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DECEMBER
1926

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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

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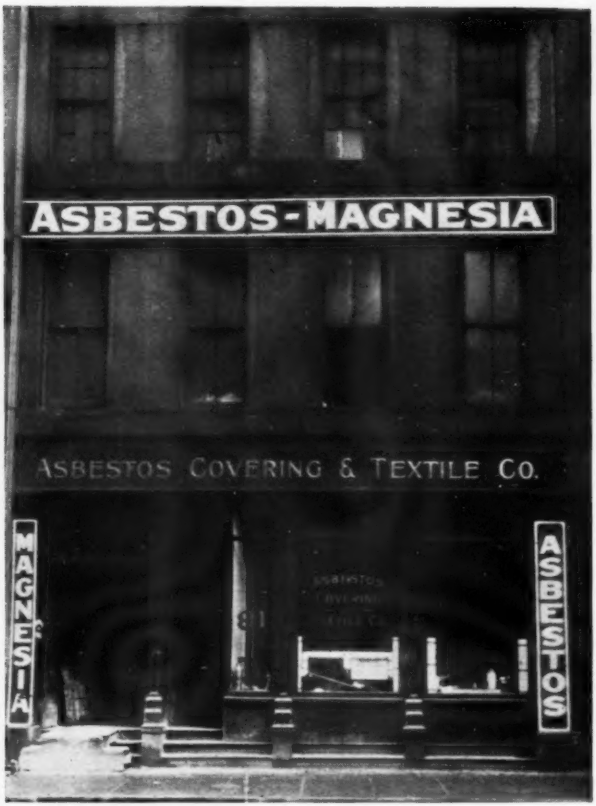
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The new office and shipping rooms of the Asbestos Covering and Textile Company, 91 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

The Company found it necessary to have more space owing to their rapidly increasing business, and are very much pleased with their new quarters which afford over three times the storage and shippage space of the old one on Franklin Street.

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Again the Christmas candles gleam
Again the ancient Yultide bell,
And may again within all hearts
The happy Christmas spirit dwell.

The Season of Helpfulness

Again the Christmas Season approaches—a time of joy and love and mirth, and, a time of helpfulness.

Let us lay aside our cares for the day and enter into the holiday spirit. Let us forget ourselves and remember others, if only for a day.

If we have been particularly blessed during the year, that is a special reason for helping others at this season. If the year has seemed generous with its trials and chary of its favors, then all the more reason to sympathize with our fellowmen who have been even less fortunate than we —more reason to help up those which have fallen.

For in giving we receive more abundantly; every gift we give is returned to us, in joy, a hundredfold.

And we must not forget the children; especially those unfortunate ones who are dependent upon charity not only for their good times but for their necessities as well.

Let us make this Christmas an unselfish one; a day on which someone will be made happier by the deeds we do; the gifts we give.

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OBITUARY

David T. Dickson.

David T. Dickson departed this life on October 21st, 1926, at the age of 76.

Mr. Dickson was long connected with the Philadelphia Office of Johns-Manville, Inc. He was born in Dunfree, Scotland, in 1850, and came to this country in 1871, when the old Chalmers Spence Company of England, started an office in the United States. About 1890 Chalmers Spence combined with H. W. Johns Mfg. Company, and in 1901 the H. W. Johns Mfg. Company and the Manville Covering Company combined, forming the H. W. Johns-Manville Company. Thru all these changes Mr. Dickson acted as Manager of the Philadelphia Office, and only retired from active business life December 31st, 1912.

Mr. Dickson was one of the pioneers in the Insulation Industry.

Francis N. McCrae.

The death of Francis N. McCrae occurred on October 30th, 1926.

Mr. McCrae was President of the Federal Asbestos Company (Canada) from the time of its incorporation in May 1916, until September 1917, when the control of the company was purchased by the Jacobs Asbestos Mining Company. From that date until the time of his death Mr. McCrae acted as Vice President of the Company.

Mr. McCrae was born in South Durham, P. Q., on January 14, 1852, being 74 when he died. He was connected in the capacity of officer or director with several lumber and paper interests, as well as other industries, and took active part in public life.

JOHN DANIELL
Mining Engineer and Geologist
Examinations and Reports on Asbestos and Magnesite Mines
1217 Detwiler Building **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

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Carey

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Asbestos Paper and Millboard
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Boiler Setting Cement
Asbestos Rope and Wick Packing
Asbestos Gaskets
Prepared Asphalt Roll Roofings
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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The Manufacture and Use of Asbestos Paper

By Ismar Ginsberg

Editor's Note: This is the third of the series of articles on Asbestos Paper. The previous two were published in November 1925 and February 1926, respectively.

We have been discussing the manufacture of asbestos paper in the previous articles of this series and have told of the various parts of the machine that is employed for this purpose, as well as the care and attention which must be paid to certain details of the process.

Another important part of the machine is the roller that forms or determines the size of the paper or board. This roller is made of wood, and particularly of beech wood. It is light and can easily be changed—a decided advantage. Various means are provided on the roller to prevent it from shrinking, so that it performs its function in the proper manner. It is better to pay a little more for a properly fashioned roller than to save any money by buying one that is cheap. In the long run the cheapest roller will prove to be the most expensive. The wood really best suited for making the roller is oak because it will best resist the action of the wet mass with which it comes in contact. Unfortunately, it is not possible to use oak as it will exude tannin matters which will discolor the paper or board.

The difficulties that have been experienced with these wooden rollers have led to the adoption of cast iron rollers and all new machines are being provided with these rollers. The rollers are made in the form of hollow cylinders with the walls about sixteen to eighteen millimeters thick. The great disadvantage of these rollers is the difficulty experienced in interchanging them on account of their great weight, and a tackle must be used for this purpose. In the newest types of machines automatic means are provided for obtaining sheets of board of constant thickness. The asbestos board that is taken off these rollers is generally up to

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Johns-Manville

INCORPORATED

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five millimeters in thickness (1/5 inches) and contains about thirty to thirty-two per cent of dry matter.

Another interesting part of the machine is the device which signals the attainment of the proper thickness in the board, indicating that it is time for the forming or sizing roller to take up the board. Various systems are employed for this purpose, most of them working on mechanical principles and causing a bell to ring when the thickness of the board is right.

