

Some Facts

About

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Kingsport is eight years old.

The population is eight thousand.

The city was incorporated in March, 1917. The charter was compiled by the Bureau of Municipal Research in the Rockefeller Foundation. It provides for the City Manager form of Government.

The city plan was laid out on a farm without existing obstructions or interferences by a noted town planner and designed for a city of fifty thousand people in the beginning. There are three thousand acres within the corporate limits. Ample provision has been made for parks, open spaces and recreational grounds.

Seventeen miles of paved streets are within the city. Six miles of concrete paving.

Modern systems of storm and sanitary sewers were designed and have been built by competent engineers.

The water supply of the community is sufficient for twenty-five thousand people. The water is soft; the source of supply being from a reservoir of 265,000,000 gallons capacity, located in the top of Bays Mountain at an elevation of seven hundred feet above the town, from which it is brought by gravity through cast iron pipes for a distance of seven miles. This system has been designed and built with provisions for enlargement when needed.

The school system in the period of eight years has grown from a school of one teacher, four months' term and thirty pupils, to a modern, standard high school course with sixty teachers, seventeen hundred students and school property aggregating in value one-half million dollars. The minimum requirement is four acres of playground for a school building.

The town is located at an elevation of thirteen hundred feet above sea.

Due consideration has been given to the recreational side of life at Kingsport. A community building with all modern facilities has been constructed at a cost of \$175,000. There has been provided a splendidly built and maintained nine-hole golf course, 3,481 yards long, with land set aside for an additional nine holes when required. Public playgrounds, ample reservations of land for community fairs, race tracks, etc., are among the things that have been provided for the present and future recreation of the community.

All of the manufacturing establishments in the community cooperate in furnishing to their employees, without cost to the employees, group insurance, which provides life, health and accident features in connection with which a nursing service is furnished in case of illness of the employees or their families. A public health center is conducted under the guidance of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York City, which gives Kingsport the most advanced public health information and service.

Kingsport has twelve plants manufacturing well diversified products.

Forty thousand carloads of freight are received and sent out from these plants annually. The freight assessments on the raw materials and manufactured products in- and out-bound are now on the basis of two and one-half million dollars annually.

Among the Kingsport industries are the following:

Corning Glass Works, Southern Division. Manufacturers of the famous Pyrex ovenware. This is one of the most modern glass plants in the United States. Its capacity is about four million pieces of Pyrex tableware annually. Kingsport was selected as a strategic location for assembling sand and coal, which are the principal raw materials. High grade sand is received from large quarries located twelve miles north of Kingsport on the Clinchfield Railway. The coal is brought from the Clinchfield mines sixty-five miles north of Kingsport.

The Kingsport Color Corporation, with a plant for the manufacture of chlorine and other bleaching products, is now inactive.

The Kingsport Brick Corporation, manufacturing facing and common shale brick, have thirty-one kilns. It mines and manufactures into brick daily a million pounds of shale. It has two hundred and fifty efficient employees, most of whom have been with it for over five years, and a great many since it began operations. The output of this plant is forty million bricks annually. Its product is shipped as far south as New Orleans and St. Petersburg, Florida, and east and north as far as New York City and west to Cincinnati. To meet the steadily increasing demand for its product, since starting operations, this plant has made three increases in its capacity aggregating four hundred per cent.

The Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation.

Product—"Clinchfield" Portland Cement.

Capacity—1,400,000 barrels (5,600,000 bags) per annum.

Employ—275 persons.

Rock quarried—annually, 400,000 tons.

Coal used (exclusive of power, which is purchased from Kingsport Utilities, Inc.)—90,000 tons.

Power used—22,000,000 K. W. H.

Bags used during year contain 5,680,000 yards (30" wide) cotton cloth.

The potential capacity of the plant requires 17,000 railroad cars to handle its business.

Markets—Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as well as for export.

Equipment—The various departments of the Cement Plant have a total floor space of six acres. This includes clinker burning and storage departments, finish grinding, stock house, bag house, packing and shipping department and Lime Plant, as well as office, laboratories, store rooms and repair shops.

Kilns are six in number 8' x 125'. Plant site comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land.

The Cement Company is one of Kingsport's pioneer industries.

The Grant Leather Corporation operates at Kingsport:

A Tannery,

A Tanning Extract Plant,

A Belting Factory,

A Currying Shop.

Floor space totaling five acres is used in these operations and two hundred and fifty men are employed.

The Tannery has a daily capacity of four hundred hides, a portion of which are manufactured into belting at Kingsport. This Company's "Slip-Not" brand of belting is well known.

The Extract Plant is equipped to produce one hundred and forty barrels of twenty-five per cent liquid tanning extract per day, as well as facilities to produce it in powdered form.

About three thousand cars annually are required for in- and out-bound shipments.

The Tennessee Eastman Corporation. This company is a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York. The plant site consists of three hundred and seventy-five acres.

