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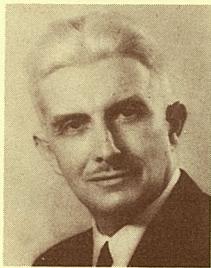
WEAKNESS DOES NOT INSURE PEACE

FREDERICK KRAISSL, JR., M. PHIL., P.E.

Chairman

The Kraissl Company, Inc.

The events of the immediate past should be sufficient to warn even the most ardent apostle of pacifism that inability to defend the principles in which we believe, is not the road to peace.



CONSULTING
ENGINEER

KRAISSL ASSOCIATES

It seems clear to the average observer that the world believes that we are no longer the major military power and that it is open season for kicking us around. Having

made a study of this from available data and having presented the facts of our decline, in previous issues, it gives me no pleasure in writing these words.

Unfortunately the only thing the world understands and takes seriously is current strength. I like to believe that our decline in military preparedness was prompted by a genuine conviction on the part of those responsible, that a reduction in military competence would establish leadership in arms reduction and that when it was seen that we, as the world's principal military power were willing to reduce armament, that others would follow suit.

That this only invited others with possible world conquest desires to take advantage of our stance, did not seem to penetrate the consciousness of those with political ambitions until the present. The whole history of our foreign policy has been one of vacillation, equivocation and belatedness, at least during my lifetime, and did not keep us out of two world wars. When I was a small boy, my hero was Teddy Roosevelt. He represented the USA on the

field of action and while perhaps his military role might not be considered a major one, he embodied to me the spirit of the country of "Don't Tread on me." He later promulgated the policy as far as foreign relations are concerned of "Walk softly but carry a big stick."

It seems to me that this could be adopted as our foreign policy. We are not cut out for intrigues. We, thank the Almighty, are too direct. We are not good at subterfuge and when a person or a country is not good at anything they should leave it alone. Foreign countries in most cases, are so much older than we, that they have forgotten more than we will ever know about dissimulation, intrigue, pressure tactics, torture and worse. In our naivete, some believe, that world courts can meet crises. They don't see them for what they are, opportunities to conduct strategies to gain objectives. With the United States paying most of the bills, every member from major to minor powers can take part in the strategy game.

By now dark complexioned United States citizens should have convinced themselves that color does not guarantee fair treatment. So-called black nations have fought against other black nations and the atrocities committed have not been less than situations involving whites against whites or whites against blacks.

Asians are very old races and the treatment of the boat people and the losers of operations in Cambodia should be ample object lessons. The only real lesson that can be learned from this is that it is fatal to lose a war.

We are not a people dedicated to conquest. We do not embrace war as a national policy. We would prefer to live at peace with all nations but, I believe we would elect to fight rather than be conquered.

It is also my belief that if we regain our military superiority, we will never have to. It is like a safety program. No one can ever prove that casualties would have resulted if the safety program had not been in effect. The nearest approach is what transpired in WWII. I was an officer in the Chemical War-

fare Service. It is my belief that we had superiority in military chemical effectiveness and that the other side knew it. Consequently, it was not to their advantage to initiate the use of chemical warfare although its effectiveness was unchallenged.

The first thing that should be done is to get rid of all vestige of the so-called Salt Treaties. Most individuals with a military experience that I have met, agree that these are being used to lock us into a position of military inferiority which must not happen. The next thing that should be done is to repudiate the Mutual Air Destruction Policy. I cannot believe that a referendum would approve this MAD policy as I do not believe we wish to be mutually air destroyed. Then, if we can find congressional leaders who will go into the matter, determine the effectiveness of anti-missile-missiles. If they can search out and destroy incoming missiles before they reach our shores, let's get them back into action on mobile launchers so their whereabouts will be unknown, in sufficient numbers to protect us. If some nation ever attempts a first strike, we would still be around to decide whether to retaliate.

In the meantime let's build our overall military presence so we are no longer in a number two status. There is an organization of which I am a member known as the Coalition for Peace Through Strength. It should have the support of every patriotic American and those that can afford it should give it financial support. If you feel the same, write Mr. John M. Fisher, President, American Security Council, Boston, Virginia 22713.

This country and its citizens are extremely insurance conscious. It should be clear that if this country is ever conquered, we all will lose everything. Regard this affiliation as an insurance policy against such a horrible possibility. That's why we take out insurance anyway, as most of us hope never to cash in on it. Let's regard adequate national defense as a national insurance policy against this country ever being a vassal or slave of another country as it must be now clear that any other type of insurance we carry would be invalidated if we are ever conquered.