Other signalling devices are of an electrical character. It is important that they function properly, for in using high grades of asbestos which are quite costly, it is well to know when the board is of the right thickness so as to avoid using too much material and entailing unnecessary costs.

The dehydration of the wet board is a very important part of the process. It must be carried out with care as the quality and price commanded by the board will be dependent on it to a large degree. The dehydration is accomplished in hydraulic presses for the most part. This apparatus is easy to manipulate and the cost of the process is comparatively low. The press is a standard piece of apparatus and is used for a great many purposes in industrial operations.

The boards which come from the forming rolls, and which contain from thirty to thirty-two per cent moisture, are laid one on top of the other to make a thickness of one hundred millimeters, being placed between press plates which are made of black sheet iron or galvanized sheet iron. Old felt from the board machine may also be employed for this purpose. The press is fed by a pump and a pressure upwards of sixty to seventy atmospheres can be obtained.

The operation requires some care in order to obtain good results. Thus it is not advisable to dehydrate quickly and at great pressure for then it will be found that the water in the board will not have sufficient time to flow out of it. Furthermore the high pressure will almost surely cause the board to crack and split apart, and this is a dead loss, for the board must then be returned to the beaters and remade. It is necessary therefore to increase the pressure

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by stages until the maximum pressure is attained. Such a dehydration will take from three to eight hours depending on the quality of the board. This treatment will produce a board that has a dry content of forty-five to fifty per cent.

There are other conditions which affect the progress of the dehydration. Among these may be mentioned the character of the asbestos stock, whether it is slow or free pulp, for the freer the asbestos pulp (that is, the easier it is to remove the water from it) the quicker will be the dehydration and the less pressure will have to be used for this purpose. On the other hand a slow asbestos pulp will dehydrate slowly. In this respect the asbestos pulps behave just like the paper pulps.

The pressure used will depend on the quality of the board more than on any other factor. The purpose to which the finished board is to be put is also of importance in this connection. Furthermore, some boards must be pressed several times before they are reduced to the proper dry content. As a general rule the ordinary thin asbestos boards require a pressing of three hours, on the average, to remove the necessary water. The behaviour of the board in the hydraulic press varies considerably and sometimes amongst a lot there are found certain boards which must be pressed twice while the general run will require just one pressing. As has been mentioned above it is necessary to place a sheet of felt or other material between the individual sheets of asbestos board and after the maximum pressure has been attained, it is necessary to allow the boards to remain at rest for a period of two hours. In using sheet iron plates between the boards in the press, the greatest difficulty is the rusting of the iron and the discoloration. It is customary to get around this difficulty by coating the metal with a film of artificially produced rust, which protects it from further rusting.

Every once in a while we unearth another queer idea or impression had by the general public concerning asbestos. This time our visitor was much surprised to find that asbestos was mined in rock form; he had always thought it came from the ground in its milled form, the miners shoveling it up like sand we suppose.

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European Head Office

Merckhof

HAMBURG

Germany

IMPORT

EXPORT

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FACT AND FANCY

Asbestos: Its Distribution.

This is the subject of a series of articles which will begin with the January 1927 number and run thruout the year.

The articles will endeavor to cover the many phases of distribution of both the raw material and manufactured asbestos products, such, for instance, as Transportation, Storage, Trade Channels, Competition, Grading, etc.

It may be that our readers will find nothing particularly new in these discussions, but it is felt that they will prove helpful because we doubt whether even the known facts of the distribution problems have ever been set down in black and white.

When the series starts we will welcome criticism, counter discussion and suggestions, and hope our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to talk over these problems with their associates in the Industry.

Even tho it no longer appears on the front cover, our motto continues to be: "**Furnishing a common vantage ground where those interested in Asbestos and Magnesia may meet for discussion.**"

State Requirements for Theatre Curtains.

Recently we gathered information concerning the requirements of the various states as to theatre curtains and our readers may be interested in a brief tabulation* of our findings.

Thirty-five out of the forty-eight States in the Union have no law whatever concerning the construction of theatre curtains.

From three states, viz.: Florida, North Carolina and Wyoming, we can obtain no information, but it is probable that none of these three have laws on the subject.

Of the ten remaining states, **Alabama** requires cur-

*Complete tabulation will be supplied upon request.

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tains to be "safe, of resistive material."

Illinois requires an approved fireproof curtain."

Massachusetts specifies an asbestos curtain and gives full information as to its construction.

Minnesota requires a "fire resistant curtain of asbestos or other approved incombustible properly constructed."

Ohio—a fireproof rigid curtain or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material, giving full data as to construction.

Pennsylvania—a curtain constructed of wire-woven asbestos.

Rhode Island—an asbestos or equally fireproof curtain.

South Dakota specifies that curtains made of combustible material shall be painted or saturated with some non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire.

Texas has no law specifying the construction of theatre curtains but provides a penalty if the curtain is not "standard", and designates as standard curtains of steel or asbestos fibre woven into cloth or on wire gauze.

Wisconsin specifies rigid fireproof curtain or a curtain of asbestos and gives exact specifications.

Most of those states having no law, let the matter of theatre curtains entirely up to the cities, and in the case of small towns, the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters generally prevail.

Why not a Brake Guage Also?

When our battery is not being charged properly our ammeter warns us; if our gasoline is getting low we know it by the guage without measuring the quantity in the tank; the oil meter tells us when more oil is needed, the speedometer shows us the speed at which we are traveling; the motormeter warns of a heated engine—all these right in front of our eyes so that we may watch them constantly, yet without effort.

But not a thing in the world to tell us when our

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brakes are becoming worn down and likely to be dangerous!

You have probably noticed that most motorists are nearly always in a hurry; time appears to be their most precious asset. It is annoying then if they are stopped along the road and some fifteen minutes taken to test the brakes—and next week the brakes may be in even worse condition and no way to know it.

The next step is the machine in the garage or repair shop, where the motorist may have his brakes tested at any time. But imagine any motorist stopping at a garage every time he wants to know if his generator is working properly, or if his oil is low. If we had no guages of any sort, oil, gas, ammeter, etc., our number of repair shops would have to be doubled to take care of all the business resulting from repairs not made immediately when needed.

