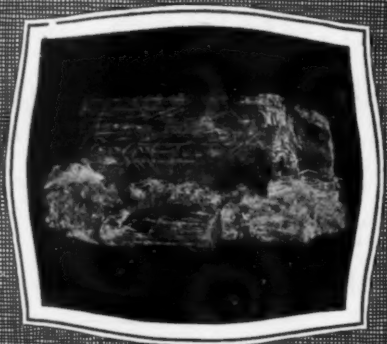
ASBESTOS

The Most Important Mineral in the World

Vol. 7 JUNE 1926 No. 12



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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

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PUBLISHING OFFICE

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Reading from left to right: Elliott Pierce, Secretary, Milton Sprague, Second Vice President, Sydney Plant, President and Charles Wright, Vice President and Manager of the Asbestos Department. These with Sam Gillis, Asst. Secretary and Manager of Ma-

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Composition Insulators

(Abstracted from a Paper read before the Rotary Club by B. Weaver of Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London)

In the making of composition insulators, one of the first things to consider is the suitable raw materials to use. The difficulty is to know where to draw the line as there are an enormous number of various kinds of raw materials, provided in vast quantities, and it is increasingly difficult to concentrate on a small enough number to be able to supply the extraordinary demands of the Electrical Engineers the Wireless Trade, etc., who generally speaking, seem to require something more or less new every few months.

In fact the insulating trade seems to be about 20 years behind the Electrical Engineer.

Not long ago a firm of electrical engineers made a piece of apparatus known as a transformer, which was capable of producing a million volts of electricity. The peculiar difficulty in producing so large a volume of electricity, the nature of which is still a mystery, was that after it had been found out how to produce this large volume of volts, it was almost impossible to prepare an insulator which would be successful in allowing the handling of a million volts with any degree of safety.

At the time of starting the making of insulators about 26 years ago it happened that I heard a lecture by Prof. Silvanus Thompson, a Professor of Electricity and a noted lecturer. During the course of the lecture, Prof. Thompson said that one of the best insulators he knew was sealing wax. I thought it would not be a very troublesome job to learn to make sealing wax, so proceeded to buy some shellac, ultramarine blue, charcoal and air floated asbestos powder, then I obtained a copper which fitted inside another one, with air space in between, filled the air space with sand, lit a fire under the whole arrangement. I put the shellac and other ingredients into the pot and stirred it round by hand, and by quick movement and a certain amount of perspiration was able to get the ingredients mix-

Reading from left to right: Elliott Pierce, Secretary, Milton Sprague, Second Vice President, Sydney Plant, President and Charles Wright, Vice President and Manager of the Asbestos Department. These with Sam Gillis, Asst. Secretary and Manager of Ma-

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ed sufficiently well to lay out on a piece of iron to cool. In the meantime I had placed an order for a mould with an engineer who knew nothing about the actual details of the article required. However he made quite a nice job of the first mould which I fitted into a gas-heated press, then took the mass of insulating material prepared in the copper, put some on a gas heated hot plate until it became soft, placed it in the mould, operated the wheel on the top of the screw, which caused the top part of the mould to come down on the soft insulating material, allowed it to stay there for a few minutes, unscrewed it to release the article thus made, lifted it up with an ejector which worked by hand, and out came the first composition insulator made in this country (England) to compete with the enormous number that were being imported from Germany and America. That was in 1900, during the time of the South-African War.

During the South African War the price of Shellac went from £56 to £800 a ton, and during the World War from £56 to well over £1,000 a ton.

Naturally, when prices go up to such an extent, it becomes necessary to consider the use of other materials in place of those that fluctuate. Sealing wax, while a first-rate insulator, has two very decided drawbacks; one the very low softening point, which makes it incapable of standing much handling, and the other the fact that it is very easily broken. So it becomes necessary to choose raw materials which will fill the bill and also be mechanically strong.

I have tried the mixing of fibres of every sort, cowhair, goathair, cocoanut fibre, cotton, silk, hemp, flax, capoc and asbestos.

Asbestos seems to be most suitable. Articles have been made in our works, composed of over 75% Asbestos, the finished article looking very similar to black marble. Naturally, such a material will stand a considerable amount of heat without any sign of deterioration. All varieties of Asbestos are not suitable for mixing with hard composition for insulators. Generally speaking the white asbestos is capable of withstanding the greatest amount of heat, but it

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Built-up Asphalt Roofings
Slate Surface Shingles

Waterproofing
Asphalt and Tarred Felts
Waterproof Insulating Paper
Roof Paints
Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

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is badly affected by sulphuric acid, and not affected by caustic soda, while blue asbestos is unaffected by sulphuric acid, and badly affected by caustic soda.

It is almost impossible in these days to go into an office anywhere without seeing several composition insulators, such as telephone mouthpieces, the ear cap which fits on a telephone receiver, the handles that are on the desk instruments of a telephone, the pulleys on electroliers.

If you carefully examine a telephone mouthpiece, you will find that there are generally three slots cut right thru the thread. Years ago I took the trouble to find out the reason for these three slots being cut thru the threads of a telephone mouthpiece, and was told that when the first telephone was installed the mouthpiece was not screwed in, but pushed in between three prongs spaced equidistant, and because the very first one happened to be fitted in this peculiar way, every one that is now made to screw in has also to be made to push in, thus making it standard and interchangeable. This, of course, adds very materially to the cost in an altogether unnecessary manner.

Electrical engineers appear to be rather over secretive when making their designs. If it were possible for them to explain the actual conditions, in many cases insulators could be designed which would cost less than half they do at present, and yet be equally efficient.

During the last few years there has been a great tendency on the part of electrical engineers to demand insulators which will stand more and more heat. Consequently insulation manufacturers are faced with a very difficult problem, viz: to make a material that can be moulded accurately, that will not shrink, warp, crack or blister during the process of manufacture. As there are a considerable number of insulators required which have metal pieces moulded in them in order to make a solid rigid job, the difficulty can be appreciated when you consider the different coefficients of expansion between almost any imaginable form of insulating material and the metal pieces that have to be moulded therein.

After spending approximately five years in trying to

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Johns-
Manville
INCORPORATED

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help one of the firms in the north of England to get over this kind of difficulty, the articles submitted for their approval were either one or two thousandths of an inch too small. It is necessary that the complicated shape be produced perfectly, and then when a perfect article is finally obtained, along comes the buyer and says "now you have this thing right, what is your cheapest price?"