THE FRANKLIN MINERAL MUSEUM NEEDS FINANCIAL SUPPORT

It has been stated that an interest in minerals is one of the most rapidly growing avocations or hobbies adopted by those who wish relaxation from their daily activities. If this is true an interest in Franklin Minerals may already be a predominant interest and if you are one of us please read further.

Up to the comparatively recent present, the museum was self supporting. Bus loads of students from schools in the area paid admissions and were escorted through the exhibit section showing Franklin Minerals, taken through the replica mine by knowledgeable leaders who explained the various features and answered questions from the students. The schedule for various groups was so tight that careful planning was required to preclude overlapping groups from overtaxing the facilities and some were happy to collect at the Buckwheat Dump.

Then came the energy crunch with high fuel prices and the constant threat of fuel limitation. Boards of Education with very limited budgets were forced to cut back on extra curricular activities and the museum suffered. At a recent Board of Trustees meeting, it was reported that the museum is slipping backward, at the moment, to the extent of \$2,000.00 per year with the prospect of further inroads if the situation worsens. Fortunately, during better years, a small reserve was built up in the form of a savings account which has acted as a temporary cushion so there is no current deficit, which it should be clear must not happen.

During the past few years the mission of the museum has been to act as an educational center for those interested in Franklin Minerals. Both the N. J. Senate and Assembly have enacted resolutions memorializing the Franklin-Ogdensburg Mining Area as the Fluorescent Mineral Capitol of the World. Consequently, it has been regarded as an important priority to study and be prepared to teach in the foreseeable future the characteristics of Franklin Fluorescent Minerals of which there are approximately 53.

There have been reported approximately 2,000 distinct species of minerals in general. These are represented by approximately 277 of these species at Franklin or over ten percent. Of these there are currently 24 found only at Franklin. In this connection the word Franklin is intended to cover minerals in the Franklin Limestone whether found in the township of

Franklin or the adjacent one of Ogdensburg. Franklin Minerals have found a place in museums all over this country and world wide, but it is expected the museum would be the location to which students of Franklin Minerals would expect to come to obtain current information.

With this forward, it should be appreciated why it might be considered appropriate to ask those interested in Franklin Minerals to come to the assistance of the museum. An initial action was taken to authorize a Franklin Mineral Museum Endowment Fund. Many corporations, mineral societies and some foundations interested in educational activities may wish to contribute to this endowment fund, the income to be used for current expenses. Individuals who are similarly motivated may wish to take part. The Franklin Mineral Museum, Inc. is a tax exempt corporation and has been constituted state tax exempt as a historical site which has helped in minimizing expenses. To further economize, it was determined to reduce the days the museum will be open as most of the attendants are on an hourly basis. However, this can be easily expanded during the open season if bus loads of students want accommodation.

Donations to the Endowment Fund should be in units of \$100.00 so they can be properly invested. If individuals wish to contribute less but still be of assistance:

Life Membership is \$50.00

Annual Membership \$5.00

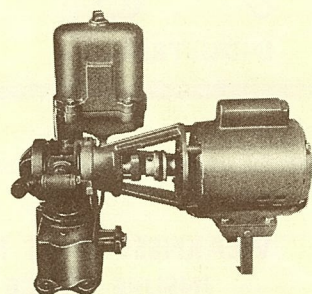
Please help with the determination that there will always be a Franklin Mineral Museum. Any donations should be to the Franklin Mineral Museum Endowment Fund, care of Franklin Museum, Inc., Evans Street, Franklin, New Jersey. Donors should claim tax exemption.

EDITORIALS

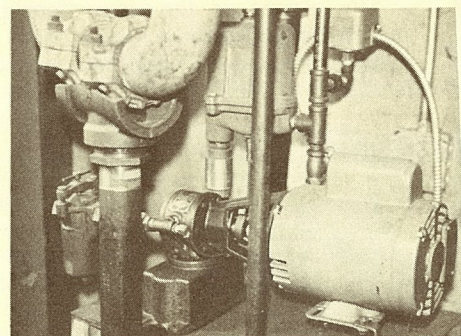
Our editors are the senior officers of this company and our policy permits each of us to express thoughts which we believe can be contributions to the voice of public opinion in business. It must be emphasized that the thoughts expressed are those of the author and not necessarily endorsed by the rest of the Board of Directors of this company. Kraissl Associates, acting in the capacity of consultants, handle the technical aspects of our public relations program.

We want this publication to be available when you are able to invite us to exchange current ideas, information and technical data without intrusion.

A KRAISSL AIR PUMP IS NOW POWERING OUR SPRINKLER SYSTEM



Our proposal along this line is now a reality. The photograph shows one of our class 25-5F pumps on line in connection with our automatic sprinkler system and has been functioning for a number of months.



