ball club has won 1 and lost 7. This is bad news, but when you consider some of the strong teams that beat us, such as: Stateville 3 to 1, Caterpillar 5 to 0, Champaign Plumbers 6 to 0, Newman 2 to 1, Chanute Field 7 to 6 and Decatur Federals 8 to 2 and 6 to 4—it's just a matter of the law of averages catching up. We had beaten most of those teams earlier in the season.

In winning 13 in a row (maybe that was the trouble) everyone was hitting the ball all over the field, but in dropping the last seven the boys have lost their batting eyes.

For all that—we might be down but we're not out. We believe that we are going to wind up the season in great style.

* * *

Our softball club has only won two out of five since July 20th.

On August 10th they were defeated in a double header by the strong Sam White team of Danville to the tune of 5 to 1 and 6 to 2. Our boys collected only three hits in both games. Joe Hilbering got a triple and scored on a fly in the first game. In the second Bob Cathcart lined a double to left field scoring Hilberling, who got on base on an error, and later came in himself while two teammates were grounding out.

Our other loss was on August 16 to the Peoria Diesels by 16 to 3. Irv Smith hit a triple with two mates aboard in the third to make the only Staley threat of the game.

The wins were at the expense of Tenney Pontiac (6 to 5) and Lincoln State School 10 to 5.

Elevator C, Cushion and Conditioner

Most of us look upon the corn and soybeans that grow on the fat land of the Midwest as raw materials for our processing plants. Before they can be that, however, they sometimes need a course of treatment at Elevator C.

Ideally, you wouldn't want an elevator in connection with a processing plant. You'd process straight out of the boxcars and save loading, unloading and storage charges. That's the way we'd do it too—if grain were ideal and never moldy or dirty or cracked or too wet and always sold at the same price and arrived in regular amounts.

Grain Is A Living Thing

But grain, being a living thing, is seldom ideal and then only for a time. It's often out of condition. Prices vary widely. Deliveries are in surges caused by crop and market conditions. So we need an elevator, and a big one, to absorb large deliveries quickly, to tide us over the times when grain isn't moving and to condition the grain we buy.

If you've thought of Elevator C as just a warehouse where grain awaits processing you have only part of the story. Grain can't be stored and forgotten like pig iron or lead pipe. It is composed of millions of living breathing organisms, must be kept clean and dry and supplied with fresh air, must be protected from injury and disease, must be treated when it is hurt or sick. Seeing that those things are done is the elevator crew's chore.

We Get Acquainted With The Grain

When grain arrives in Decatur inspectors take samples and check them for weight per bushel, moisture, broken kernels, foreign material and damage. Their reports go to the elevator so the crew knows *about* what is in the car before they open the door. But they want to know more. So they feel the grain and smell it, note color, type and maturity; *kind* of damage and foreign material and temperature (excessive moisture, breakage, larvae or bacteria may cause heating).

All of these things, and the origin of the shipment, must be known to judge the character of the lot. Character, in grain as in people, is the key to future behavior. Cracked, dirty or infested grain will spoil in storage. Heat damaged corn results in poor separation in the Mill House. Heat damaged beans give a poor oil yield and if too wet they are hard to process. Our plants demand grain of certain standards. The elevator must take what it gets and bring it to those standards. Which often means "conditioning".

After grain is judged it is elevated to the top of the work house, weighed and segregated into "like lots" according to characteristics. Some lots are good enough to go directly to storage but some have to be conditioned. The elevator man's value to his company depends largely upon the accuracy of his decisions as to the need for and kind of conditioning that grain should have. If he fails to condition grain it may spoil in storage. If he conditions grain unnecessarily he wastes time and money and the grain has been handled (which causes breakage) one more time.

We Blend, Dry, "Scalp", "Turn", "Cold Blast" And Fumigate

"Conditioning" means one of six things or any combination of them. Blending or mixing is first. We can get two cars of 12% moisture beans by blending a 10% car with a 14%. A car of 6% damaged corn will combine with a car of 3% to produce two of 4½% which the plant can accept as No. 2 corn.

But blending is no answer when the whole crop is too wet. So we have the largest drier in the Midwest to remove moisture when necessary. Grain seeps slowly through air heated by gas furnaces and gives up its load of water.

Nor is blending an answer when we get a large lot of grain with too much foreign material (dirt, sticks, rocks, other kinds of grain). That takes "scalping" or "separating". Elevator men don't "clean" grain. They "separate it" from foreign material in "scalpers" (rotary screens which pass the grain and retain larger objects) or in "aspirators" which blow dirt and chaff out.

The fact that grain has been put into bins in good condition is no guarantee that it will stay that way. So we check every bin periodically with a temperature recording system which indicates the temperature at each 6 foot interval in the 120 foot tall bins. A temperature rise means trouble and only an accurate knowledge of the character of the grain in that bin will give a clue to the kind of trouble and its cure. If the rise is slow it may merely mean that the grain is musty and needs a breath of air. "Turning" it by draining it out of the bin, carrying it along the conveyor to the elevator, up the elevator and along the top conveyor to another bin may be sufficient treatment. Or we may cool it more by "cold blasting"; running it through the drier with the fans going but with no heat.

Grain is host to many kinds of bacteria and microorganisms and their activity can also cause heating and spoilage. To counteract weevils, bran bugs, meal moths and other pests, we sometimes fumigate by spreading insecticide over the top of the stored grain. One of the dangers in cracked grain is that nature's beautiful protective coat has been broken and bugs can get to work on it more easily.

Elevator Management Is An Art

There aren't many rules about how to run an elevator or how to know that some lots of grain will keep and some must be conditioned. Grain handling is an inexact science; like the handling of people. You may know that ordinarily a certain job requires a 200 pound man who is six feet tall but you'll find some men with those qualifications who can't do the job and some without them who can. Similarly, some 15% moisture grain will keep and some will not. The elevator crew that knows its business will be able to separate keepers from spoilers a large part of the time.

Our elevator cushions us against the shocks of the grain market and delivers raw materials to us in good shape. It is a part of our plant that most of us pay little attention to because it is out of the way but it makes a real contribution to the job we are doing.