Practically every insulator is a potential life-belt, and it is therefore necessary to be extraordinarily careful to see that the ingredients chosen are the right ones, correctly blended and accurately produced on mass production scale. Therefore it becomes necessary to have an unusually large number of examiners to see that no insulators are supplied about which there is the slightest possible doubt for often they are going to people who know very little about electricity or insulators.

We have supplied an order of 12,000 insulators, only one of which was condemned by the official examiner. During the war we had an order for an important insulator to be used by the war office, and the articles had to be made practically dead to size. The rejections, however were less than ½%, and even in the cases where insulators were rejected it was a very slight mechanical fault and not lack of insulation resistance. And the War Office is very particular.

Editor's Note: This article has been in our files for some months but we have not had opportunity to publish it until this number.

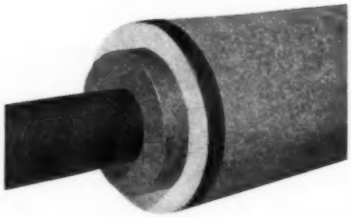
CORRECTION

The attention of our readers is called to an error which appeared on page 27 of the May number in the article on Hollywood Asbestos.

It was stated in this article that the Asbestos Mining and Manufacturing Company besides owning 22 acres in fee simple, owns unencumbered wood, water and mineral rights on an adjoining tract of 25 acres. This last figure should have been 250 acres, the original manuscript for the article having been misread.

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FACT AND FANCY

The Right Material for Each Individual Requirement.

"Our research work insures that you get exactly the right material for your individual requirements."

This statement appeared in a house organ published by a large manufacturer of refractories, a field which, we imagine, is not nearly so highly specialized as the Asbestos field.

Many instances have recently come to our attention indicating a real need for research data in the asbestos industry. Buyers are puzzled as to the variety, the quality, the grade of asbestos which will be most suitable for their requirements. As a matter of fact the buyers of asbestos crudes and fibres must to a very large extent do their own experimenting.

Experimentation is always costly, and particularly so when the benefit of the experiment accrues only to the company making the experiment.

At the best the salesmen of asbestos can be only guided by the experiences of other customers, the full details of which he does not have and cannot get; generally he must, of necessity, guess that a certain grade of material will give the best and most economical results, and since he generally sells only one variety of asbestos, he is forced to recommend that which he is selling. In many cases also price is the chief factor, and while this is to some extent the buyer's fault, it often results in the salesman recommending a cheap material rather than an efficient one.

Of course the ideal way to do it would be to have a disinterested research laboratory established by the combined asbestos interests, whether of Canada, the United States, Cyprus, Africa, or any other country, and so "insure your getting exactly the right material for your individual requirements" whether the material suitable be Canadian, Cyprus, or what not.

And some day, when the world gets to that point of efficiency that permits no waste of material, time nor

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Allbestos Corporation

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Manufactured directly from the raw materials to the finished product in our own factory.

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effort, the Asbestos Industry will have such a research laboratory, but we personally do not expect to live to see it.

Canadian Asbestos Statistics.

It may interest our readers to know that in the asbestos mining industry in Canada during 1925, the amount of capital employed by the fourteen producing firms was $38,133,046. Employment was furnished 117 salaried employees, 1,315 mine workers and 1,150 mill workers, their combined earnings amounting to $2,997,107. Fuel and electricity cost $923,239 including $546,175 for electricity. Selling value of materials produced was $8,988,360.

In the Canadian Asbestos Manufacturing Industry during 1925, 11 plants employed $1,611,345 of capital, with an average of 130 employees, whose salaries and wages amouunted to $166,381. Total value of materials produced is given as $629,712.

These figures are taken from report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A Conference on Coal.

Near the end of November 1926, an international conference on coal will be held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburg.

The idea of the meeting is the discussion of new uses for bituminous coal.

Several prominent scientists of Germany, France and England will be invited to participate in the discussion, and in addition, papers will be presented by a number of leading American engineers and scientists representing the latest discoveries in connection with the distillation of coal, its by-products, new methods of producton, energy from coal, etc.

Other topics for discussion during the conference will be the low temperature carbonization of coal, generation of power at the mines, domestic use of coke, water power vs. coal energy.

The plan of the conference is in the hands of Dr. Thomas S. Baker, President of the Carnegie Institute, and an advisory board of leading American men of affairs is now being organized to assist Dr. Baker in the perfecting of the plan.

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Your Assistance Needed.

In the May issue it was stated that 2,550 tons of Crude valued at $181,893, were imported into the United States from Canada during February 1926, together with 6,012 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at $261,606, and 9,754 tons of lower grade material valued at $129,468.

Evidently something was wrong with these figures, and we wrote the Department of Commerce for an explanation, or a correction of the figures. We are now advised that the importation of Crude Asbestos from Canada during February 1926 was 761 tons, valued at $17,556, the remaining 1,789 tons with a value of $56,425, really being Mill Fibre, and when classed as Mill Fibre bringing the total importation of Mill Fibre during February to 7,801 tons, valued at $318,031.

It appears, however, that figures for other months show almost as large discrepancies. For instance, according to Canadian Government figures for the year 1925, Canada shipped during that year 5,119 tons of Crude, or a monthly average of about 426 tons. Naturally, not all of this material came into the United States, but when we turn to U. S. Government figures, the number of tons of Crude reported as coming into the United States for *any one month* during 1925, was larger, and in some cases much larger, than the figure 426.

The Department of Commerce in making the above correction, says:

"The Government statistics are compiled from the entries filed by the importer at the custom house at the port of importation. Apparently there has been some carelessness on the part of importers in describing the kinds of asbestos imported, which has been unnoticed due to the fact that all asbestos is free of duty under the Tariff Law. . . . . This matter is being followed up for the purpose of obtaining better descriptions in the future in the import entries, in order that the statistics hereafter may be more accurate."

Evidently the U. S. Government intends to do its

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The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

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part in seeing that correct statistics are compiled, and we hope the U. S. importers of Asbestos will see to it that the descriptions of asbestos are given correctly to the customs officials.

All in the interest of making statistics on asbestos accurate and reliable.

Readers may be interested in the article written by R. H. Heilman of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, for the Journal of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and entitled "Advantages of Heat Insulation in Hotels, Apartment Houses and Private Residences." This article contains various charts and tables and will appeal especially to the engineer or technical man.

The article has been reprinted by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research and copies may be obtained from them, or borrowed from this office.

An Experiment in Insulating a Home, is the title of a paper read before the Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at Lexington, Ky., held in May, 1926. The paper was written by H. S. Ashenhurst and Samuel R. Lewis, both of Chicago, Ill., and is the story of a most interesting experiment in insulating with insulex.