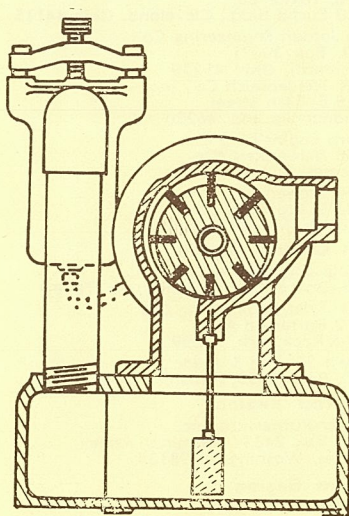
For those who are not familiar with automatic sprinkler systems, there is usually required a dry section where freezing can be encountered. This is the application for the air pump. There is a so-called dry valve, that is pressurized by the air pump and this holds back water from the dry section.

When a sprinkler head goes off, the water follows and is available to put out the fire. Consequently air should not be available in such large quantities under pressure that the dry valve is prevented from opening when sprinkler heads call for water. The air pump should be selected of sufficient size to occasionally cut in and build up pressure sufficient to hold the dry valve closed unless and until a sprinkler head opens.

This is one of the great advantages of our class 25-F series direct connected pumps. No air tank is needed with its large capacity under pressure. When air is needed to build up pressure on the line, there is just a minor click when the pump cuts in, and when the pressure is built up, the pressure switch automatically stops the pump.

Our system, as stated had sufficient capacity to be activated by the 25-5F size. The indicated table shows sizes that are available. There should be one to meet most requirements.

CLASS 25 MECHANISM



SIZES AND CAPACITIES

Nominal Free Displacement
Cubic Feet/Min—1800 RPM

Pump Size	CFM 1800 RPM	Pump Size	CFM 1800 RPM
25-5	3½	25-6A	6
25-6	5	25-6B	9
25-9	15*	25-11	35*

* Intermittent Service—Slower Speeds or water cooled for continuous duty.
For Data under operating conditions please request performance charts.
Larger sizes shown in other Bulletins or Circulars.

Just to let those interested individuals know that this is not all new, we were privileged to supply our Kraissl air pumps to several systems installed by the Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company. We do not, nor should we have expected to have the addresses of where these air pumps were installed, but to the best of our memory these were before World War II, and we have every reason to believe that if our units had worn out or needed repair parts we would have been contacted. The longevity of Kraissl air pumps is due to our forced feed system of sealing and lubrication from the built in oil reservoir which is an integral part of the pumps.

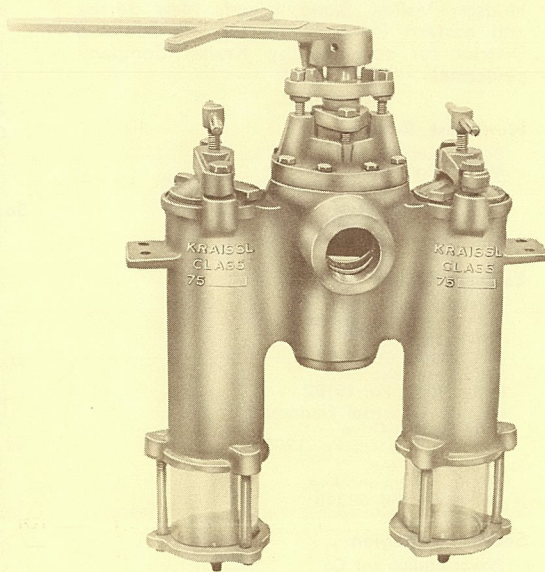
Automatic sprinkler companies may find it to their advantage to contact us.

PUBLICITY FOR CUSTOMER PRODUCTS

We have long had a policy of showing pictures of machines, devices and installation, with short write ups where our products are used as components. This has varied from ships on which our separators have been used to pump and heater sets assembled by our customers. We are sure other customers will be glad to avail themselves of this publicity but we need time to use any material supplied.

CLASS 75 SERIES SEPARATORS

U.S. Patents 2,982,413 3,348,689 Des 200,340



Many years ago we found that in the presence of an excess of the hydrocarbon fuel, that 120 mesh screen would separate water from gasoline. This resulted in our Class 72-70 series separators for boats now superseded by our Class 75 general series.