Then, why not a brake guage on the instrument board, showing how the brakes are performing, giving a warning before a dangerous condition develops.

Several such devices are being developed at present and it is only a matter of time until such a meter or guage will be placed in every car by the manufacturer.

Information Wanted.

A reader interested in asbestos cement products, asks us several questions to which we have not yet found the answer, for instance:

How do you estimate drilling the various size holes in Asbestos Building Lumber? (We suppose this means an estimate of cost).

What fibre stress should be used when figuring the strength of asbestos lumber? What factor of safety?

What effect does acid have on the various roofing materials, such as copper, zinc and tin? What is the approximate life of each of these materials.

What is the result of placing two materials together, such as tin and copper?

These questions are now in open forum, and we hope readers who have any information on any or all of them, will write us frankly and fully.

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The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

CRUDES	MILL BOARD STOCKS
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Asbestos Fibre Mines, Black Lake

Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Mines

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Phillips Square - Montreal

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Quebec, Canada

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The A. S. of H. & V. E. Guide.

The 1926-27 Guide of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers has just been published and a copy is in our hands.

This guide is larger than previous ones and some of the information contained should be very helpful to our readers. We might mention particularly Chapter 10, "Warm-air Furnace Heating", and Chapter 15, "Insulation for Piping and Buildings," the latter having been written by L. B. McMillan of New York City.

Readers will also be interested in tables on pages 12 and 13, giving surface coefficients for various building materials, and conductivity coefficients for various building materials.

The Guide can be borrowed from this office, or we can obtain a copy of it from the publishers at a reasonable price.

Filtering Oil with Asbestos.

While filtering is by no means a new job for asbestos, perhaps our readers may not be familiar with the oil rectifier which uses an asbestos cloth bag or sack for the filtering of oil from the crankcase of an automobile.

Exhaust gases from the engine cylinders pass thru a jacket surrounding a distillation chamber into which the oil is pumped from the crankcase at the rate of about three gallons per hour. The oil is filtered and goes thru the distillation apparatus about once every hour for an average sized crankcase.

The rectifier has a lower compartment provided with a large asbestos filter sack thru which the oil must pass and which removes all of the dirt before the oil enters the upper or distillation chamber. Heat in this chamber drives off the gasoline and water in the form of vapor, which is then drawn into the carburetor and burned in the engine. The filtered and rectified oil is then returned to the crankcase.

Some day someone will invent an oil rectifier which will strain the dirt out of the oil, distill off the diluent and water, maintain the viscosity of the oil, eliminate the necessity for draining the crankcase so often, increase the

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ASBESTOS

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Yellow or Blue
South African

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oil and gasoline mileage, prevent much of the wear of cylinder walls and bearings, permit the use of lighter grades of oil the year round, prevent freezing of the oil pump in cold weather, keep the pistons sealed and increase the compression and power, help to prevent fouling of the spark plugs, and prevent rusting and the formation of sulphuric acid and sludge, and when this is accomplished its services will be so useful that no motor vehicle will be without one. Which means that the potential market for asbestos cloth for this purpose is tremendous.

Theory, Function of the Automobile Brake

By Edward J. Pope

V. The Solid Shoe Wheel Brake

The solid shoe type of brake as on the average passenger car is generally used only for the emergency (hand) brake operating internally on the wheels or externally on propeller shaft. There are a few exceptions to the above, such as the higher-priced cars equipped with shoe type service (foot) brakes functioning either internal, external, or on propeller shaft.

In the case of the external contracting shoe brake, same should be in two sections for each wheel or propeller shaft. The internal expanding shoe brake should be in two more sections. This applies to trucks and buses, as well as passenger cars.

On heavy trucks and buses the solid shoe brake is used exclusively for external and internal wheel brakes, as the ordinary band type of brake would not be rigid or strong enough. The important factor to be considered on heavy vehicles using this type of brake, is ample leverage so that brakes will function properly and efficiently with reasonable pedal pressure.

The application of brake lining on this type of brake, suggests: that on passenger cars brake lining be applied in four to six segments per wheel, leaving an approximate space of 3/8 to 1/2 inch between segments (according to brake area and functioning of brake). These spaces will not only help to eliminate the setting up of localized braking, but will also act as air channels and help to dissipate

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Diamond N 2-Point

Insulation
Highest Efficiency
Greatest Durability

--Manufactured by--

Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company

Norristown, Penna.

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the absorption of frictional heat by the brake drums. It is important that rough edges of the brake lining around rivet holes be filed off smooth, and the ends of brake lining segments be beveled off to an approximate angle of 45 degrees, to eliminate possible grabbing effects.

Above application cannot be satisfactorily accomplished, except with a brake lining that is dense and uniform in construction, as a loosely woven or inferior brake lining will have a tendency to become ragged at ends, if filed or beveled off.

Application of brake lining for trucks and buses using this type of brake, there are no suggestions as to supplementing the above, except to confine one segment of brake lining to each brake shoe.

The Situation in Arizona

(As described by E. Schaaf-Regelman upon his return from the West.)

There are but two mines producing on a large scale, the Johns-Manville mine and the Regal Mine. At the former the bulk of production is Crude No. 2 and goes exclusively to the Manville plants, none entering the general market.

At the Regal mine production has been increased, the physical condition of the mine being in excellent shape, due to the systematic development work which has been going on for many years. As far as can be ascertained, the Regal Mine is the richest mine in the production of Crude Nos. 1 and 2 per ton of rock mined. Due to lack of transportation and power facilities, no attempt is being made to produce other spinning fibres or shorter material but the refuse from the cobbing sheds as well as all mill rock produced incidentally, is being carefully kept for future milling operations, and the tonnage of accumulated highgrade mill rock is very considerable.

Other Asbestos properties in Arizona are producing little or no asbestos at the present time, but are confining their operations to development work, the lack of transportation facilities and cheap power still being great handicaps.

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A New Service for the Asbestos Industry

It has always been somewhat of a problem to Asbesbestos firms, to get rid of their waste material. When you pay good money for raw material, it does seem wasteful to throw away the fly collected in the spinning rooms, or odds and ends left from cutting, or goods showing slight defects. Sometimes it is possible to dispose of some of this "waste" material but the bother of hunting for a buyer is often not worth the price received.