Insulex is, as the authors state, "to all intents and purposes plaster of paris mixed with water and with a substance which, when wet forms rather slowly a harmless gas expanding the plaster of paris or gypsum into a spongy mass which, when it sets, results in an infinite number of very small air spaces."

Insulex is a wall and roof insulation, and the savings effected in fuel, and therefore in dollars and cents were remarkable, altho not surprising to anyone who has the proper conception of the possibilities of insulation.

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Photo by Phillips Studio, Philadelphia.

J. GILLMUR TYSON,
President, American Asbestos Company

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The American Asbestos Company and Its Popular President

It was back in 1909, before the war was even thought of in this country, and therefore when Asbestos prices were, quite naturally, at pre-war and normal levels, with no sign of a boom, that three men, W. F. Jacoby, I. C. Weber and J. Gillmur Tyson, decided to get together and establish a business of their own.

Mr. Weber and Mr. Jacoby were interested in the coal mining business at the time, and Mr. Tyson was employed by one of the large asbestos companies. All three had found, as our old friend M. T. Rhodes says: "That you don't make much money but have lots of fun working for others," and decided they would prefer to make the money themselves and let someone else have the fun.

There is, however, a certain satisfaction in owning your own business, aside from the larger returns, and these men have found that this satisfaction was fully worth the fun which, at least in the early days, had to be foregone.

It is no light task to build a company from the start up, especially when competition is keen, but the American Asbestos Company, organized July 21st, 1909, with W. F. Jacoby as President, I. C. Weber Treasurer and J. Gillmur Tyson, General Manager, has been built on a firm foundation. The building was perhaps at first built stone by stone, but they have found a lot of gratification in the fact that it was built solidly.

At first Asbestos textiles and packings were the only lines manufactured, but later automobile brake lining was added, the company producing the TesTbesTos Brand.

The plant, located in Norristown, has grown to thrice its size in the fifteen years of its existence. Fair prices and standard quality are given by the company as the factors most contributing to its success.

In 1911 Mr. Jacoby drew out of the company, and Mr. Weber left it in 1916, leaving Mr. Tyson as the only origin-

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al member of the firm. Mr. Tyson is now President and Treasurer of the American Asbestos Company, and associated with him are his wife, E. J. Tyson as Vice President and Secretary, his brother, J. L. Tyson as Vice President, and his son, J. G. Tyson, Jr., Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

J. Gillmur Tyson, the president, is widely known in the Asbestos Industry. We confess frankly that the photograph does not do him justice; perhaps because it does not show up his chief characteristics, viz: his good nature and his red hair, two things by the way which are generally considered incompatible.

Mr. Tyson deserves a great deal of credit for the success of the Company, but he is a social soul and therefore his friends and associates in the industry, especially those who have called on him at his place of business, recall most vividly his cordiality and frank enjoyment in showing them a good time, either in exhibiting the sights of Norristown or the pleasures of a good golf game at the Plymouth Country Club.

Babbitting with Asbestos

The use of asbestos in the making of lute for babbitting is recommended by a correspondent of "Power."

The material is made by mixing ground asbestos (asbestos cement) and steam cylinder oil, kneading the dry asbestos into the oil until the material is stiff like putty.

This mixture will stick to bearings in hot or cold weather, and as it contains no moisture, cannot blow or sputter. Also it can be used over and over again, laid away for a year and still be as good as ever.

The mixture is used instead of clay or putty and, according to the correspondent mentioned, is much preferable to either.

THE MOST IMPORTANT

First Golfer—How about a game on Wednesday?

Second Golfer—Well, I was going to be married Wednesday, but maybe I can put it off.

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Asbestos Products

Asbestos Paper

Asbestos Rollboard

Asbestos Millboard

Asbestos Cements

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Asbestos Air Cell Covering

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A pipe covering for every condition from the highest steam pressure to the coldest water line.

NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA AND ASBESTOS COMPANY

Norristown - - Penna.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

The General Situation.

According to the best authorities on business and finance, conditions are sound, and 1926, while not breaking any records, should prove *reasonably* satisfactory. "Reasonably," by the way, seems to be a most appropriate word; evidently those who expect too much will not find the outcome satisfactory.

The British Strike, a source of much anxious speculation and real worry at the time our May issue went to press, is ended and according to general opinion, most satisfactorily. One authority likens it to a thunderstorm in summer which clears the atmosphere, and it is most comforting to find that the after effects, both in Europe and the United States, are not as evil as predicted. In fact, some authorities seem quite satisfied that the strike will have a beneficial effect on all labor.

Raw Material.

Probably the best comment we can make on the raw material market, is the opinion expressed by E. J. Wilson of New York City. Mr. Wilson, who has recently been abroad, says:

"The British and European manufacturers are busy and are buying quite freely. Blue asbestos, which was once despised in this country, is in great demand. The No. 1 Crude is selling for over $500.00 a ton. I believe the demand for asbestos from Europe will continue to improve and to grow. In the United States the demand for crude and spinning fibre is good and prices unchanged altho it is said that an increase is coming on certain spinning fibres. The demand for paper stock is not as keen as it was sixty days ago while shorts are far from active. The market evidently could not absorb the enormous production of shorts and the output has been very wisely curtailed. Production of crudes and the longer fibres show an increase this year over 1925. Several manufacturers in the United States are enlarging their plants for textiles and shingles. If the Canadian production of asbestos is kept within rea-

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WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
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GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY
NORTH WALES, PENNA.

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sonable bounds, the industry will remain in a healthy condition."

Manufactured Asbestos.

In the paper market, demand is fair, considering, of course, the season of the year. Prices remain about the same with no immediate prospect of any drastic change.

Asbestos Coverings are, of course, never as active during spring and summer as in fall and winter, but otherwise show no particular decrease.

The market in high pressure coverings appears to be firmer due, no doubt, to the increased price and firm character of the market for asbestos fibres. Orders are fair.

Asbestos Textile and Packing mills are all busy, this being true of practically all the textile line, and indications are that this condition will continue for some time. It does seem peculiar, in view of this large and apparently steady demand, that the price level is so low. Customers themselves express surprise that prices have not increased, and under those circumstances there seems to be no longer any reason, real or fancied, for textile manufacturers to give their goods away.

The shingle market is the one most subject to concern at present. With four large factories and three smaller ones actively operating, two others about to start and two contemplated, with a rumor of the erection of three or four other factories by a single large concern, to say nothing of the importation of asbestos shingles by large contractors, it is difficult to see where all this United States production is to be sold. And this particularly in view of the slowing down of building activity.

