

on air

No. 7 • May 2008

The magazine for industrial gases



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Messer steps on the gas for the car industry

Messer's expertise and experience deliver individual solutions for applications technologies in the automotive sector.

In cooperation with its subsidiaries Cutting & Welding, Castolin Eutectic and Asco Carbon Dioxide Ltd, Messer as a system provider offers tailor-made solutions for the automotive industry. The photo shows Gudrun Witt, responsible for Marketing & Communication at Messer Cutting & Welding, who is also an avid Mini driver.

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Messer is back in the German market

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Dear Readers,

May 2008 sees a significant step forward for our company: together with our customers, partners and staff, we will be celebrating our return to the German home market and, at the same time, opening a new chapter in the 110-year history of the Messer company.

When we sold Messer Griesheim GmbH in Germany along with our affiliated companies in the USA and the UK to a competitor in May 2004, this necessarily involved certain market restrictions for us.

We made full use of the contractually agreed three-year moratorium on competition in these three countries to build up our strategic position within our core regions of continental Europe and Asia. During the further one-year prohibition on the use of the trade name, we were busy making preparations for our re-entry into the German market.

With the launch of Messer Industriegase GmbH in Germany just a few days ago, and with the pioneering spirit of our highly motivated workforce and the broad spectrum of our gas products and services, I am confident that we will soon regain the trust of our customers and partners, both new and old. I relish the prospect of working with you all in continuing the story of Messer which began back in 1898 with my grandfather Adolf Messer and was carried forward so successfully by my father, Dr. Hans Messer.

I hope you all enjoy reading this latest issue of on air!

Best regards,

Yours

Stefan Messer



Stefan Messer

Specially for the chemical industry

The production of special chemicals is a complex process that requires a great deal of experience. The German company AllessaChemie, which is based in Frankfurt am Main, makes use of a broad selection of gases to give effective support to its manufacturing operations, in particular inert welding gases for plant maintenance. For analysis purposes, scientists at

AllessaChemie employ a selection of pure gases and test gases. Messer supplies the full range of bottled gases to 200-bar or 300-bar specification. From next autumn, AllessaChemie will also be ordering liquid nitrogen from Messer.

Silke Römer, Messer Industriegase



The full spectrum: Messer supplies bottled gases to AllessaChemie.

Finger food with ice-cold chocolate

Ice cream – the sort you can eat with your fingers. But this finger-licking variety needs a chocolate coating. The process of solidifying the chocolate coating involves the use of nitrogen, which Messer supplies to ice cream specialists Unilever in Hungary. Unilever, one of the biggest brand-name manufacturers in the world, is already a customer of the Messer Group in various European countries.

Anita Kötél, Messer Hungarogáz

Delicious ice cream coated in chocolate that has been solidified with nitrogen.



Photo: Unilever

New nitrogen plant at Richter Gedeon

Messer has enjoyed a close relationship with the Hungarian pharmaceuticals company Richter Gedeon over a number of years. At the Dorog production facility, Messer operates an on-site plant for nitrogen production, supplies the laboratories with specialty gases and recently installed a Cryocontrol plant for cryogenic reactor cooling. Now this particular partner has further increased its gas

requirements. Messer in Hungary has doubled its nitrogen production on the customer's premises with a new nitrogen plant.

Anita Kötél, Messer Hungarogáz



With this on-site plant, Messer has doubled its nitrogen production at Richter Gedeon.



Nitrogen for pharmaceutical companies

Good news from South America: over the next four years, Messer will be supplying the Peruvian company of Sintesis Quimica S.A. (Sinquisa) with liquid nitrogen, which this pharmaceuticals firm will use for cooling as part of its production process.

Founded in 1975, Sinquisa is one of the leading pharmaceutical companies in Peru. Each year, the industrial group produces around 150 tonnes of synthetic antibiotics and more than 80 tonnes of commodities for the pharmaceutical industry throughout Peru and the rest of Latin America.