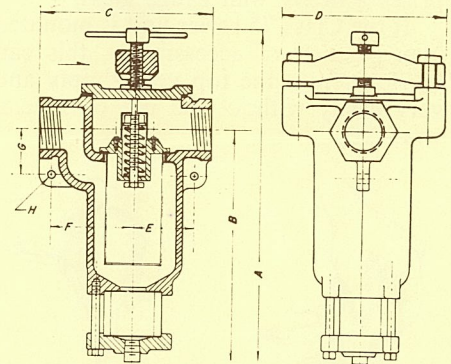
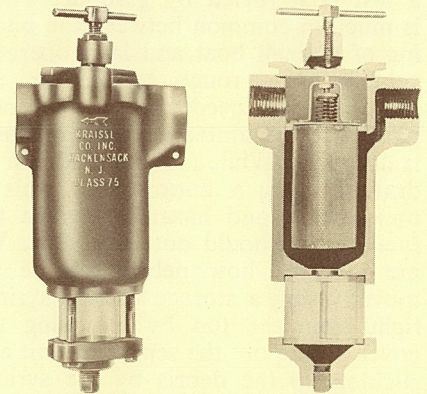
This requires reverse flow where the material is collected outside the screen and slides down the wall of the sump into the rat trap collection cavity. The Class 72-70 series relied on the spring tension of the basket handle to hold the separating unit on its seat. We developed a spring loaded patented hold down mechanism with adjustable tension that should insure closure against ordinary pressure drop requirements but could relieve against overloads to preclude element damage. This is of particular importance with duplex units where one side can be serviced while the other is in operation.

It was subsequently found that a 200 mesh screen would reduce water content to the point where it may have no disadvantageous effect on diesel engine performance. With the increase in the use of diesel powered vehicles and the uncertainty of sources of fuel supply, this type of device may be of great importance in producing an acceptable fuel. It is easily serviced, has a visible sump so the accumulation of debris can be seen at a glance and may be an important contribution to a smooth running engine.



BOAT ON WHICH FILTERS WERE TESTED

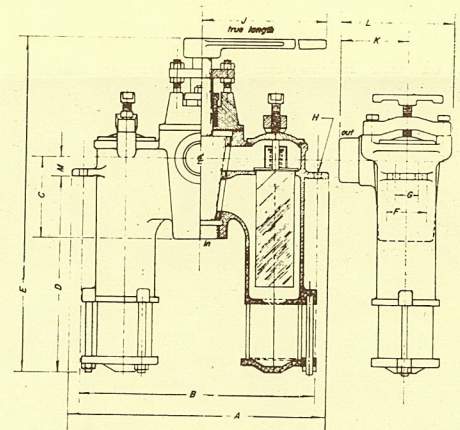
CLASS 75 SINGLE SEPARATORS



All dimensions subject to casting & assembly variations.

MODEL	NPT	BASKET DIA. LGH.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
75-01	1/4									
75-1	3/8	1 9/16	3	9 5/16	6 1/8	4	3 1/2	1 1/2	2	7/8 3/4
75-3	1/2									
75-5	3/4	1 15/16	3 1/8	12 3/8	8 3/8	5 1/8	5	2 3/8	2 1/8	1 1/2 11/32
75-7	1									
75-9	1 1/4	1 15/16	6 3/8	14 1/16	10 3/4	7	5	2 1/4	3	1 7/8 7/8
75-11	1 1/2									

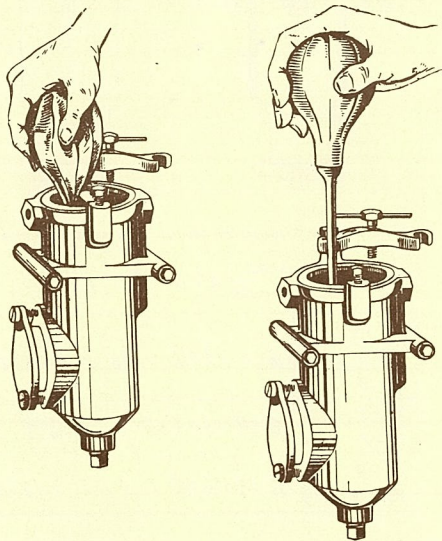
CLASS 75 DUPLEX SEPARATORS



MODEL	SIZE NPT	BASKET DIA. LGH.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M
75-29,30	3/8	1 9/16	3	10 1/4	9 5/8	2 5/8	6 1/8	10 1/2	1 1/2	3/8	8	2 1/4	4	1 1/8
75-31,32	1/2													
75-33,34	3/4	1 15/16	3 1/8	11 1/4	10 3/8	4 3/8	7 3/8	12 1/2	1 1/2	3/8	8	2 1/4	5	7/8
75-35,36	1													
75-37,38	1 1/4	1 15/16	6 3/8	14	12 3/8	4 1/2	11	18 3/8	2 1/4	1 1/2	12	3 3/4	6 1/2	1

We have used two of these single separators on the outboard motors of a test boat fueled by gasoline. There is much in common between the pitching of a small boat and land operated vehicles over rough terrain or the surges due to speed change. The trapping of the separated debris in all cases is desirable. While this material can be drained using a bottom plug, this is unnecessary and hazardous when the fuel supply should not be spilled. We are showing how debris can be removed using a storage battery syringe right from the top by removing the cover, lifting out the separator unit and sucking up the debris by the syringe from the visible sump, which comprises a heavy wall gauge glass.