It looks to us as tho the only real answer is cooperation among the manufacturers, particularly with the object of increasing demand. Certain it is that if something is not done before all these shingle factories get fully started, the shingle division of the industry is going to be most discouraging and very unprofitable.

To sum up—the asbestos industry has many promising factors, and if the larger concerns would take the lead in bringing about healthy price conditions, the industry would undoubtedly prosper.

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INSULATING MATERIALS OF THE BETTER TYPE



ASBESTOS MATERIALS BUILT TO INSULATE

are manufactured by

SALL MOUNTAIN COMPANY

SCRANTON CHICAGO BOSTON

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Quality or Cut Price—The Best Results in the Long Run

Last month the discussion of this subject rather defended the cut price method of selling, but, it must be remembered, only where necessity demanded it. Lack of capital to tide over a dull season, fear of losing business, desire for a certain job because of its size or importance, all these are instrumental in fostering the cut price method, and who will say that they are not justifiable as reasons for the cut price.

But necessity is one thing—senseless price cutting is another.

Those firms who are building up their business on a real foundation of quality, trust and confidence, even tho they quote low prices on occasion, find that in the long run the quality basis proves most profitable. And when they do quote low prices, they stick to their standard of quality. True enough it may take a long while to build a reputation for quality, but every stone laid serves as a stepping stone to the next order.

And of course the customer also gets the best deal in the long run. He is assured that the job is done right—he knows that the contractor stands back of the work, and makes good if anything should go wrong.

The customer gets full value for the price. And while, of course, there are a number of people in this world who are only satisfied when they think they are getting something for nothing, the majority of us want a good, honest job and are willing to pay a fair price for it.

WAGE NOTES

St. Louis, Mo. Pipe Covering Mechanics at present are getting $1.25 per hour and the helpers 75c per hour. There is no signed agreement between the Master Insulator's Association and the Union. Recently the pipe coverers have asked for an increase of 17½c (which would make the rate $1.42½) but this has not yet been granted.

The Master Insulator's Association is affiliated with the Associated Building Interests, which is composed of General Contractors, Sub-Contractors, Builders, etc., in all the different lines of building and any questions which affect the agreements between the contractors and the Locals, have to be submitted to a body of men called the Group Council of this Association, for adjustment or approval.

The Group Council is not in favor of granting increases in wage rate of any crafts at present.

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AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake
Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

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Florida. Investigation as to pipe covering wage rates in Florida result in obtaining the following information: Only two or three pipe covering mechanics are located in Florida and they take jobs and execute them themselves. There is no Union of pipe coverers and asbestos workers and while there is not a great deal of this class of work being done by local people the jobs are usually small and the covering is applied by plumbers.

Philadelphia contractors send men from that city to do any work they have in Florida.

Cleveland. Pipe coverers in Cleveland are getting $1.25 per hour, the agreement expiring March 1, 1927. The only effect of the Laborers Strike in Cleveland on the pipe covering trade was the holding up of jobs, because of the refusal of the supply trade to deliver any materials to jobs, thus causing a general tie-up.

BUILDING STATISTICS

Contracts awarded during April 1926, in the 37 Eastern States (which include about 91% of total construction of the United States) showed increase in number of projects, and in floor space, but decreased in value, over those awarded during March.

For instance, during March the number of projects was 15,641, with a floor space of 85,933,400, and valuation of $597,879,300; while during April there were 17,321 projects with a floor space of 86,522,800, and a valuation of $570,613,600.

During March contracts awarded for residential buildings totalled 18,438, while during April the number was 20,115.

Colonel Charles Clifton, Chairman of the Board of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo, N. Y., was re-elected to his twenty-second term as President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of that body held in New York on June 3rd.

The first formal organization of automobile manufacturers was instituted in 1904 with Col. Clifton President, and he has been the elected leader of the industry without interruption ever since.

Another Variation

Tho musically inclined, Cyril was not familiar with the titles of the operas he whistled. On his return from a theatrical performance he remarked at the breakfast table the following morning, "That's the most up-to-date and finest theatre I was ever in. They have the name of the opera in big letters on the curtain. Last night it was 'Asbestos.' "

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Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA

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This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by O. B. Towne, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

Brake Inspection Your Protection

Between seventy-five and eighty brake testing campaigns have been scheduled for this summer and fall. The Association has been conducting a regular campaign of publicity and correspondence to keep this work going and it is doing well. New ones are coming along every week.

The Commissioner has begun the swing around the circle in his call on the members of the Association. On Friday, May 28th, he called on the Thermoid Rubber Company and the Kelso Mfg. Company in Trenton, N. J. Other trips will be taken as the work progresses. It is the plan to call on every member of the Association this early summer.

The usual summer vacation started with the June 9th meeting of the Association. No more meetings will be held until September, unless something of special importance comes up.

Data Books are being shipped out to the various service stations by members. The new Data Book is very much improved over previous books on account of the very careful check for accuracy which took place at the office this last winter.

The new address of the Association is 578 Madison Avenue, New York City, Room 1009. The move was made on Thursday, June 3rd. The office is located at 57th Street and Madison Avenue; the new telephone number is Plaza 6970. The new office is very much more attractive than the old one.

A very fine article on engineering features of brake testing and brake adjustment appeared in the last (June) issue of the National Safety News. It was prepared by Dr. F. C. Stanley, Chief Engineer for the Raybestos Company. This is one of the series of efforts being made by the National Safety Council to bring the need of good brakes to the attention of the public.

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AMOSITE ASBESTOS

the new long-fibred material mined in the Transvaal, South Africa

THE CHEAPEST TEXTILE ASBESTOS IN THE WORLD

SPECIAL PROPERTIES

(1) **Length of fibre**
(2) **Tensile strength**
(3) **High insulating properties**
(4) **Lightness of weight**

This Asbestos, in its various grades, has been proved eminently suitable for—

(a) **TEXTILES** (Yarn and Cloth)
(b) **ASBESTOS-CEMENT SLATES**, and corrugated roofing
(c) **BLOCKS for Boiler Insulation**
(d) **SECTIONAL COVERING**

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.

23, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE
London, E. C. 2

Telegrams: Incorrupt London
Tel: City 6937 (3 Lines)

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Guildhall Annexe · 23 King Street · London·E·C

Factory. Barking. Essex

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Word comes from Florida that there is great need down there for brake adjustment, but the statement indicated that they are urging better brakes for automobiles only. The lid is off and the brake drums are removed in the investment, the speculation and the get-rich-quick-business with the usual results of the removal of safety devices in any line.

"BRAKE INSPECTION YOUR PROTECTION"
Is our Motto.

