

People and Places

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Roscoe Westmoreland, card tender, and members of his family visited friends and relatives in Georgia recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Ammons, both of Carding, made a tour through East Tennessee and Kentucky the highlight of a recent vacation.

Second Hand Carl Rape and Mrs. Rape, Quality Control Inspector, visited their son Bobby and his wife in Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago.

A tour of the Western North Carolina mountain country was chief feature of the vacation of Second Hand Coy Bradshaw and his family.

Bobby Black is back on the job after having undergone surgery.

Machine Fixer Leon Dawkins and his family are back home from a sightseeing trip to Florida.

Firestone Retiree Furman Mason and Mrs. Mason, roving hauler, went on a recent tour through Kentucky.

Quality Control

Those attending the Hipps family reunion at Canton, N. C., in late summer were Charles Hipps, chief inspector, Mrs. Hipps and other members of the family; Mrs. Kitty Moffit and Mrs. Pallie Wallace, all of Gastonia; and Tera McCall and Linda Moore of Lenoir, N. C.

Mrs. Grover Brock, SYC Weaving inspector, and Mr. Brock have returned home after a visit with their son, Staff Sergeant Ronald Brock and his family at Waco, Texas. Sergeant Brock is a radar-electronics technician stationed at James Connelly Air Base, Waco.

Max E. Pearson, Cable Twisting inspector, and Mrs. Pearson spent their vacation at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Thomas Jones, Cable Twisting inspector, and Mrs. Jones visited recently with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jones, at Suit, N. C.

Minnie Lee Gaddis, Cord Weaving inspector, was in Atlanta, Ga., recently, where she visited relatives.

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October Flower Show Classifications Announced By Variety Garden Club

Following is the classification list of entries from among horticulture pieces, plants, trees, shrubs and vines which may be exhibited in the "Variety in Autumn" standard flower show, October 6-7, at the new Firestone Recreation Center.

Mrs. W. R. Turner, Sr., general chairman, explains that the show will have two broad classifications of horticulture and artistic entries. Because the horticulture portion is expected to be the larger one, its classifications are being printed here, in advance of the show schedule which will have a complete listing of the exhibit materials and rules.

Copies of the schedule will be available from the Recreation Department after September 15.

Horticulture: Annuals, biennials, perennials.

Section: Roses.

Group 1, hybrid teas, one bloom. 1) Red, 2) White, 3) Yellow, 4) Pink, 5) Bi-color, 6) Blend, 7) Varieties, 8) Any other.

Group 2, hybrid teas, (climbing or vine). 1) Red, 2) White, 3) Yellow, 4) Pink, 5) Bi-color, 6) Blend, 7) Varieties, 8) Any other (one bloom).

Group 3, Floribunda, one spray. 1) Red, 2) White, 3) Yellow, 4) Pink, 5) Bi-color, 6) Blend, 7) Varieties, 8) Any other.

Section: Dahlias—One bloom, any color. 1) Formal, 2) Informal, 3) Cactus, 4) Pompom (one color), 5) Miniature (one color), 6) Ball, 7) Any other.

Section: Gladioli, one stem. 1) White, 2) Yellow, 3) Pink, 4) Red, 5) Purple or Lavendar, 6) Salmon, 7) Miniature, 8) Any other.

Section: Miscellaneous.

1. Ageratum: a. Dwarf, b. Tall (one stem).

2. Asters: a. Annuals, b. Perennials.

3. Celosia: a. Amaranth, b. Cockscomb, c. Plume.

4. Crocuses: a. Yellow, b. Blue or Lilac, c. Zonatus (striped).

5. Irises—fallow twice-blooming.

6. Marigolds: a. Carnation (one bloom), c. Chrysanthemum (one bloom), c. French bi-color, d. Dwarf (one spray).

7. Salvia (scarlet sage), any color (one stem).

8. Snapdragons, any color (one stem).

9. Strawflowers (one stem).

10. Chrysanthemums.

11. Any other.

Section: Potted Plants.