Therefore it will be a particularly good piece of news to all our readers to learn that there has been established a sort of clearing house for Asbestos Waste. Really, the clearing house was established thirty-two years ago, in 1894, for the handling of cotton and woolen waste, and the Asbestos department was added only a short time ago. The rapid growth of this new department shows clearly that there was a real need for such a service.

It must be remembered that when we say "Asbestos" Waste, we do not mean only the waste material containing more or less Asbestos but every sort of waste material accumulated in an Asbestos plant, including obsolete machinery, scrap metal, and the hundred and one other things which are of no use in your plant and only take up valuable room.

This waste clearing house is operated by E. Gross & Company, 90 Avon Street, Hartford, Conn., with a New York Office at 200 Fifth Avenue, (See their advertisement on page 26 and they will not only take your waste off your hands and be glad to do it, but it is possible that some of their reclaimed material will be of use to you.

At any rate it costs nothing to get in touch with them and you may, and probably will, be able to turn into good money what you have been considering mere trash.



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UNIT PRICE WORK

SIZE	No. of Feet of Piping	No. of Fittings	No. of Solid Flanges	Removable Repl. Flanges	Sewed Canvas Jacket	PAINTING	Special Work, or Notes
½							
¾							
1							
1¼							
1½							
2							
2½							
3							
3½							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
12							
14							
16							
18							
20							
24							
30							

State below square footage measured outside insulation, and thickness, on Boilers, Tanks, Kiers, Drums, etc

No. of Square Feet	Total Thickness	State Whether Blocks or Plastic	Kind of Equipment	State Department—Name or Number of Building

Unit Price Time Sheet must be approved by manager, Superintendent, or other authority before sending to us
Complete and accurate record must be mailed us weekly.
Foreman Pipe Coverer should take Superintendent-Engineer-M M over work to prevent misunderstandings

The above work has been performed and is approved by ______________________
Manager, Sup't. or other authority sign approval above

STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Contractors Engineers Manufacturers

TIME SHEET

Date	Name of Job	Place	Hrs. per day	Wage Rate	Amount
STATE ALL EXPENSE BELOW					
		TOTAL DUE			

REC'D PAYMENT ______________________
(Workman sign here)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Send separate Time Sheet for each job
Check up materials on arrival at job.
Count stock left over upon completion
Get approval on all jobs.

Secure and attach receipt for materials bought.
Notify Springfield if shortage exists.
Attach our tags on excess stock and send to Springfield.
Stock, Labor and Unit Price Jobs MUST be approved.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR UNIT PRICE JOBS OTHER SIDE MUST BE CAREFULLY OBSERVED.

Order should be secured for any extra work not called for in instructions. If more material than shipped is needed, buy locally or order early—DO NOT HOLD UP JOB. Materials shipped to Springfield unless otherwise instructed. Return materials should be tagged and shipped before leaving job. Be obliging, prompt, accurate and reasonable. Avoid disputes and don't argue about job. If misunderstandings arise about work refer same at once to office for settlement.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

At the suggestion of one of the New England Insulation Contractors, The Stone Industrial Equipment Company, we will, for some months at least, devote the Contractors and Distributors Page to a discussion of the different forms used by various contractors and distributors in their day to day work, reproducing the form in miniature, as on the opposite page.

The form for discussion this month is the time sheet used by the above mentioned Contractor. The one side of this sheet (left) is about the same as generally used, the only probable difference being that general instructions for workmen to follow are included at the bottom.

The back of the sheet (right) however, is designed for work undertaken on a unit Price basis, but this can also be used for listing measurements in the field by the mechanic, when extra work is to be performed, for listing materials left over that are to be returned, or for ordering more material than was originally sent. In other words it serves very handily for several purposes.

This form appears to be rather complete, but it is very probable that helpful suggestions could be gotten from forms of other insulation contractors, and we therefore urge all contractors to send in specimens of their various forms, pointing out their special features.

Mr. Stone suggests that we print specimens of Time Sheets, Order Blanks, Inquiry Forms, Invoices, Take Off Sheets, Estimate Sheets, or any other form in use by the trade generally.

Reproduction of such forms will undoubtedly be helpful to all, and we are hoping to be deluged with forms in the next two weeks.

Tabulations of wage scales in the United States, which have been kept by the American Contractor since 1920, show fewer changes from October to November wages than has ever before been the case from month to month. Only two changes occurred, the Baltimore sheet metal workers being raised from $1.20 to $1.25, and Salt Lake City plumbers being reduced from $9.60 to $9.00 a day.

So far as we can learn there has been no recent change in wages to pipe coverers and insulation workers.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

Let us, for a moment, take a look backward—what has the past year brought forth?

Probably the factor of most interest is the operation of the merger. Stockholders, customers and the company itself are all fairly well satisfied with the operation of the merger company during 1926. There is still room for improvement, naturally (Rome was not built in a day) but the progress made is indicative of still greater progress in the future.

Quite as important tho in an entirely different way, is the impression we get, as we look back over the year, of a better feeling existing among the many Asbestos firms—and this impression is shared by at least several leaders in the Industry.

During 1926 the Asbestos Industry has lost, by death, eight men, some of them very prominent in Asbestos circles, and the effect of whose deaths cannot at present, and perhaps can never be properly estimated.

Demand thruout the year has been generally fair, in some lines good.

Prices have been firmer than in previous years with tendency to advance, and in some lines real advances have been shown.

All in all we would say that the Asbestos Industry has made some progress; and present conditions would seem to indicate further advancement during the coming year.

As to specific conditions at this time, for the situation in raw material let us quote Mr. E. J. Wilson of New York City. He says:

"During the month of November the Asbestos Mining Companies in the district of Thetford Mines, with one exception, operated at full capacity. Shipments were larger than in any previous month. Prices on the standard grades of the two leading Companies remain unchanged with the exception of a small increase on shingle stock. There is no

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ASBESTOS

PAPER — PIPE COVERINGS
MILLBOARD — CEMENTS



Send us your inquiries! — prompt & courteous attention assured you.

Manufacturers

SALL MOUNTAIN COMPANY

140 SOUTH DEARBORN ST.
MARQUETTE BLDG.

SCRANTON CHICAGO BOSTON

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doubt that these mines have had a very profitable year and in addition they have been able to meet all demands for asbestos.

