

TELE-ADDRESS
COPENHAGEN: FOLASMIDTH
LONDON: CHALKINESS

F. L. SMIDTH & Co.

ENGINEERS

PLANS & MACHINERY

FOR

CEMENT WORKS, BRICK WORKS, LIME WORKS, MORTAR WORKS

AND

MINING INDUSTRIES

ENGINEERING WORKS

IN

COPENHAGEN, LÜBECK & NEW YORK

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BIELITZ:
(AUSTR. SILESIA)

CODES USED:

A. B. C. CODE, 4TH AND 5TH EDITIONS
THE ENGINEERING TELEGRAPH CODE
LIEBER'S STANDARD TELEGRAPHIC CODE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPHIC CODE
(UNIVERSAL EDITION)

CP/HB

ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES,
ACCIDENTS, DELAYS OF CARRIERS AND OTHER CAUSES
BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

COPENHAGEN B., 33, VESTERGADE November 18th 1913

E. G. Gollo, Esq.,

Managing Director of The Siam Cement Co.,

Cisano sul Neva, Genova.

Dear Sir,

We duly received your favour of the 14th inst, and have the pleasure to tell you that we received the samples from Bangkok (II) on the 17th ult. The samples of raw material you sent us from Genova (III) have arrived on the 1st inst. but on the arrival here the box was broken, and the material mixed together.

We had already commenced the examination of the samples from Bangkok at the time when the samples from Genova arrived, and we have left these latter aside for examination later on if necessary. We think that they are not so mixed up together as to make it impossible to separate a small quantity of each of the materials.

At your visit here to Copenhagen in August last you brought

us some very small samples (I); we have made analyses of these samples to compare them with the sample II.

I.

The three samples of chalk contained $91,4$, $91,0$, $92,6$ % CaCO_3 respectively.

The analysis of the sample with $91,0$ % CaCO_3 and the sample of clay gave the following result:

	chalk:	clay:
SiO_2	3,1 %	62,1 %
R_2O_3	1,2 "	19,8 "
CaO	52,9 "	0,5 "
MgO	0,6 "	0,3 "
Loss by ignition	42,1 "	12,4 "
$\text{SiO}_2:\text{R}_2\text{O}_3$	2,63	3,13

II.

The box received direct from Bangkok contained:

1 sample of chalk and 2 samples of clay.

We have analysed all of these, and mixed them in the following proportion:

14,0 parts of chalk - 1,6 parts of clay^a - 1,6 parts of clay^b.

This raw mixture contained 75,0% CaCO_3 , and was burnt in the rotary kiln in our laboratory. The burning had a normal course.

The colour of the clinker is good, and after the clinker were cooled, we poured a little water over them.

The analyses are:

	chalk:	clay "a":	clay "b":	cement:
SiO ₂	3,3 %	61,8 %	63,8 %	22,3 %
R ₂ O ₃	1,5 "	25,8 "	23,6 "	9,8 "
CaO	52,6 "	0,3 "	0,4 "	66,7 "
MgO	0,5 "	0,3 "	0,3 "	0,8 "
Loss by ignition	42,2 "	8,8 "	7,8 "	0,2 "
Modulus				2,08
CaO : SiO ₂				2,98
SiO ₂ : R ₂ O ₃	2,54	2,38	2,70	2,28

From these analyses you will note that there is no big difference between the two sorts of clay. We suppose that for the quality of the cement it is immaterial whether you use either of the sorts or both of them.

The analysis of this cement as well as the hydraulic modulus of 2,08 shows that the quality of the cement no doubt will be irreproachable. We will now store the cement for a fortnight, and after this time the cement will be tested in our laboratory in the ordinary way.

x) as usual

L. SMIDTH & Co., COPENHAGEN. 18/11/1913, E.G. Gollo, Esq., Genova.

SHEET No. 4.

AS soon as we get further results as to the testing of the cement, we shall be glad to communicate the same to you.

Meanwhile we remain,

Yours very truly

F. L. Smidth