Juan Bedoya, Messer Gases del Peru

Keeping in-flight meals fresh

Making sure the refrigeration chain remains unbroken is a high priority in airline catering. For flights departing from Italian airports, this job is normally entrusted to dry ice from Asco Carbon Dioxide Ltd. In a turnkey project for DMH, Italy's biggest dry ice manufacturers for catering purposes, Asco has installed a complete dry ice plant. DMH's Rome and Milan facilities each produce eight tonnes of dry ice per day for their airline catering customers.

Mario Principe,

Asco Carbon Dioxide



In-flight catering trolley with dry-ice packs

Nitrogen for the production of adhesives

NAR S.p.A. based in the Italian city of Padua is a company specialising in the production of sticky tape with water-based acrylic adhesives. Nitrogen is used for the inertisation of solvent containers, reactors and treatment basins. In addition, NAR processes natural rubber. After polymerisation, this is compressed into a film and subsequently ground up in a cutting mill. The high temperatures that arise from this process are reduced by means of liquid nitrogen supplied by Messer.

*Lorena Vaschetto,
Messer Italia*

Nitrogen from Messer is used in the production of adhesives.



"The only thing that is more rock solid than dry ice is our cordial association with Asco," says Dr. Alessandro de Montis (right), CEO at DMH S.R.L. Pictured above (from left to right): Luigi de Montis, Mario Principe, Asco, Thomas Trachsel, formerly Asco, and Dr. Alessandro de Montis, DMH, between two dry ice wrapping machines. In the background are two automatic BP407-S7 dry ice production machines.



on air 07 · 2008



Pirelli is perhaps best known from the context of racing. In Romania, the company also manufactures particulate filters.

Nitrogen and argon for Pirelli

In the next six years, the production of particulate filters at Pirelli Romania, a subsidiary of Pirelli & C. Ambiente Eco Technology, is set to triple. The European Union intends to tighten up even further the emissions regulations for particulates in built-up areas. Messer is to supply 2.3 million cubic metres of nitrogen and 800,000 cubic metres of argon each year for Pirelli's new production facility at Bumbesti, in which the company plans to invest 20 million euros.

Paula Mocanu, Messer Romania Gaz

Grey-blue clinker is currently enjoying great popularity for the facing of new buildings.



Nitrogen to give bricks new colours

Clinker brick facing in shades of blue-grey is very popular at the moment. The final colour of the bricks can be varied by reducing the amount of oxygen in the firing process. To achieve this, nitrogen is pumped into the kiln as the bricks begin to cool. Brick manufacturers CRH have responded to the new demand by equipping their brickworks in Gozdnica (Poland) with an inertisation system. Thanks to effective marketing and thorough knowledge of the market, Messer was able to win the contract for supplying the nitrogen.

Romuald Maciag, Messer Polska

Photo: Wienerberger

Gases for minting money

The Hungarian Mint, a subsidiary of the National Bank of Hungary, has been a customer of Messer for 14 years. Its 70 employees produce Hungary's coins under conditions of the highest security and, at some time in the future, will probably also mint the Hungarian euro coins. *on air* spoke to Miklós Sebők, Production Manager at the Mint, about their use of technical gases.

on air: During which phases of striking coins do you use technical gases?

Miklós Sebők: Principally, to harden the iron alloys of our master dies. The structure of the alloy is not strong enough for coins to be struck from it just after it has been mechanically processed. The metal strips from which the coins are struck, receive their imprint, motif and shape by being stamped quickly with the master dies under great pressure. The requisite hardness of the coining die is produced by carefully applying heat treatment in a special oven. One of the elements we use for this is nitrogen.

on air: Could you please explain this to us in more detail?

Miklós Sebők: The coining dies are heated in a vacuum oven, from which the oxygen in the atmosphere has been extracted, and they are heated there to the correct hardening temperature. Finally, the treatment chamber is flooded with pure nitrogen and the master die is cooled very rapidly under great nitrogen pressure, in other words, 'quenched'. The inert nitrogen not only hardens the steel; it also prevents any unwanted discoloration on the surface.

on air: What advantages are there in using nitrogen?