"In my opinion there is no reason to expect any change in prices for a long time to come, until other asbestos mines are operating again at full capacity."

In the Blue Asbestos Market the peak of the recent boom in prices seems to have been reached, there now being a tendency to reduction. A good deal more blue asbestos is coming into the English market at present than can be readily absorbed.

As to manufactured goods, Paper and Millboard, show good demand, fairly steady.

Insulation lines—demand is good.

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association, in commenting on the market situation in the brake lining industry, says: "Market conditions slightly improved. Raw material market steady and finished product market favorable for continued improvement. Output slightly above normal."

The general business situation at present appears fairly satisfactory. Reports from England forecast a real revival of trade, with the virtual ending of the coal strike, which has naturally held up a great deal of shipbuilding, engineering and building work. It is probable, however that the revival will be slow, but asbestos interests believe that the revival will result in a stimulus to the asbestos industry in that country.

Real Money For Asbestos Waste, Etc.

Asbestos Waste of all kinds, seconds, defective goods, odds and ends, obsolete machinery.

Don't throw anything away before getting a price on it from

E. GROSS & CO.

Hartford, Conn. (Main Office)

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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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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ASBESTOS



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

The annual meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association was held on Wednesday, December 1st, at the Old Colony Club, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

President Stokes of the Thermoid Rubber Company, gave a very comprehensive survey of the work of the Association for the year just closed.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

President—J. M. Weaver of the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

First Vice Pres.—A. W. Koehler, Sr., of the Asbestos Textile Company.

Second Vice Pres.—C. W. Bunker of the Multibestos Company.

Commissioner—O. B. Towne.

Full reports of the work were made by all departments and the finances of the association were reported in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Stokes completes his two years as President of the Association with flying colors, and was accorded a very warm greeting by the members of the organization.

The new President, Mr. Weaver, is one of the very active men in the organization and has continually worked very closely with Mr. Stokes in putting the policy of the organization into operation.

The meeting closed with a luncheon in the meeting room.

The Data Book for 1927 is well under way and much information has already been accumulated and tabulated. A number of innovations are being planned for the 1927 book, for instance, the 1927 and 1926 models will head the list and the older cars will be farther down. All clutch facing data, with the exception of the cone clutch, and all brake lining data will be tabulated under the name of each car, so that brake lining and clutch facing data will be combined under one head instead of being separated and placed in different parts of the book. All cone clutch data will be tabulated separately in another part of the book. This is thought best because there is so little of it, and it is so widely scattered among the machines; also, the

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Allbestos Corporation

Quality Brake Lining
Textile Specialties

Asbestos
Yarns, Roving
Cord and Cloth

Manufactured from the raw materials by

Allbestos Corporation

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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machines using the cone clutch are of the older models which would be eliminated from the disc clutch lists.

Campaign work for the year has been very successful. In fact, it has been successful beyond the expectations of the officers of the Association.

BUILDING STATISTICS

Reports of contracts awarded in September and October, show a decrease in contracts in October over September of about a million, one hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and approximately $46,500,000 in value. The figures are as follows:

September, 14,702 projects, with 74,473,600 square feet of floor space, valued at $562,371,400; October, 15,025 projects, with 72,392,500 square feet of floor space, valued at $515,726,600.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

The October output of automobiles dropped being 346,408 vehicles against the 409,965 produced during September (these figures applying to the United States and Canada combined).

Last year during October, the United States and Canada produced 454,013 vehicles.

Asbestos has been used in the construction of a silencer jlaced on the ceiling and walls of the train dispatcher's office of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania, at Altoona, for the double purpose of excluding outside noises and diminishing the echo of noises within. The dispatchers working at the loud speakers find conditions much pleasanter than formerly, the sounds which formerly echoed thru the room now dying away.



SOUTH AFRICAN & RHODESIAN ASBESTOS
Crocidolite, Chrysotile, Tremolite, Amosite, Etc.
CHEVERS LIMITED
(Jesse C. Chevers, Man. Dir.)
EXPORTERS OF CRUDE FIBRE AND RAW ASBESTIC PRODUCTS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES
Expert examination and supervision of Asbestos Properties
Experts in Asbestos Selection
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE: Post Office Box 529. Cape Town
CABLES: METALGOODS CAPETOWN
Reference: The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., (Long Street) Cape Town

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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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Asbestos Used in the Printing Industry

By Alfred B. Corcoran

Only during recent years has a practical use for asbestos developed in the job printing industry, but the field which has opened up offers considerable possibilities to the manufacturers of asbestos products. It is a field that has been barely touched so far, as comparatively few printers have realized the profitable possibilities of, and invested in, the machines which require asbestos in their make-up. Knowledge of their value is now becoming general thruout the printing trade and in time, no printer will be able to do without at least one of them.

These machines perform the function of embossing by heat instead of steel dies, and their use is so much more economical than the steel die embossing machines as to bring the price of embossed printing within the reach of every business man. *Process Embossing* is the correct name for the work, but it is miscalled by a multiplicity of other names which are very confusing to people not connected with the printing business.

An understanding of the embossing process may be obtained from the following paragraph and it will explain why asbestos is necessary on the machine employed.

The printer first prints the job in exactly the same way as if it were to be ordinary high grade printing. Then, before the ink has a chance to dry on the paper, he dusts a certain powder over each sheet and shakes off the excess which does not adhere to the inked surface, or blows it off with the aid of an electric fan. The paper, having been printed and powdered, is then exposed to a heating agent, which causes the powder and ink to combine and swells the powder, thus causing the printed surface to be raised or embossed. Either a gloss or a dull finish embossing, in practically any color, may be obtained by an experienced worker.

In order that the paper will be exposed to the heat for the proper length of time, machines have been devised for

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Raybestos

Offers a complete line of

ASBESTOS PACKINGS, CLOTH and YARN.

Packings include Compressed Asbestos Sheet and Gaskets, Asbestos Metallic Sheet, Asbestos Metallic Gaskets, Rod Packings, Valve Stem Packings.

Your inquiries will have our prompt attention.

THE RAYBESTOS CO.

Asbestos Packing and Textile Div.