Practical and Handy Uses of Asbestos Yarn

The India Rubber Journal in its February 27th issue, gives a few handy uses to which Asbestos Yarn can be put by the handy man about the car.

For instance, it can be used for temporary packings and joints of all kinds; is particularly useful for lagging exhaust pipes where they come close to woodwork or to the gasoline pipe. In this latter use it should first be soaked in water and then squeezed fairly dry, bound tightly around the pipe and for the sake of appearances, covered with fireproof cement.

For waterpump gland packings, asbestos yarn is admirable when graphite grease has been well rubbed into it, while when shredded into a fine thread it is quite good for stopping up those little crevices around the windshield thru which water sometimes enters the car in rainy weather.

Also asbestos yarn will form quite a good substitute for an asbestos washer beneath a spark plug or valve cap as a makeshift while spares are being obtained, and if thoroly impregnated with ordinary yellow household soap can be used for stopping a leaky gasoline pipe or union. The place to be repaired, however should be perfectly dry, and after the soapy string has been wrapped tightly around the pipe or union it should be covered with insulation tape wrapped firmly around the whole.

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Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	March 1925 Tons	March 1925 Value	March 1926 Tons	March 1926 Value
Africa (Br. South) ...	128	$11,472	166	$33,519
Africa (Br. East)	...	...	9	2,106
Africa (Br. West)	165	12,462	...	...
Africa (Port East) ...	310	57,639	306	62,548
Canada	17,290	588,522	21,359	657,187
United Kingdom	117	21,866	36	8,933
	18,010	$691,961	21,876	$764,293

Of the material imported during March 1926, all that coming from the Africas and the United Kingdom was Crude, while that from Canada consisted of 738 tons of Crude valued at $151,160; 8,260 tons of Mill Fibre valued at $325,955; and 12,361 tons of lower gradees valued at $180,072.

Manufactured Asbestos Goodss

	March 1925 Pounds	March 1925 Value	March 1926 Pounds	March 1926 Value
Yarn—				
France	228	$ 61	...	...
Germany	441	472	881	$ 665
United Kingdom	1,161	343	45,523	13,268
	1,830	876	46,404	12,933
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom ...	6,381	3,039	13,996	2,332
Fabric, Packing—				
United Kingdom	11,311	6,206	253	295
Packing, Not Fabric—				
Austria	...	...	15,143	3,044
Germany	590	126	32	25
United Kingdom	...	...	2,962	506
Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—				
Belgium	364,216	5,370	4,279,775	60,749
Canada	15,735	1,719	36,120	1,676
Denmark	77,161	1,400	...	...
Germany	51,525	794	94,033	1,621

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Netherlands	529,164	9,320	78,310	1,433
United Kingdom	96	5	...	...
	1,037,897	18,608	4,488,238	65,479
Asbestos Cement—				
Belgium	...	...	25,395	376
Denmark	400	64	...	...
Italy	...	...	581,713	9,942
			607,108	10,318

	March Tons	1926 Value	March Tons	1926 Value
Other Manufactures—				
Belgium	...	...	95,680	$2.040
Canada	4	3	400	38
Germany	916	674	36,718	1,526
Italy	...	...	298,805	8,741
United Kingdom	5,886	2,760	15,814	4,682
	6,806	3,437	447,417	17,027
	1,065,215	$32,356	5,621,553	$112,959

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of March 1926 amounted to 57 tons, valued at $10,577; during the same month in 1925, 12 tons, valued at $1,084 were exported.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	March Pounds	1925 Value	March Pounds	1926 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd...	67,944	4,773	124,332	12,956
Pipe Covg. & Cement..	347,743	20,799	196,424	11,253
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg...	136,463	78,445	109,560	64,858
Brake & Clutch Lining.	107,752	76,003	161,148	111,408
Magnesia & Mfrs. of..	647,292	45,472	445,638	20,050
Roofing (Asbestos)	3,825 sqs.	33,873	3,344 sqs.	18,019
Other Manufactures ...	190,005	31,777	502,742	30,897

Imports and Exports by England

Imports of Raw Material

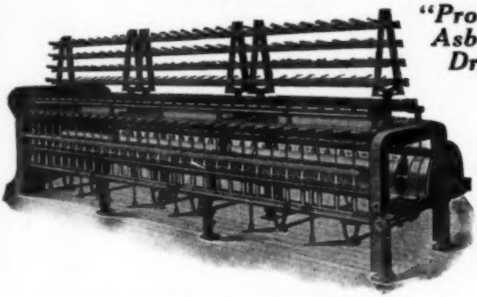
	March Tons	1924 Value	March Tons	1925 Value
From Rhodesia	886	£23,474	1,506	£49,843
From Canada	913	17,083	893	19,779
From Other Countries ...	57	370	483	12,147
Total	1,856	40,927	2,882	81,769
Re-Exports	723	23,932	255	13,411

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ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nederlandsche Asbest My.

Importers of Asbestos
Crudes and Fibres

ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND

Tel. Address:
Nedam Rotterdam

P. O. BOX 803

Codes
A B. C. 5th Edition
Western Union
Lieber's Code

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Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	March 1924 Tons	March 1924 Value	March 1925 Tons	March 1925 Value
To Netherlands	53	£7,104	29	£4,302
To France	41	11,144	73	11,191
To U. S. A.	10	2,505	48	6,903
To British India	644	17,595	870	16,979
To Australia	47	6,655	33	6,351
To Other Countries	1,079	56,008	1,147	61,249
	1,874	101.011	2,200	106,975

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	February 1925 Tons	February 1925 Value	February 1926 Tons	February 1926 Value
United Kingdom	587	$ 51,120	605	$ 51,140
United States	6,620	339,733	7,503	424,751
Australia	...	...	150	11,000
Belgium	680	42,755	300	18,000
France	650	49,950	...	...
Germany	302	23,595	833	49,415
Italy	281	13,676	184	9,120
Japan	177	9,000	475	30,750
Netherlands	145	9,400	131	13,900
	9,442	$539,249	10,181	$608,076
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	143	2,356	15	300
United States	8,077	97,844	10,671	145,668
Germany	43	320	...	...
Italy	..	...	30	600
	8,263	$100,520	10,716	$146,568
	17,705	$639,769	20,897	$754,644

Imports of Raw Asbestos into Hamburg.