Miklós Sebők: I can name several. We save time, because the nitrogen treatment does not allow unwanted oxides to form, so we do not have to carry out elaborate surface cleaning. This also improves the quality of the minted coins. The surface of the die remains more consistent than with the old heat treatment process. This improvement of the surface structure of the coins simplifies the subsequent application of the chrome coating. Before we introduced this nitrogen treatment, we were only able to produce between 60,000 and 90,000 coins from one obverse and reverse die set. Now, we can strike three times as many coins with one set. With some types of coin, we can strike up to a million. This saves costs.

on air: Are there further uses for gases in minting coins?

Miklós Sebők: Yes. The metal strips from which the



Award-winning coinage

Coins are an important way for a nation to give expression to its history and values: The award-winning 50-forint coin.

The skilled craft of minting coins has a centuries-old tradition. The impressions and designs on the coins carry the history and traditions of a country and often show outstanding national figures, buildings and landmarks. The American magazine 'World Coin News' selected the Hungarian 50-forint coin as Coin of the Year for 2008.

For the past quarter century, the magazine has been honouring the most attractive coins of the year. This Hungarian coin, issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising in 1956, borrowed its design from the 500-forint note. Two million of these limited-edition coins were minted in 2006 alone.



In a display cabinet: Coins are more than just a means of payment.



From craftsman's workbench (smaller photo) to modern, automated coin stamping (larger photo) – the Hungarian Mint can look back on a long tradition.

coins are stamped need to be soft-annealed for more effective striking. We use a forming gas, a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen, for this purpose. This also prevents discolouration of the coins.

on air: What other metals are used in addition to copper?

Miklós Sebők: Originally, coins were almost exclusively made from gold, silver and copper or alternatively bronze. Recently, there has been an increase in the use of other metals such as iron, nickel, zinc, aluminium and chrome in alloys. Copper is an important component in today's coin alloys because of its anti-bacterial properties. The most common alloy for coins is one of copper and nickel. But now, we are trying to avoid using nickel because of possible allergic reactions. Some euro coins are made from 'Nordic Gold'. (Editor's note: an alloy of copper, aluminium, zinc and tin).

on air: What types of coins do you manufacture?

Miklós Sebők: Mostly currency. The Hungarian National Bank commissions us to produce standard and limited-edition coins, to ensure

that the required amount of money is in circulation. It is also very important to maintain the more than 1,000-year-old tradition of minting money in Hungary and to preserve Hungarian culture and history through the production of commemorative coins. We also have international contracts for commemorative coins, for example from Cyprus, Slovenia, Thailand and Venezuela.

on air: How would you describe your working relationship with Messer?

Miklós Sebők: Trust in your partner is the key to our joint success. We have established a good relationship over the years. The gases we use, and the technology to go with them, have been developed specifically for our needs, and they function faultlessly. We know that we can rely on regular delivery of our technical gases and that we can contact the staff at Messer at any time.

