

and Milk Bottles to Go if States Adopt Sealers' Plans

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SPECIFICATIONS governing the design, capacity and tolerances of bottles used in the sale of motor oils, which were tentatively adopted by the Twentieth National Conference on Weights and Measures at Washington recently, will mean the elimination of all mason jars and milk bottles now used extensively, if the specifications are adopted by various states.

Bottle specifications adopted by the national conference are only recommendations to state weights and measures departments and each state may still make its own regulations. Bottle manufacturers favor some national regulation because it would permit them to economize in manufacture by standardizing their products.

The report of the conference's committee on specifications and tolerances for bottles for sale of lubricating oils was published on page 48 of NATIONAL PETROLEUM NEWS for June 8. No deficiency tolerance was provided for bottles but these excess tolerances were embodied in the recommendations: two-quart bottles, 12 drams or 2.7 cubic inches; one-quart bottles, 8 drams or 1.8 cubic inches, and one-pint bottles, 6 drams or 1.4 cubic inches.

Products of leading bottle manufacturers meet the tentative specifications which provide for a marker inside or outside the bottle $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch below the bottom of the metal cap, 3 cubic inches of space between top of oil level and top of bottle, and absence of shoulder or anything that might trap oil.

ONE manufacturer estimated there were a half million bottles in use made especially for handling of motor oils. Another said the number of mason jars and milk bottles in use ran into hundreds of thousands.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, California and Detroit have exacting rules governing oil bottles, one maker pointed out, but there is still variation and confusion because what is good in one state is not good in another.

The bottle specifications are tentative and will not be finally adopted by the national conference until next year. Meanwhile, bottles and dispensing equipment which do not meet the recommended specifications may gradually eliminate themselves through breakage.

amendments were made in specifications for meter dispensers. The amended section, with changes in italics, follows:

"Normal speed of operation" shall be construed to mean that range of operating speeds which may reasonably be employed in ordinary commercial usage; in the case of meters used for the purpose of determining the quantity of liquid delivered to an individual purchaser, this shall mean operation within the limits of the discharge rates customarily specified by the manufacturer for the particular type of meter under test, and all such meters shall be legibly marked to show their maximum discharge rates under normal conditions of installation and the minimum discharge rates and the minimum working pressures for which they are intended to be used: Provided, however, that the maximum and minimum discharge rates so marked shall be in the ratio of at least 4 to 1, and in the case of a meter installed for use in the dispensing of liquid at retail the maximum value of the minimum rate shall be 5 gallons per minute."

THE first change in the foregoing section is plainly evident. The wording of the second is not so clear. It was the intention of the conference, said a man who attended it, to provide that the slowest rate of discharge through a meter should not be more than five gallons a minute. Should this minimum rate be five gallons, then the maximum rate should be at least four times that, or 20 gallons a minute. Should the minimum rate be four gallons a minute, then the maximum rate should be at least 16 gallons a minute.

A. V. Hoenig Visits Mid-Continent

TULSA—Arthur V. Hoenig, former vice-president of the Carter Oil Co., is spending several days in the Mid-Continent territory. Mr. Hoenig ended his connection with the Hope Natural Gas Co. this year, to which company he had gone when the Eastern properties of the Carter were placed under the management of the Hope, both companies being subsidiaries of the Standard of New Jersey. Upon the termination of his service with the Hope, Mr. Hoenig became an independent contractor, taking over by purchase