(Figures furnished thru the courtesy of Tropische Und Ueberseeische Rohprodukten of Hamburg)

	For the Year 1924 Sacks	For the Year 1925 Sacks	Jan., Feb., Mar. 1926 Sacks
St. John's Quebec, Montreal and Portland	187,249	184,971	23,288
Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia	4,407	3,500	
New York	4,423	5,737	
London	13,159	20,808	1,131
Liverpool, Manchester Southampton, Glasgow	101	1,141	378
Kapstadt	838	7,981	285
Beira (Africa)	2,667	14,073	

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South Africa	40,583	64,484	15,862
Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerpen, Havre	3,532	3,131	159
Leningrad, Riga (Russia) ..	63,692	75,976	7,758
Verschiedene Haefen	1,201	240	854
Total in Sacks	321,852	382,042	49,716
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Total in Tons (1000 kilo)	*21,798*	*25,515*	*3,656*

Total imports in 1913—16,088 tons (1000 kilo)
Total imports in 1919— 1,188 tons (1000 kilo)
Total imports in 1920— 5,143 tons (1000 kilo)
Total imports in 1921— 6,861 tons (1000 kilo)
Total imports in 1922—13,955 tons (1000 kilo)
Total imports in 1923—16,725 tons (1000 kilo)

Protection of the Edges of Hair Belting

Altho asbestos in one form or another is a familiar product in the engineering world, its peculiar characteristics enable it to be adapted for many purposes that are not so generally known.

It will probably surprise many engineers to learn that asbestos is now being used to protect the edges of woven hair belting against the abrasive and destructive action of heavy or continuous fork work. Hair belting is conceded to be one of the most efficient types of driving belt for such industries as jute and cotton spinning, dyeing and bleaching, papermaking, etc., its only disadvantage being the tendency of the edges to wear and fray when the belt is subjected to fork work or is running between flanged pulleys or guides, etc.

This objection has been removed by the use of asbestos whose characteristic heat and wear resisting properties render the belt impervious to such adverse influences.

Many attempts have been made in the past to achieve this object by hardening the edges of the belting, but the incorporation of the asbestos edges, which are actually woven into the belt in the loom, represents a very great advance over all existing methods.

By courtesy of the India Rubber Journal.

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Rhodesia[1]

Bulawayo District—

	February 1926 Tons	Value
Nil Desperandum and Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Min. Co., Ltd.)	44	£ 1,037
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	29	355
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp.)	897	22,344
Victoria District—		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp)	937	23,417
King and King A (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp.)	259	6,471
	2,166	£53,624
For February 1925	*1,439*	*£22,032*

Union of South Africa[2]

	February 1926 Tons	Value
Transvaal	880	£10,648
Cape	297	6,104
	1,177	£16,752
For February 1925	*820*	*£13,196*

India[3] (in long tons)

	Hassan (Mysore)	Bangalore (Mysore)	Bhandara (Cent. Prov.)	Seraikelo State	Cuddapah (Madras)	Total
1914—	5	...	...	...	...	5
1915—	.	...	...	...	...	
1916—	5	...	...	. .	...	5
1917—	141	...	7	...	...	148
1918—	344	...	13	. .	...	357
1919—	379	...	9	...	. .	388
1920—	1,711	107	.	...	...	1,818
1921—	237	67	.	11.5	...	315.5
1922—	228	..	14	...	...	242
1923—	247	..	..	...	...	247
1924—	...	...	19.8	92	13.5	125.3

1. Figures published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.

2. Figures published by Dept. of Mines and Industries for U. of S. Africa.

Figures compiled by E. H. Pascoe in Geol. Survey of India.

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Asbestos Insulating Materials

(Abstract of Article by W. Hacker in "Kunstoffe")

Asbestos by itself is not of high heat insulating value, altho in mixtures with other materials it produces excellent heat insulation and justifies the favor in which it is held. Thus, assuming the insulating value of hair felt to be 100, slag wool No. 2 is 83, sawdust 68, slagwool No. 1, 67.6, charcoal 63.2, pine shavings 55.3, asbestos 36.3 and air 13.6.

It will be noted that air also is not a good heat insulator by itself but small volumes of still air enmeshed in a fibrous or cellular structure afford excellent heat insulation. A mixture of blast furnace slag and asbestos has a value of 80.1% on the above scale and compares favorably with the best possible material irrespective of price.

The number of asbestos compounds commercially available is extremely large but the best asbestos heat insulating mixture is that of 15-25% long fibre asbestos, 70.80% of kiesselguhr (diatomaceous earth) of specific gravity 0.25 and 5-10% of binder. Ordinary sheet asbestos, which has excellent heat insulating properties consists of 80-85% asbestos, 15% kaolin, 3% of soluble starch adhesive, a little coloring material, (such as red lead or pulverized granite) with the addition of water resisting materials. Formulae are given for various patented asbestos mixtures having special uses in heat insulation and elctrotechnical work.

To color artificial mixtures containing asbestos or other mineral ingredients as the principal component, the boiling solutions of the diamine dyestuffs are recommended.

To prepare pure asbestos a procedure is given which consists essentially in heating the asbestos at 400°C. for 24 hours in a current of hydrogen, followed by treatment with hydrochloric acid which dissolves out all the impurities and then a final washing with water and drying.

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A New Asbestos Cement Product

Probably the newest development in Asbestos Cement materials, is the roofing *tile*, designed for the purpose of getting away from the thin or flat appearance of the regular asbestos cement shingle.

While the fireproofing qualities, durability, light weight and other admirable qualities of Asbestos Cement Shingles and roofings have long been recognized, they do not recommend themselves from an aesthetic point of view, and for this reason their scope is somewhat restricted.

The artistic qualities which have hitherto been lacking in asbestos cement roofings are the essential feature of this new tile, and while retaining the useful form and desirable qualities of ordinary asbestos cement diagonal tiles, combine, by the addition of a central reinforcing corrugation, exceptional strength and artistic appearance.

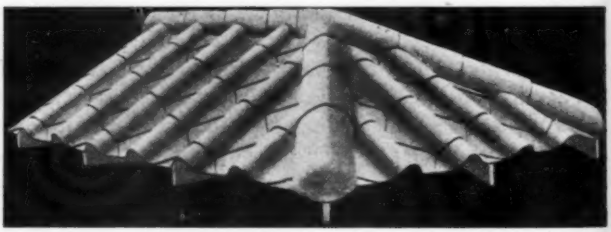


Photo by courtesy of "Eternit" Pietra Artificiale, London.

The illustration gives an idea of the artistic appearance possible by the use of these tiles. There should be an extensive scope for this new roofing material for residential buildings of the better class.

The tiles are manufactured under various trade names, "Eternit" Pietra Artificiale of Genoa, Italy (makers of the "Italit" shingles, sheets and water pipes) calling them Etruscan Roofing, and the Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Company of Ambler, Pa., making them under the name of Ambler Asbestos Roofing Tiles. We believe this new form of asbestos cement roofing is also made by a firm in Holland.