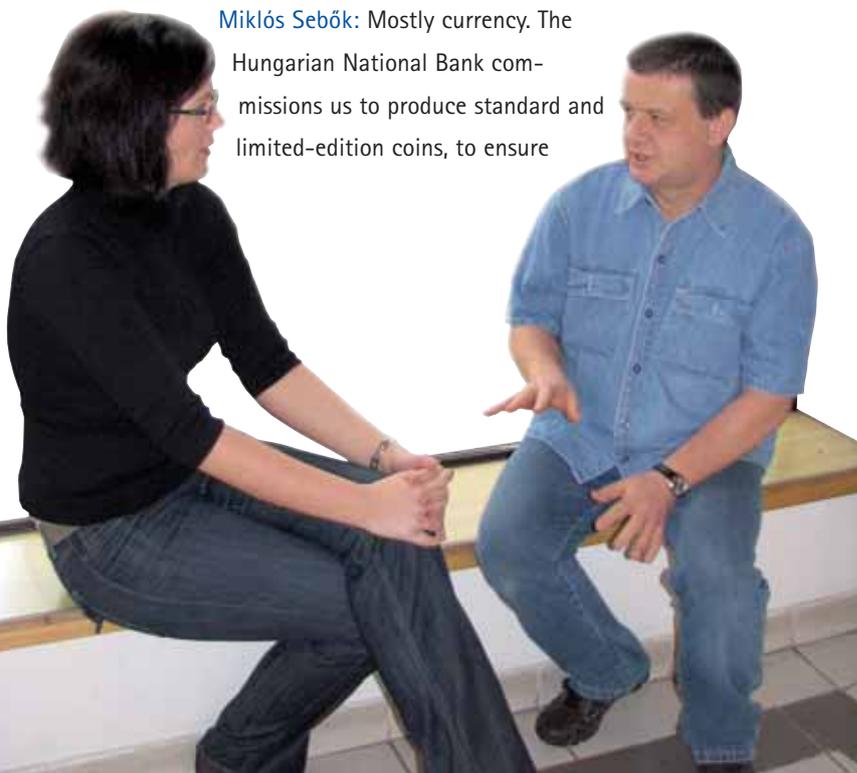
Interview: Anita Kötél

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Regular communication is the basis of this successful partnership: Anita Kötél, Marketing & Communication Messer Hungarogáz, spoke with Miklós Sebők, Production Manager at the Hungarian National Mint.



Messer supplies the right gases for a wide range of applications, for example hi-tech welding.

Messer steps on the gas for the car industry

Messer supplies gases for a host of applications technologies within the automotive industry, ranging from the chassis and the engine right through to the electronics. Expertise and experience garnered over more than a century have made Messer one of the leading experts in this field.

Cutting and welding play a major role throughout the vehicle manufacturing process. Our picture shows a component part being cut to shape with a laser.



Just as our roads are filled with a huge variety of models, the car factories themselves abound with a vast range of application technologies for which Messer supplies the gases. Welding and cutting technology, which finds its application in the construction of chassis and car bodies, involves the extensive use of gases (see on air No. 6). But it's not just at the production stage that gases play their part: once the driver gets behind the wheel, he and his passengers will still be very much dependent on their use – and by that, we don't just mean 'stepping on the gas'!

Noble gases to light up dark roads

For example, the noble gases argon and krypton when added to halogen compounds find a use in modern headlights (halogen lamps). Optimum illumination of the road is increasingly being achieved with the use of xenon. "Xenon lamps are remarkable for their high luminance, low power consumption and extremely long service life", explains Dr. Hermann Grabhorn, Vice President Specialty Gases.

Airbags too play their part in protecting drivers and passengers from injury. In contrast to previous practice, modern systems no longer exclusively rely on pyroelectric gas generators but are increasingly making use of hybrid or cold gas generators. The gases used to fill these maximum pressure generators are chiefly argon, nitrogen and helium.

Helium is also ideal for use as a tracer gas for identifying leaks. Grabhorn describes its benefits as follows: "The early identification of faults in produc-

tion makes a significant contribution to keeping costs down."

Using a tracer gas, it is possible to perform straightforward and low-cost tests for leaks in pipelines and heat exchangers, for example in air-conditioning systems.

Caring for the environment

Air conditioning is the key word for yet another gas that finds extensive use around the motor car: carbon dioxide. "From a modern research point of view, this gas represents the most promising substitute for CFCs in vehicle air-conditioning," explains Grabhorn. When air-conditioning units are first filled on the assembly line, special CO₂ supply systems are required. Messer is able to offer individual solutions in this regard.

In recent years, stricter regulations on CO₂ emissions from private cars have led to design changes in engines and more powerful systems for dealing with exhaust fumes. When a vehicle goes in for its regular check-up exhaust air, the engineers there will use highly accurate calibrating gases and ultra-pure operating gases for determining its emissions class for tax purposes and for general quality control.

A question of hardness

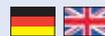
The strength and hardness of a metal is crucial for its use in the manufacture of car bodies. Heat treatment plays an important role here. The inert gases required for this process can be directly produced from nitrogen and methanol in an oven.

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Above: The welded seams on an exhaust system can be clearly seen.