Represented by

WILLIAM M. MEEK

Woolworth Bldg. New York















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the purpose. They are very simple affairs, generally consisting of a frame supporting a heater—either electric or gas,—an endless belt which carries the paper under the heater, a motor or other means of keeping the belt in motion and a variable speed regulator.

In most of the electric machines on the market asbestos pads are employed as insulation and backing for the wire coil heater, both asbestos and coils being fastened into a rectangular sheet metal container; the heat being directed down upon the endless paper carrier belt.

Between the opposing sides of the carrier belt and close to the upper side, a second heater is sometimes employed; in this case the belt being made of steel link construction and the heat directed upwards, so that in traveling on the carrier belt, the paper literally passes between two fires.

The carrier belt must be kept steady in order to keep the paper at the correct distance from the heater at all times. An asbestos covered metal platform is therefore placed so that the upper side of the belt slides over it, this preventing the jouncing, uneven movement of the belt which would otherwise occur when the machine was in motion.

Gas heat is employed on many process embossing machines and in some cases these machines are designed and built by the printer himself. No doubt there are many of them which are unprovided with any asbestos, the builders not knowing where to obtain it nor what form to use.

In the various printing trade journals may be found advertisements by makers of both electric and gas heated process embossing machines.

Speaking of amusing printer's errors, one of the asbestos firms, in describing for the edification of the general public the processes employed in the making of brake lining, said:

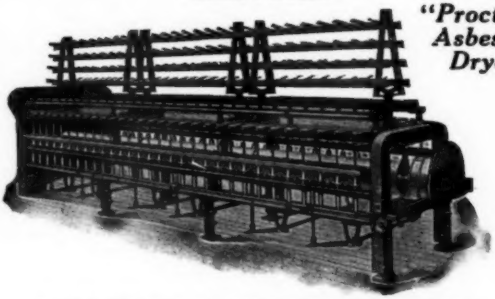
"It then passes, by means of a camel back conveyor to the finishing card, from which it emerges in the form of a slubbing—a yarn-like substance of just sufficient tensile strength to wind up the huge decwhengesfetusstnkeiceufoantbsffitesj bobbins." At first glance we would say the bobbins must have come from Russia.

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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

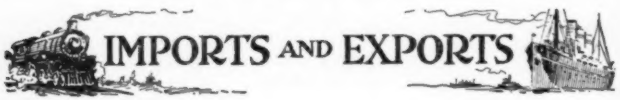
ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND

Tel. Address:
Nedam Rotterdam

P. O. BOX 803

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

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Imports Into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	September 1925 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	September 1926 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Canada	17,723	$564,830	17,261	$573,593
Br. S. Africa	...	...	181	18,755
Port. E. Africa	112	20,554	147	29,548
United Kingdom	23	5,453	20	4,507
	17,858	$590,837	17,609	$626,403

All material imported from British South Africa, Portuguese East Africa and the United Kingdom during September 1926, was Crude; that from Canada consisted of 609 tons of Crude, valued at $136,230; 5,300 tons of Mill Fibre valued at $255,816; and 11,352 tons of lower grades, valued at $181,547.

Manufactured Asbestos.

	September 1925 Pounds	Value	September 1926 Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	222	$ 102	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	29,390	$10,722
Fabrics, Woven—				
Germany	65	47	...	...
United Kingdom	4,254	2,461	175	216
France	214	252	...	...
Packing, Fabric				
United Kingdom	2,005	559	500	620
Packing, Not Fabric—				
Canada	11	8	...	...
Germany	...	...	20,102	4,248
Switzerland	...	...	520	141
United Kingdom	...	...	383	121
Paper and Millboard—None.				
Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—				
Belgium	3,292,552	49,638	2,758,282	39,123
Canada	133,000	3,102	76,600	2,754
Germany	91,105	1,827	...	...
Italy	74,515	1,043	...	...
Netherlands	593,763	9,534	62,425	688
United Kingdom	157,482	5,085	...	...
	4,342,417	$70,229	2,897,307	$42,565

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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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Asbestos Cement—				
Belgium	6,300	108	...	...
Italy	92,960	2,238	...	...
Other Manufactures—				
Canada	...	...	10,788	767
France	...	...	740	30
Germany	24,151	4,942	96,311	6,157
Italy	...	...	1,323	50
Netherlands	29,700	451	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	212	55
United Kingdom	65	3	7,145	4,439
	53,916	$5,396	116,519	$11,498
Grand Total	*4,502,364*	*$81,400*	*3,064,896*	*$70,131*

Exports From U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of September 1926, amounted to 4 tons, valued at $182.; compared with September 1925, when 45 tons, valued at $7,456 were exported.

Exports of manufactured Asbestos goods:

	September 1925		September 1926	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd...	94,925	$5,254	150,769	10,985
Pipe Covg. & Cement.	298,748	23,716	398,006	18,580
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg..	114,409	63,364	137,747	72,672
Brake & Clutch Lin'g.	101,640	73,826	112,108	79,699
Magnesia & Mfrs. of..	430,695	25,359	502,517	25,702
Asbestos Roofing ...	9,543 sqs.	60,324	18,555 sqs.	33,164
Other Manufactures..	213,151	27,894	104,057	21,076

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material:

	September 1925		September 1926	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	1,326	£42,130	554	£20,943
From Canada	833	16,286	1,127	19,726
From Other Countries .	234	4,028	415	11,548
Total Imports	2,393	£62,444	2,096	£52,217
Re-Exports	500	14,003	56	1,564
Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:				
To Netherlands	24	£3,613	34	£4,523
To France	46	6,152	26	4,815
To U. S. A.	9	1,832	32	5,117
To Br. India	241	7,342	756	13,118
Australia	35	7,519	45	5,907
To Other Countries ...	1,489	50,538	866	45,309
	1,844	£76,996	1,759	£78,789

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Profile of Aerial Ropeway from the Cyprus Asbestos Company's Mine to the port of Limassol. The Ropeway is on the bi-cable system and has a capacity of ten tons an hour down and three tons up.

The length of the Ropeway is 29 kilometres (about 18 miles) and the time taken for the journey is 2 hours and 50 minutes.

A switch extension runs into the Company's Finishing Mill and the bags of fibre are loaded direct from the automatic weighers on to the ropeway carriers.

CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY, Ltd.