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CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

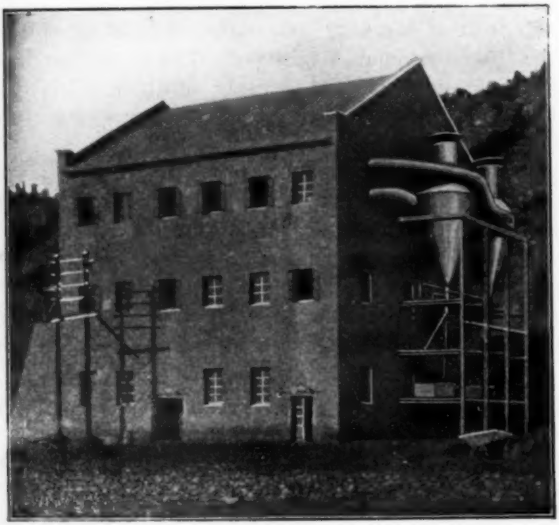
LIMITED

Believing that our many friends will be interested in the extensive additions and alterations we have made and are still making to our milling plant in Cyprus, we propose to reproduce on this page from time to time photographs of various phases of our activities.

Below is a photograph of one of the Company's standard Primary Mills, situated at the quarry face.

Output capacity of each Primary Mill:

One 100 lb. bag partially milled fibre per minute.



The partially milled fibre from each Primary Mill is blended and then passed through the one Finishing Mill, thus ensuring absolute uniformity of quality and grading.

SALES OFFICE:

49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON. S. W. 1.

Cable Address: Syndigef.

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Sesqui Notes

During the first week in June, Philadelphia entertained from 300,000 to 400,000 visitors.

The opening of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition on May 31st, by arrangement coincided with the Annual Pilgrimage of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The two events combined made the week a grand frolic for Philadelphia and its visitors, and despite the somewhat unfavorable weather, the opening week of the Sesqui can be said to be a shouting success.

On the first day, May 31st, the turnstiles at the entrance to the Sesqui grounds, registered 200,000, and while the various buildings are not entirely finished, officials and others expressed pleasure at the great progress made within the last month.

The Sesqui, now fully launched, is receiving widespread publicity by the thousands of Shriners upon their return to their home towns, and we urge all our readers to make Philadelphia their goal this summer on their vacation trips. It is impossible to give any adequate description of this great exposition in such small space; suffice it to say that we believe no one will regret the time, money and effort which he spends in order to visit the Exposition.

A few of the many features which deserve particular mention at this time are High Street (a reproduction of High Street in 1776—now Market Street); Treasure Island, the wonderland for the kiddies; the giant Liberty Bell at the entrance; the Stadium in which pageants and other specially planned events will be held; and the beautifully designed and decorated buildings in which the exhibits are placed.

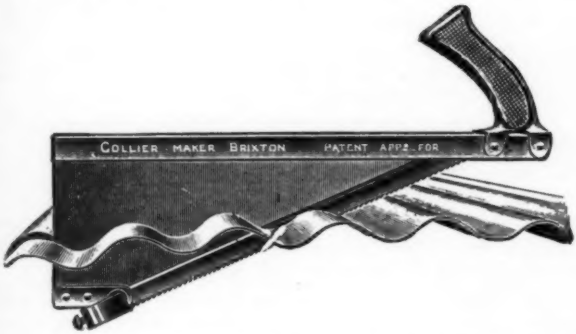
Let us welcome you to Philadelphia sometime before December 1st, the closing date of the Exposition.

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A New Hack Saw Frame

Asbestos Cement Sheets, particularly corrugated sheets, are rather inconvenient things to cut, and therefore those of our readers who have a lot of such cutting to do will undoubtedly be interested in the "Shetack" Saw, as made by Arthur Collier, 453 Brixton Road, London, S. W. 9.

Perhaps the picture illustrates the way in which the saw works better than we can do so in words.



Anybody can make straight cuts with the Shetack saw. The frame is strongly constructed of steel with a cast steel blade sufficiently thin to follow the cut of an ordinary 12 inch hack saw blade. The angle at which the hack saw blade is held in the frame enables it to cut thru any width or length of material.

No special skill is required to operate the saw, any mechanic being able to use it the first time without instructions or extra exertion.

Prominent European Manuufacturers of ASBESTOS LUMBER Etc., are prepared to appoint Sole Import Agents in New York. Must be well introduced with the Building Trade and must be of sufficient financial standing to be able to purchase on own account. The Exporters would grant the necessary credit against suitable guarantees. Reply 6E-BW, "ASBESTOS".

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Needed Changes in Testing Brake Linings

One of our correspondents, in commenting on the article "Tests on Brake Linings", which appeared on page 36 of the May issue, calls attention to the fact that while the actual service conditions of friction fabrics have changed greatly in the last ten years, there has been little improvement or change in the methods of testing.

There is, of course a great deal to be accomplished in the brake and friction lining field. While the impregnating compounds of friction linings are important, in fact most important, improvement is also needed in the construction of linings.

For instance, linings should be uniform in construction and should stay uniform under the varied heat, water, oil and atmospheric conditions to which they are subjected. In other words the absorption qualities should be practically nil or else high spots set up on the lining and disintegration sets in, making a great decrease in the coefficient of friction and general braking efficiency.

So much for the lining; as to brake design, the automobile manufacturer must consider car weight, per square inch of braking service, carbon content of steel for brake drums, leverage, pedal travel and pressure.

The automobile public, particularly the large fleet owners are becoming more and more educated to the functioning of automobiles and cannot be misled by unproven facts. The methods of testing brake linings for pleasure cars should be quite different to that necessary for trucks, busses or other heavy vehicles—pedal pressure as applied to light vehicles cannot logically govern efficiency as applied to heavy vehicles.

The brake lining manufacturers have an increasingly large field of opportunity opening before them, and it is hoped that they will keep ahead of the crowd in the making and suggesting of improvement in brake design and brake lining.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month includes George L. Hammons, President of the United States Asbestos Co. of Illinois, Chicago, whose birthday date is July 4th; R. P. Doucet, General Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, July 7th. Congratulations and our best wishes to these gentlemen.

Tropische Und Ueberseeische Rohprodukten of Hamburg, have been kind enough to supply figures covering imports into Hamburg (See page 36). It is hoped that this firm will send these figures regularly each month or each three months, so that we may publish them for the benefit of our readers.