Right: Assembly line in a car factory

□ □ □ At a temperature in excess of 750 degrees Celsius, methanol is thermally separated into two-thirds hydrogen and one-third carbon monoxide. Carbon donors such as propane or natural gas for carburisation are injected directly into the heating chamber. The endogas thus produced can be carefully regulated in its carburising effect so that, depending on the carbon content required by the material, these components can be only hardened or carburised.

Different hardening processes require different gases. For example, after heat-treatable and case-hardened steel has been quenched, there can still be unacceptable levels of residual austenite in the structure that considerably reduce the dimensional stability of the components. "In practice, we therefore carry out cold treatments with temperatures as low as minus 120 degrees Celsius using nitrogen as the main refrigerant," explains Hans-Peter Schmidt, Technology Manager Metallurgy at Messer. The process known as nitration makes use of ammonia, nitrogen and carbon dioxide, which at temperatures of up to 580 degrees Celsius form a coating layer of iron nitrides and a nitrogen diffusion zone. Components treated in this way have an ultra-hard and corrosion-

resistant surface whilst maintaining high dimensional stability.

Flame hardening, which involves the use of gas burners operating with a mixture of oxygen and natural gas or propane, is applied to bring large gear wheels or long crankshafts up to hardening temperature; these components are subsequently quenched in water. Induction hardening is a similar process with the heat energy being channelled into the outer edge or surface of the component via electrical induction fields.

Individual solutions

Other components are manufactured from grey or spheroidal cast iron by moulding and are only later modified in their resilience and hardness by means of a series of careful processes. These thermal treatments take place in furnaces with a choice of nitrogen or argon as the inert gas, depending on the alloy in ques-



Cleaning with dry ice – a common application in the car industry.



Heat treatment is an important link in the process chain.



Car repair shops also make extensive use of welding technology with gases.

Photo: EWM

tion. There are numerous other applications for gases in the automotive industry.

Take, for example, carbon dioxide which is used as a foaming agent with liquefied plastics to produce the foam components of car seats. Or dry ice, used for blast cleaning (see on air No. 2). Messer provides individual solutions for all of these applications.

Whether the gas comes in cylinders or tankers, whether it is produced on site or pumped in via a pipeline, there is always a suitable mode of supply.

Text: Editorial team



Photo: pixelio

The world of Messer

As a systems provider, Messer is able to cover practically all welding, soldering and technical cutting requirements within the automotive industry. The company also provides individual solutions for applications within the sector and furthermore, in partnership with companies belonging to the same group, Messer can offer an all-round service package.

The subsidiary companies of Messer Cutting & Welding, Castolin Eutectic and Asco Carbon Dioxide are particularly relevant for customers in the automotive sector.

Thanks to its 'Wear & Fusion' technology, Castolin Eutectic has established a reputation as a world leader in reducing wear and tear, in surface protection and in technologies for repair and assembly that involve welding, soldering and thermal coating.

Messer Cutting & Welding is the world market leader for flame cutting machines with oxyfuel, plasma and laser

technology, as well as the specialist for oxyfuel technology and gas supply systems. Asco Carbon Dioxide is a supplier of individual and complete CO₂ solutions and a technological leader in dry ice blasting systems, which are extensively used in the automotive industry for cleaning.

MEC Holding GmbH, founded in October 2000 following the merger of the Messer Cutting & Welding Group with the Swiss Castolin Eutectic Group, is based in Kriftel near Frankfurt am Main. MEC focuses on a number of key industries including the automotive sector. The company caters for a wide range of requirements emanating from OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers) and retailers and also operates a flexible customer service to take care of maintenance and repair.

Messer Cutting & Welding GmbH

> www.messer-cw.de

Castolin GmbH > www.castolin.de

Asco Carbon Dioxide Ltd > www.ascoco2.com

Shiny wheel trim and xenon headlights – Messer also supplies the gases for these.

ASCO CARBON DIOXIDE LTD

Part of the Messer World



170 tons of helium for CERN

Geneva, Switzerland: Since earlier this year, Messer's excellent infrastructure has been entrusted with the task of supplying helium to the world-renowned CERN research institute.