The business is established principally to manufacture important chemicals and supplies used by the Kodak Company. At present it is manufacturing chemicals obtained from the distillation of hard woods. One hundred cords, or two hundred and fifty tons, of wood are consumed per day, with plans under way to bring up the capacity to four hundred tons per day.

The chemicals are developed to a finished state to have the highest value. Wood alcohol and acetone, both of highest purity, as required in the production of film and photographic goods, are manufactured in large quantities.

Other products are various oils and ketones, which are important to the Kodak Company. Creosote and guaiacol are obtained in large quantities and manufactured in the highest purity for medicinal uses. Other creosote oils are produced for use in the flotation of copper, zinc and lead ores. Wood stains and preservatives, of exceptional quality, are also produced in the ultimate refinements and conservation of the by-products of this plant.

The largest by-product is charcoal. A large quantity is graded and furnished in different sizes for use with stock and poultry foods. This is shipped in carload quantities as far west as the Pacific Coast. An important factor of the business also is charcoal prepared and sold for use in the heat treatment of metals, casehardening, russianizing, etc. The finer charcoal is manufactured into briquets for cooking purposes. It is used largely on dining cars, hotel grills and restaurants, and for heating refrigerator cars transporting fruits and vegetables across the Rocky Mountains.

Outgoing and incoming shipments from this plant are approximately six thousand cars annually.

The wood supply is from waste lumbering and clearing operations. The company has acquired extensive timber holdings which are held in reserve for future demands.

Three hundred and fifty men are employed.

A housing development has been worked out for the use of employees with all modern conveniences, special care being given to the features of planting and playgrounds.

The Kingsport Utilities, Inc., with a plant of 16,500 H. P., furnishes power to the Kingsport industries on a cost plus basis, which gives them power on favorable competition with hydro-electric developments. Its plant is modern and complete throughout. It is believed to produce power as cheaply as any steam plant of equal size in America. The purpose of this plant is to produce and sell power to its consumers not as high as the traffic will bear, but as low as can possibly be done.

The Mead Fibre Company.

STATISTICS

Wood used, approximately	50,000 cords per year
Soda Ash, approximately	3,500 tons per year
Bleach Powder, approx.	4,000 tons per year
Lime, approximately	12,400 tons per year
Coal, approximately	45,000 tons per year
Water, approximately	4,000,000 gallons per day
Electric Power utilized, app...	1,800 K. W. H.

Wood used in the form of spent extracted chestnut chips, a waste product of the Grent Leather Corporation, saves 60,000 trees per year.

Pulp made	22,500 tons per year
Paper made	10,500 tons per year

This amount of fibre made into a sheet of paper the weight of a newspaper and ten feet wide would encircle the earth four times.

To produce 33,000 tons per year of product 1,315,000 tons of raw materials are put through the mill, together with 4,950,000 tons of water per year.

Total number of employees: 350 good, loyal workers.

Value of product: \$3,000,000.00 per year.

Source of Raw Materials:

Wood: Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia.

Coal: Virginia.

Soda Ash: Virginia.

Bleach Powder: Niagara Falls (now erecting a plant to produce all our own bleach powder and one-half soda ash).

Railroad Car Requirements:

Shipments	6 cars per day
Incoming Raw Materials	21 cars per day

The Kingsport Press (J. J. Little & Company, Inc.) now has in place equipment to manufacture 100,000 books daily.

The various departments of composing, electrotyping foundry, printing, folding, gathering and sewing, cover making and book cloth making are assembled under one roof. The plant is housed in a thoroughly modern, fire-proof building covering three and one-half acres of floor space.

The volume of business which is now being offered the Kingsport Press by the large and well established publishers, is so far in excess of the capacity of the present equipment that plans are already being devised to increase the production capacity to 250,000 books per day.

In many cases the pulp mill, the paper mill—possibly the paper jobber—the printer and the binder are scattered. Each prepares his product and packs it for shipment. Each involves much lost motion and many transportation charges.

At Kingsport all these processes have been grouped closely together, thus effecting valuable economies in time, freight and packing.

The Pulp Mill, the Paper Mill, and the Kingsport Press, working in combination can manufacture the wood as it comes from the cars into pulp, into paper and finally into finished books within the space of twenty-four hours.

Kingsport is probably the only town in the United States in which this striking transformation is made.

The Kingsport Hosiery Mills, Inc., has been in operation for the past five years. This mill has a normal capacity of 300,000 dozen pairs of hose yearly.

Four hundred and forty-five thousand pounds of double carded and mercerized yarn yearly are required in the mill for manufacture into cotton, mercerized and artificial silk half hose and ladies' hose.

The Kingsport Mill is a well balanced unit embracing the process of knitting, looping, inspecting, dye house, boarding, finishing, box making, as well as affording a hospital and employees' restaurant. It furnishes employment to two hundred and fifty people.

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