1. Ferns: a. Sword, b. Plume, c. Maidenhair, d. Asparagus, e. Any other.

2. Begonias: a. Fibrous, b. Tuberous, c. Rex, d. Any other single, e. Any other double.

3. African Violets: If sufficient entries, they will be classified—Doubles and Singles: a. White, b. Blue, c. Pink, d. Lavendar, e. Bi-color, f. Two-tone, g. Ruffles, h. Picotte.

4. Geraniums: If sufficient entries, these will be classified— a. Zonal, b. Pelargoniums, c. Red, d. White, e. Pink, f. Salmon, g. Apple blossom.

5. Sultana: a. White, b. Vari-foliage, c. Any other.

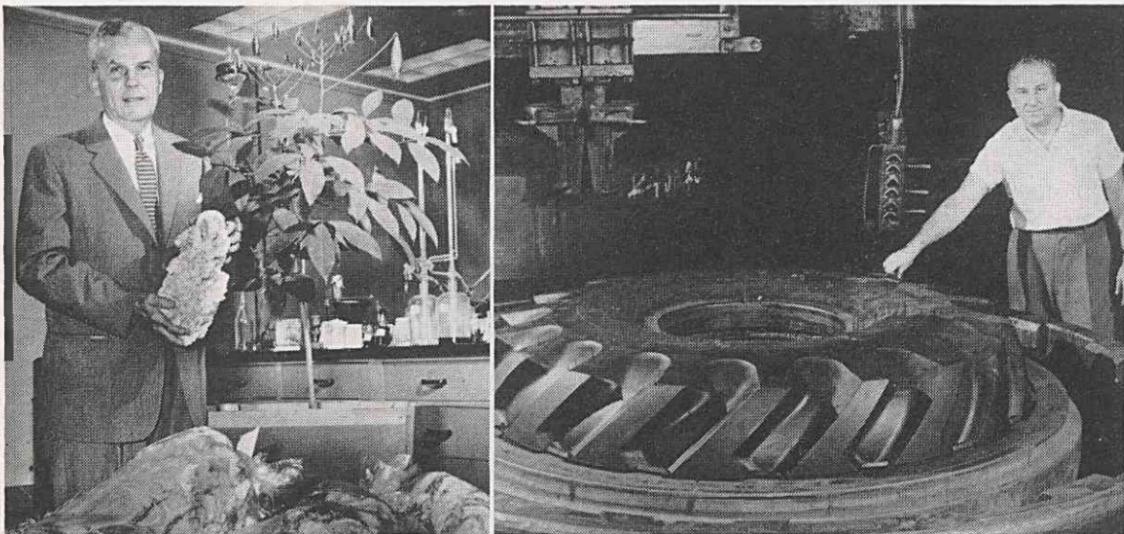
6. Coleus: a. Small-leaf, b. Large-leaf, c. Gizzard-leaf.

7. Any other.

Section: Flowering Shrubs, Trees and Vines specimen (not over 30 inches).

1. Pryacantha: a. Orange, b. Red; 2. Nandina; 3. Holly—classified, if sufficient entries; 4. Bittersweet; 5. Lantana; 6. Abelia; 7. Clematis: a. Large-flowered, b. Jackmani, c. Woodbine; 8. Honeysuckle; 9. Any other.

The state of Massachusetts was first to require, by law, filing of industrial accident reports. That was September 1, 1887.



IN AKRON, Dr. F. W. Stavelly, director of chemical and physical research laboratories for the Company, shows a sample of Coral rubber, replacement for natural rubber. Coral, developed through a planned research program, has all the qualities of natural rubber obtained from trees such as the one in this picture. Above Right: The largest synthetic rubber tire ever produced by

the Company—size 24.00-25—lies in the mold where it was formed, ready to be removed by a workman. It and three other tires—all made of 100 per cent Coral rubber—were presented to the Army in July for testing. Manufacture of such a tire has been the goal of rubber research scientists for years.

Firestone Pioneering In Synthetic Rubber



In coming years, cord fabric rolling from looms of the Gastonia plant will be teamed up with the Company's newly-developed synthetic rubber for the production of tires, and likely other products for the world market, too.

The Company, a long-time pioneer in the development and perfection of synthetic rubber, recently had granted eight patents in two foreign countries—Spain and Italy—on methods for the production of Coral rubber, a replacement for natural rubber.