A team of CERN engineers checks the electronics of the cryogenic instruments on a superconducting magnet.

CERN (Organisation Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire) is the main European centre for particle physics. Based near Geneva, it is responsible for research into the composition of matter. They are currently working on the construction of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) particle accelerator which will shoot protons at each other at unprecedented velocities. This is expected to provide insight into hitherto mysterious areas of particle physics. The LHC ring is 27 kilometres in circumference and has been constructed in a tunnel under the Swiss-French border. The projection of the beams is made possible by superconducting magnets that are cooled with liquid helium. The volume of helium required is prodigious. In the next four years, it is calculated that this could amount to 320,000 kilograms. The helium will be transported to the site in tankers that are normally used only to top up our own reservoirs.

Secure supply of helium

Messer was a successful bidder in the tendering process and will be supplying 50 percent of the total helium used during the next four years. A decisive factor in securing the contract was the company's direct

Photo: CERN

»That I might know what holds the
world together at its core«

[Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Faust I]

access to a reliable source of helium in Russia and the excellent European helium infrastructure of the Messer Group.

In the part of the tendering process that concerned 'management' – i.e. the capacity to take back even liquid helium and provide temporary storage during maintenance work on the LHC ring – the existence of the Gumpoldskirchen helium tank was a considerable plus. Deliveries commenced in January 2008.

Dr. Hermann Grabhorn, Messer Group

This success was due to a team effort (from left to right): Pierre Vitali, Messer Schweiz, Ivo Lobmaier, CERN, Dr. Dimitri Delikaris, CERN, Dr. Hermann Grabhorn, Messer Group, Herbert Schöfnagl, Messer Austria, Giorgio Passardi, CERN, Klaus Barth, CERN, Daniele Landi, formerly Messer Austria.



CERN is one of the world's largest and most highly regarded scientific research centres and is based near Geneva in Switzerland. CERN was founded by twelve different countries, including Germany, France, the UK and Switzerland, as one of the first European joint ventures. Today, there are 20 member states.

The main focus of research is particle physics, which is one approach to understanding the origins and workings of the universe.

The instruments that are used at CERN are amongst the largest and most complex in the field of physics. With their help, scientists investigate what happens when elementary particles smash into each other. The particles are accelerated until they collide at high velocity. Particle detectors are then used to reconstruct the trajectory of the new particles that have been created by the collision. From this, it is possible to determine the properties of the new particles that have resulted from this collision. The LHC, for which Messer is supplying the helium, is the most powerful particle accelerator in the world.



Helium ...

... has properties that make it indispensable for a range of applications:

- It has the lowest molecular weight after hydrogen
- It is an absolutely inert gas. Even at high temperatures, it will not form any chemical compounds
- It is barely soluble in metal or metal smelts
- Because of its small atomic diameter, it is able to penetrate even the tiniest gaps and pores
- In its liquid state, it has the lowest boiling point of all gases (4.2 Kelvin or -269°C) and is therefore the coldest liquid on the planet

It is therefore the refrigerant that produces the lowest temperatures and is suitable for use in cooling superconducting magnets. Helium is also used in ballooning, diving and welding as well as in the location of leaks and in the manufacture of glass fibre.

After hydrogen, helium is the most common element in the universe. There is, however, almost no helium present in the earth's atmosphere. That is why our present-day consumption is covered entirely from natural gas wells with helium content. The plentiful reserves in the USA, Algeria, Qatar and Poland are adequate to supply the world's needs.



"We are a big fish amongst minnows"

Germany: Messer Industriegase GmbH has returned to the German market. on air spoke to Stefan Messer about the strategy and background.



Stefan Messer: "With a pioneering approach, and a certain amount of luck."

on air: Mr Messer, you made a successful return to the German market on 7th May with Messer Industriegase GmbH. How did you manage this?