Sales Office: 49 St. James' Street

London, S. W. 1.

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Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	August 1925 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	August 1926 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	565	$ 40,075	735	$ 50,825
United States	10,255	524,565	6,469	374,955
Australia	175	13,012	160	11,800
Belgium	295	24,500	720	47,100
France	530	34,080	...	...
Germany	1,139	67,250	1,052	72,070
Italy	130	8,700	520	31,450
Japan	1,640	78,017	80	3,050
Netherlands	334	22,905	385	36,030
Sand and Waste—				
Total	15,063	$813,104	10,121	$627,280
United Kingdom	200	3,750	350	8,450
United States	9,729	126,603	9,793	144,104
Belgium	100	2,000	...	...
Germany	150	2,250	95	1,755
Netherlands	30	450	...	...
Total	10,209	$135,053	10,238	$154,309
Grand Total	*25,272*	*$948,157*	*20,359*	*$781,589*

On December 20th, between eight and nine P. M., tune in on Station W M A K (Wave Length 266) at Lockport, N. Y.

At that hour, on Monday night, for several weeks, the Norton Laboratories of Lockport, N. Y., will broadcast a program which promises to be interesting to our readers.

For the benefit of those who may not be fortunate enough to get Station W M A K, we might say that the Norton Laboratories is very closely affiliated with Johns-Manville, Inc.

Can't understand why you failed in business.

Too much advertising.

What do you mean,—too much advertising? You never spent a cent in your life on advertising.

That's true, but my competitors did.

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Rhodesia.

	Tons August (2000 lbs)	1926 Value
Bulawayo District.		
Nil Desperandum and Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Min. Co. Ltd.)	642	£11,692
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	31	412
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen, Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,024	19,397
		£31,,501
Deduct Nil Desperandum adjust. Apr. 1925 to March 1926		2,000
		29,501
Lomagundi District.		
Ethel (Union & Rho. Tr. Co. Ltd.)	42	£1,037
Ethel Adjust. Oct., Dec. 1924 and Jan., March and May 1925	165	4,125
Victoria District.		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,073	21,461
King (R. & Gen, Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	319	6,225
	3,294	£62,349
August 1925	3,128	£71,732

Union of South Africa

	August Tons (2000 lbs)	1926 Value
Transvaal	1,298	£14,089
Cape	300	6,961
	1,598	£21,050
August 1925	1,071	£15,604

Cyprus (Figures furnished by Cyprus Asbestos Co. October 1926—920 tons (2240 lbs.)

Miscellaneous.

For completion of records probably kept by many of our readers concerning the production of Asbestos in various countries, we give the following figures, all taken from the brochure "Asbestos Sources and Trade" issued by the Department of Commerce:

	1924	1925		1924	1925
	Tons (2240 lbs.)			Tons (2240 lbs.)	
Australia	78		Italy	2,126	2,490 (Est.)
China	239	330	Russia	8,331	10,000

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. This month our birthday list contains the following names: Charles S. Donnelly, General Manager of the Mohawk Asbestos Slate Company, Inc., Utica, N. Y., whose birthday date is December 16th; R. L. Clark, Manager of the Clark Asbestos Company, Cleveland, O., December 22nd; W. H. Huber, M. D., President, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company, North Wales, Pa., December 22nd; Richard B. Engle, Sec'y. and Treas., Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., January 3rd; and Warren Car-Skaden, President, Argo Asbestos & Rubber Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., January 7th. We extend our congratulations and best wishes.

The Bell Asbestos Mines, at Thetford, Mines, P. Q., according to its President, Richard V. Mattison, M. D., has recently been enjoying some "freak" prosperity, the rock mined containing a most unusual percentage of fibre as well as large veins of Crude. Shipments for the month of October were over 5500 tons, both production and shipment being the largest ever made by the Bell Mines in a single month. Less rock was mined during the period than in other months when the production of marketable asbestos was lower.

M. Del Real Alfaro of Torreon Cola, Mexico, reports owning a deposit of asbestos yielding short fibre only, suitable for the manufacture of bricks, stucco, paints, etc. Samples of this material have not been received by "ASBESTOS" up to the present time.

Harry Gillett, President of the Gillett Asbestos Company, Cleveland, O., has recently been elected President of the Cleveland Builders Exchange, Mr. Gillett is also President of Holorib, Inc., manufacturers of steel roofing.

Asbestos Sources and Trade is the title of a brochure issued during the past month by the Mineral Section, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in collaboration with the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C. This brochure is fairly comprehensive, and accurate and rather desirable to have as reference. It can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which has offices in all the larger cities in the United States.

Rhodesian Asbestos & Chrome Syndicate, according to the London Press, has been formed with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares to acquire and turn to account any mines, mining rights and metalliferous land in southern Rhodesia or elsewhere. The principal director is Sir Abe Bailey, and the London address, Palmerson House, Old Broad Street, E. C. 4, where R. R. Meldrum is authorized to accept service on behalf of the Company.

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ELWOOD J. WILSON

350 Madison Avenue
AT 45TH STREET

New York : : N. Y.

RHODESIAN and CANADIAN ASBESTOS
CHRYSOTILE — BLUE — AMOSITE

The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

CARDED FIBRES
YARNS, CORD, MANTLE YARNS
PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY
NORTH WALES, PENNA.

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Amianthus Asbestos. Reports continue to reach us of the progress being made with the production of Asbestos from this property. The production at present is something like 600 tons a month, but a new modern mill is being installed which is expected to be in operation shortly. In one particular the new amianthus mine is probably unique, viz: in the yield of fibre per ton of rock mined, which is said to be about 22%. The deposits are situated some 30 miles to the west of the town of Barberton in the Transvaal.

Edward K. Cormack, 413 Commonwealth Building, San Diego, Calif., advises that he controls a deposit of asbestos in Southern California, containing, according to engineers' estimates, 100,000 tons. The sample submitted indicates a more or less fibrous form of amphibole.

Charles A. Wright, Vice President of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, takes exception to the statement made in November "ASBESTOS", concerning the insulation methods in the West. Mr. Wright says that in San Francisco there are at least a half dozen engineers who specify double standard thick magnesia covering with canvas sewing and the sewing of canvas is very common. We regret any misstatement made or wrong impression given by the article in the November issue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hanold, on November 6th, celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary, and later, in retracing their original wedding trip stopped in Philadelphia and called at the office of "ASBESTOS". They were on their way to Washington, D. C., Gettysburg, and Atlantic City, having visited all those places in their trip fifty years ago.