Development of this replacement for natural rubber represents a scientific "first" for Firestone. The Company now has more than 70 patent applications filed in the United States and in foreign countries on its Coral rubber.

The process worked out by the Company for the production of Coral yields a high-quality, high-molecular weight rubber which consistently gives less heat build-up than natural rubber and has an excellent degree of reproducibility.

TECHNICAL details of the process were first presented to the division of rubber chemistry of the American Chemical Society at Philadelphia, November 3, 1955.

Passenger car and military tires of Coral rubber have been produced and thoroughly tested with excellent results. U.S. Army Ordnance recently tested military tires made of Coral and

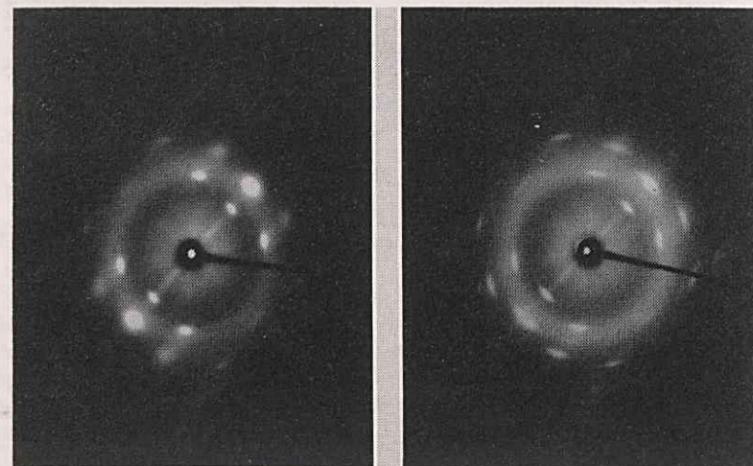
pronounced them equal or better than tires containing natural rubber.

In recent months, giant-size military tires (24.00-25) were manufactured of Coral for further tests. The gigantic tires are more than six feet in diameter and weigh in excess of 1,000 pounds each.

In building these and other tires it was determined that Coral rubber can be handled

very much like natural rubber. And Company production leaders said that no major processing difficulties are foreseen.

The Firestone pilot plant facilities for the production of Coral are being expanded in Akron. Company spokesmen said recently that Firestone officials are convinced that Coral rubber may be used in any application where natural rubber is now used.



X-RAY PATTERNS of natural rubber (left) and of the new Firestone synthetic rubber (right) are shown to be almost identical. Pictures were made by passing a beam of X-rays through small stretched samples of rubber and recording the images obtained on photographic plates. Since every material has a distinctive X-ray pattern, the similarity of the patterns of natural and Firestone's new synthetic is particularly significant, although the new synthetic rubber sample was stretched about twice as much as the natural rubber sample to obtain the above pattern. No other synthetic rubber has such a similar X-ray pattern to that of natural. Most synthetic rubber X-ray patterns are simple halos without any crystalline reflections which show up as bright spots.

THE HILLS BEYOND

Henry M. McKelvie Was Plant Manager

Funeral services were conducted August 15 from First Presbyterian Church of Kings Mountain for Henry M. McKelvie. The textile official, business executive and civic leader

Education suffers from calendaritis. Diplomas and degrees carry the subtle suggestion that a man's education is finished at a certain age, and he can stop learning and begin to live. But learning is a life job. A true education registers men and women at the cradle and graduates them at the grave.—Glen Frank, former president of the University of Wisconsin.

died at the age of 56 at his home in Kings Mountain, August 12. He was buried in Mountain Rest Cemetery there.

Mr. McKelvie was connected with the Manville Jenckes plant (now Firestone Textiles) from 1922 to 1935, starting as an electrician, and advancing successively as electrical engineer, plant engineer and agent in charge of southern properties.

He was vice president and

general manager of Firestone Cotton Mills from the time the Company purchased the plant in 1935 to 1938.

A native of Fall River, Mass., and a graduate of Brown University, he held several responsible positions in New England before coming to Gastonia in the early 1920s.

While connected with the plant here he was a leader in Boy Scout work. Once president of the Piedmont Council, he received the Silver Beaver Award in 1942. Here, he promoted the sports and recreation program and developed an employee farming project in the Firestone community in the 1930s.