Stefan Messer: With a pioneering approach, and a certain amount of luck. After the sale of Messer Griesheim, it was clear to me that the four-year mandatory break was an ideal timeframe for planning our return to the German market. Freed from the burden of the past, we could completely concentrate on our business in our core regions of Europe and China and, at the same time, plan a new company in Germany from the ground up. Our modest aim was first of all to position ourselves as regional gas suppliers to small and medium-sized enterprises in the west and south-west of the country, in contrast to the Messer Griesheim days when, thanks to an extensive production network, we could deliver all over Germany.

Today, we are concentrating on the growth of small and medium-sized and, above all, privately owned and operated companies in the evolving German market. We share with them common values such as trust and credibility, and such common characteristics as courage and flexibility.

on air: Exactly how have you gone about this?

Stefan Messer: Once the competition moratorium expired in May 2007, we moved from the drawing board to the market, under the name Gase.de Vertriebs-GmbH. We chose this name, as the prohibition on the use of our trademark still had another year to run after the competition ban expired. But building up any business is difficult without production facilities and customers whose names we can give as references since, in the industrial gases sector, guaranteed delivery is the top priority. We looked for a partner to work with and found one in Deutsche Edelstahlwerke, or DEW for short, which are based in Siegen and are part of the Schmolz + Bickenbach Group. We are building an air separation plant on the DEW site which will go into operation in 2009. This has sent out a clear message both internally and externally that we wish to invest in Germany. It has helped to motivate our new members of staff, and has brought with it yet another success: we are going to build a further air separation plant at Salzgitter AG in Salzgitter, allowing us to expand our business in Central and Eastern Germany.

on air: Mr Messer, what is your vision for the future?

Stefan Messer: With our new German company, which was renamed Messer Industriegase GmbH on 7th May 2008, we want to become a big fish amongst the minnows, not the other way around. We have the benefit of our experience as a major industrial gases specialist. At the same time, our customers profit from the flexibility and proximity of a supplier who works on the same level as them. We are not concerned only with ourselves and our shareholders, but as a family concern, we also understand and respond to the needs of our customers.

Interview: Diana Buss



BOOK REVIEW

Turbulent history

What is it that is so fascinating about the history of the Messer Group? For any student of industrial affairs, the answer will be quite obvious. The history of a company over a period of a hundred years is going to be anything but straightforward and will represent a unique set of circumstances, particularly as, ever since the 1960s, both academic research and the media have portrayed the long term trend in family-run businesses as a downward spiral. '100 per cent Messer', a publication commissioned by the Messer Group, is an account of how the company developed through

three generations under Adolf, Hans and Stefan Messer, as well as the influence the family exercised over 'their' business. The main focus of the book is on the extremely turbulent period that began in the early 1990s. The failed bid to become a global player under outsider manager Herbert Rudolf, a strategy that aimed to ease the Messer family out of the operational side of the business, the intention of Hoechst AG to shed their two-thirds stake in Messer Griesheim, plus arguments within the family – all of these factors threatened the very existence of the company. Stefan Messer's resolution in asserting the position of the family and the successful cooperation with financial bankers ensured that the company group eventually returned to family control.

Dr. Jörg Lesczenski, Author

 To order at:
www.piper.de

*You can read about
how it all began in Jörg
Lesczenski's book
'100 per cent Messer'.*

Opinion please!

*What have you especially enjoyed in this issue of 'on air'?
Anything you didn't like? What would you like on air to cover in the near future? Please write to us at*

 info@messergroup.com

COMPETITION

Win...

...a copy of the company history: '100 per cent Messer'

To enter, tell us on which page of the magazine this photo appears. So keep your eyes peeled and send your answer in an e-mail to



**Last date for entries:
28. June 2008**

 diana.buss@messergroup.com

* This competition is not open to employees of Messer or their relatives.

Congratulations to Günter Unger, General Motors Powertrain–Austria GmbH in Vienna, winner of the Messer clock.

Coming up in the next issue:

- □ Powder made easy: with the Variosol spray technique, Messer enables the flexible and versatile production of powders from smelts. Everything you ever wanted to know about spray cooling with cryogenic gases.
- Siemens in China is manufacturing highly specialised turbines for power stations and Messer is supplying the hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and argon for them.