E. Schaaf-Regelman has recently supplied us with some very beautiful specimens of Asbestos from the Regal Mine, Arizona. These have a prominent place in our exhibit and we will be glad to show them to our visitors.

The British Columbia Chamber of Mines report a discovery of Asbestos in the Revelstoke district, B. C., about one and a half miles from the railroad at Sidmouth. The find is reported to be of the chrysotile variety, the belt being about 1,000 feet wide, and continuing for some distance.

Louis Elmblad, who for several years was connected with the Raybestos Company, is now with the Argo Asbestos & Rubber Corporation of Pittsburg, as Sales Manager of the Brake Lining Department. The Argo Asbestos & Rubber Corporation handles Ferodo Bonded Brake Lining.

Andrew Johnson. Just as we go to press we learn of the death of Andrew Johnson, president of Johnson's Asbestos Company, at his home on Friday, June 11th. The funeral will be held Tuesday, June 15th.

The Asbestos Textile Company is much pleased with its new quarters at 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City, just around the corner from its old office at 18 E. 41st Street. The building in which it is now located is a new one (Farmers Loan & Trust Building) so new, in fact that visitors still stumble over bricks and mortar in the hallways. The Asbestos Textile Company moved to this new location May 1st.

Wm. G. Brinker, a representative of The Clark Asbestos Company, Cleveland, O., on June 1st, married Miss Ruth Robrock, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Robrock, of Defiance, O.

H. G. Hill, Technical Engineer for the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company, and representative of the Clark Asbestos Company, Cleveland, is rejoicing in having a helper—a nine pound baby boy.

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The Allene Asbestos Association, represented by Roger Q. Kyle, Globe, Arizona, has sent us a box of very nice specimens of Crude taken from its property. These will receive a prominent place in our exhibit and will be shown to our numerous visitors interested in the asbestos industry.

The Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company has been kind enough to supply us with copies of some recently issued advertising literature on Ambler Asbestos Shingles. Anyone interested in Asbestos Shingles should have a copy of their very beautiful booklet "Types of Roofs". Another equally attractive pamphlet is the one entitled "The Plymouth Elm and the Old Coolidge Home", which shows the renewing of roofs on Col. Coolidge's farm buildings with Ambler Asbestos Shingles.

The Union Asbestos & Rubber Company has just completed the erection of a large plant at Cicero, Ill., for the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles and Packings.

A detailed description and photograph of this plant will be published in our July number.

The United States Asbestos Company, Manheim, Pa., has recently engaged the services of McLain-Simpers Organization as advertising agents, and a merchandising and advertising campaign to the jobbing trade will soon be instituted, this to cover brake lining and clutch facings.

The Superbestos Company. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Superbestos Company, held recently at their offices in Chicago, the following officers were elected: H. S. Mikesell, President, Edwin S. Davis, Secretary & Treasurer, F. Elizer, General Sales Manager.

The company has taken enlarged quarters, with warehousing space and moved its entire business to 1223 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, on June 1st. (It was formerly located at 2125 S. Michigan Avenue.)

While the personnel of the company is composed largely of men formerly connected with Mikesell Brothers Company, the Superbestos Company has no connection whatsoever with the affairs of that defunct company, but is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois to do a general asbestos business with a paid-up capital of $50,000.

The Bell Asbestos Mines, during the first quarter of 1926, produced 12,944 tons of marketable asbestos. The real output is reported, however, to be even more than this, because several carloads of Crudes were mined which could not be taken care of in the cobbing sheds and were therefore not counted in that quarter's production.

The highest tonnage of marketable asbestos fibre produced by the mill this year was 230½ tons for twenty-four hours, this occurring on March 23rd. Since the first of April production has been running very high at the Bell Asbestos Mines and it is pre-

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dicted by the owners that 1926 will see a higher production than ever previously obtained. This is, of course, due to the rich character of the rock being mined this year, but the company cannot tell how long it will last.

PATENTS

Heat Insulation for Containers. No. 1,580,143. Granted on April 13th, to Lester E. Cover, Pittsburg, Pa., Assignor to the Armstrong Cork Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed October 9, 1924. Serial No. 742,601.

Described as a method of insulating a container having a rivet space, comprising covering a portion of the container adjacent to said rivet space, with a single layer of insulation, consisting of pre-formed blocks, leaving the rivet space open for leaks to develop, caulking such leaks as may appear, placing a layer of cement in said spaces covering said spaces with insulating blocks bedded in said cement, and holding said last mentioned blocks in place by means permitting ready removal thereof without disturbing said insulating layer, substantially as described.

Asbestos Paper. No. 1,581,619. Granted on April 20th, to Nathan Sulzberger of New York City. Filed August 18, 1921. Serial No. 493,421.

Described as tissue like, flexible paper made of Asbestos, substantially free from organic matter and containing inorganic colloid.

Expansion Joint. No. 1,582,638. Granted on April 27th, to Roscoe B. Crabbs, Cincinnati, O., assignor to the Philip Carey Mfg. Company. Filed Oct. 3, 1921. Serial No. 504,958.

Described as, in an expansion joint a mass of bituminous material elastic, flexible bituminous saturated surface layer thereon and openings in said layer to permit contact of the bituminous material with adjacent material.

Other patents while not of asbestos materials may be of interest to our readers are:

No. 1,581,388, Device for locking brake bands in place. Granted on April 20th to Leonard J. Cole of Buffalo, N. Y. Filed Jan. 23, 1925. Serial No. 4224.

No. 1,581,522, Device for burning cement, magnesite, lime, etc. Granted on April 20th, to Harry Stehmann, Berlin, Hohenschonhausen, Germany. Filed August 30, 1921. Serial No. 497,025.

Patents were also granted during April for six Paper Making Machines, details of which will gladly be supplied to readers upon request.

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Asbestos Prepared Roofing

3 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing
4 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing
4 Ply Fire Chief Asbestos Roofing, Burlap Center
3 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing
4 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing

These are all mineral products made to withstand the elements and give life time service.

Approved by the Board of Underwriters' for use in fire zones.

Highest quality Roofing manufactured.
First cost your only cost.

Asbestos Built-Up Roofing Felts

Asbestos Asphalt No. 2 Impregnated Felt
Asbescoat No. 52 Base Felt
Asbescoat No. 67 Base Felt
Asbestos No. 30 Base Felt
Asbestos No. 35 Base Felt
2 Ply White Seal Asbestos Base Felt
2 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Base Felt

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

Manufacturers

CHICAGO BRANCH
5333 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

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Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation and Locomotive Lagging



The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

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