If the Class 75 series unit is mounted in a position of accessibility, this can be done from the top very simply and very easily without the use of special wrenches.



SALES REPRESENTATION

HOME OFFICE

We have reserved the areas of Connecticut, Metropolitan New York, including the Hudson Valley, Long Island, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania less Philadelphia District for coverage by Kraissl Company personnel.

Northeast Region

Boston-Cooper Corp.
Manor Parkway
Salem Ind. Pkwy., Salem, N. H. 03079
Capt. C. V. Watson
Maiden Cove Lane
Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107

Eastern Region

Filtration Unlimited
Buffalo & John Streets
Akron, N. Y. 14001
R. C. White Co.
3065 Enterprise Blvd.
Bethel Park, Pa. 15102
Gelman Industrial Equipment
1327 Barton Drive
Fort Washington, Pa. 19034
Jobe & Co., Inc.
2857 Greenmount Ave.
Baltimore, Md. 21218

Southeast Region

Power Equipment Co.
1307 West Main St.
Richmond, Va. 23201
Dillon Supply Company — Main Office
Raleigh, N. C. 27602
Dillon Supply Company
Durham, No. Carolina 27702
Dillon Supply Company
Rocky Mt., No. Carolina 27801
Dillon Supply Company
Goldsboro, No. Carolina 27530
Dillon Supply Company
Charlotte, No. Carolina 28201
Boiler Supply Company, Inc.
490 Craighead Street
Nashville, Tenn. 37204
601 Van St., N. W.
Knoxville, Tenn. 37921
Applied Engineering Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 506, Orangeburg, S. C. 29115
Spotswood Parker & Co.
721 Miami Cir. NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30324
Florida Filters, Inc.
5570 N. E. 4th Ave., Miami, Fla. 33137
Procter & Co.
Box 26158
Birmingham, Ala. 35226

North Central Region

Comb & Groves, Inc.
336 W. Eight Mile Rd.
Ferndale, Mich. 48220
Hetler Equipment Co.
P. O. Box 1904
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49501

Central Region

M. Huffman Sales Co.
3404 Upton Ave.
Toledo, Ohio 43613
W. G. Taylor Co.
1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115
The Jordan Engineering Co.
P. O. Box 30071
Cincinnati, Ohio 45230
T. A. Heidenreich Co., Inc.
2525 E. 54th Street
Indianapolis, Ind. 46220
Tobra Engineering Co.
5438 Milwaukee Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60630
A. K. Howell Co.
2683 S. Big Bend Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63143

South Central Region

Creole Engineering Co.
P. O. Box 23159, Harahan, La. 70183
Jack Tyler Engineering Co.
6112 Patterson Ave.
Little Rock, Ark. 72209
Albert Sterling & Assoc., Inc.
P. O. Box 66099, Houston, Texas 77006

Northwest Region

Baxter-Rutherford, Inc.
P. O. Box 24324 Terminal Annex
Seattle, Washington 98134

Western Region

Jay Besore & Assoc.
1690 Plymouth St.
Mountain View, Cal. 94043
Power Engineering Co.
364 W. North 600th St.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
Killam Gas Burner Co.
1240 S. Bannock St.
Denver, Colorado 80223

Southwest Region

Wagner Hydraulic Equip. Co.
2089 Westwood Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90025
Engineered Sales Co.
5150 N. 16th St., Suite A-126
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Canada—Ontario and Quebec Provinces

Kirk Equipment Ltd.
375 Victoria Ave.
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2N1
P. O. Box 508
Knowlton, Quebec, Canada
K. C. Hamilton Equip. Ltd. — Marine

Canada—British Columbia Province

Les Hall Filter Service Ltd.
346 E. Esplanade
North Vancouver, B. C. V7L 1A4

Canada—Alberta Province

H. F. Clarke Limited
5220-1A Street S. E.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Hawaii

Foster Equipment Co.
719 Ahua St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96803

Mexico

Ingenieria Termo Industrial, S. A.
Apartado 20-360
Mexico 20, D. F., Mexico

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