

# lin news

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### MULTI-PRONGED FLAX IMPROVEMENTS NOW ASSURE SUPPLIES AND GROWTH POTENTIAL FOR ECUSTA'S FLAX PAPERS

With the change of time Ecusta has come full circle with its basic raw material -- flax.

When the guns of aggression were sounding the start of World War II, farmland alongside the Davidson River was changing to industrial use for the first sizeable production of flax cigarette paper in this country. It was made possible by new technology that opened up uses for an agricultural waste, the by-product of this country's flax grown as source of linseed oil.

The quantity of raw material seemed enough for all time. Grown extensively in the upper midwest and in California's Imperial Valley, the flax crop had its ups and downs according to weather, but where one source declined the other was

comforting insurance. The combination of raw material, technology and machinery was of extreme importance to the morale of the United States military and civilian forces when the war cut off imports of flax cigarette paper for the tobacco industries' cigarette-making machines. Dependence on European papers was a thing of the past. The flax crop was more than adequate

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### PISGAH FOREST PLANTS SET NEW SAFETY RECORD

All employees at Pisgah Forest were singled out September 22 as each playing a vital role in the location's accumulation of 5,000,000, injury-free worker hours.

Rain forced indoors the program honoring the Pisgah Forest employees but did not dampen the enthusiasm of the record high safety performance for the industrial complex. The program was arranged after both plants had passed the 2,000,000 worker hour mark. The extra million was passed late September 21 on the eve of the program. By then the Film Division plant had

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Bicentennial colors of the flax processing plant at Rauville point up the newness of this new facility a few miles northeast of Watertown, South Dakota. Truckloads of baled flax are unloaded under the shelter at left where the bales begin their conveyor ride into the

plant. Woody cores of the flax plants are removed by decorticators, leaving the fibrous bark which is then baled for shipment by rail at right. The process includes a drying chamber for adjustment of moisture content. Offices are in the front projection and to the rear is an

elaborate dust collection system. What appear to be barns in the background are multi-ton stacks of flax, just as in storage areas scattered throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota and southern Canada.