Mr. Hanold is in the Construction Department of Johns-Manville, Inc., New York City, his particular work having to do with construction in the automobile and oil fields.

Fellow employees, upon learning of the event, presented Mrs. Hanold with a handsome jewel case, filled with ten dollar gold pieces, and the firm granted Mr. Hanold a two weeks vacation in order to take the trip.

Mr. Hanold was employed by H. W. Johns on August 14th, 1872, as shipping clerk and general utility man, and Mr. Hanold still treasures the letter written by a clerk in the H. W. Johns Office, asking him to call for interview on that day.

Our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for their continued health and happiness are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Hanold.

Egnep Limited. F. Eckstein, Chairman of Egnep Limited, is at present on a visit to England, in the interests of both business and health. Egnep Limited is interested in Amosite Mines in the Transvaal.

James Hardie & Co. Limited, Asbestos House, Cor. York and Wynward Streets, Sydney, Australia, formerly the Asbestos Slate & Sheet Mfg. Co. Ltd., has registered "Fibrolite" as their telegraph and cable address.

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Eternit, Incorporated is building a new million dollar Asbestos Shingle factory at St. Louis, Mo.

Eternit, Inc., is the name of the new company, that on November 1st, took over the selling and servicing of Eternit Asbestos Shingles, Lumber and Corrugated roofing, which up until that time had been exclusively distributed in the United States by the American Insulation Company.

During the several years in which the American Insulation Company distributed Eternit products, remarkable progress was made and due to the large increase in the volume of this business and the great possibilities offered by the rich markets in the middle west, it was found necessary to organize a separate company to further expand Eternit sales and also to manufacture as well as distribute Eternit products in this country.

Eternit, Inc. will be managed by the same men and will have the same sales representatives in the field who formerly handled Eternit's distribution for the American Insulation Company. The same policies both as regards the general conduct of the business and sales distribution, which have been responsible for Eternit's rapid growth in the past, will be continued.

The distributing facilities for Eternit products will be greatly increased by the opening of a warehouse and branch sales office at Boston, in addition to the already established warehouses and sales offices at Philadelphia and New Orleans. Eternit, Inc., will also have a branch sales office at Jacksonville, Fla., and at St. Louis ,Mo. The company's Executive Offices are at 15th and Locust Street, Philadelphia.

The most important step, however, in Eternit's expansion is the construction of the new million dollar factory at St. Louis, Mo. Thirty-two acres of ground have been purchased in north St. Louis and contracts have been awarded and actual construction started in connection with this new plant. The plant will be in operation in a few months and is advantageously located to serve a territory with an approximate population of twenty-five million people.

The organization of Eternit, Inc., and that company's ambitious program for immediate expansion is of interest and importance to the entire asbestos industry as it shows decidedly the trend of the roofing market toward Asbestos Shingles and the rapidly approaching time when this type of shingle will be the most popular and widely used roofing shingle on the market, as it should have been years ago because of its wonderful fireproof and lasting qualities.

Magnesite. Production of Magnesite in Canada during 1925 was 5,576 tons, valued at $122,325.

The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company. During the morning of December 6th, fire broke out in the storage sheds of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, Norristown, due, so far as the owners can ascertain, to combustion. The sheds, their total stock of raw materials and their boiler room

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were totally destroyed, but, fortunately the main plant, containing machinery, was not touched, and the stocks of finished goods were also undamaged. The loss is placed at not less than $35,000, but was very fully covered by insurance.

Mr. Burgstresser, President of the Company, advises that the fire will cause but a slight interruption in their business.

The Canadian Asbestos Company, Montreal, has changed hands, and will in future be managed by Lorne Bain, under the supervision of P. Gysler, Vice President. Mr. Gysler and a few of the old employees of the Company purchased the controlling interest from Messrs. Shepherd and Powell, former owners. Current rumors to the effect that executives connected with other Asbestos interests are associated with Mr. Gysler, have been flatly denied by the latter gentleman.

Magnesite. An article on the winning, properties and investigation of burned magnesite appeared in the October 2nd issue of Chemiker Seitung. If anyone is interested in such an article we can obtain a translation (the original is in German) at a price.

Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation. A recent issue of the Toronto Financial Post contains a statement made by Edmund Davis, Chairman of the Rhodesian Company, as to his attitude toward an agreement with the Canadian producers. Mr. Davis says, in part: "Tho we are at all times willing and anxious to arrive at some arrangement which might prevent the cutting of prices among producers, and in this way improve the position of manufacturers, we will not, in order to obtain the desired end, agree to any arrangement which would not leave our corporation in the predominating position it deserves and has acquired in the trade. . . We would not be a party to giving absolute control of our sales to any group in the United States or elsewhere, and we would not leave the fixing of prices at which our output should be sold, to any third party."

The Hinman Asbestos Corporation, 159 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass. was incorporated on November 1st, 1926, with a capital of $25,000, by F. G. Hinman of Worcester, Mass., President, N. A. Johnson, of Springfield, Mass., Vice President and Geo. W. Hinman of Worcester, Mass., Treasurer and Manager.

The firm was organized to sell and apply materials manufactured by Johns-Manville, Inc., and is recognized as approved contractor for Johns-Manville, Inc., in and about Boston.

F. G. Hinman and N. A. Johnson have been in the employ of Johns-Manville, Inc., for the past twenty-five years. Geo. W. Hinman is the son of F. G., has been connected with the sales division of Johns-Manville, Inc., for about five years, and has a technical training in insulation as well as experience in the contract business.

The work of the firm is subject to the approval of Johns-Manville, Inc., and all materials used are of their make as far as is possible.

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"Manufactures of the Non-metallic Minerals in Canada, 1924" is the title of a 108 page booklet just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada. The book contains much data on Asbestos, particularly asbestos goods, manufactured in Canadian factories.

Readers are requested to send us promptly any changes in personnel, new incorporations, etc., etc. News notes of this sort are interesting to our readers, and helpful to the firm or individual affected.

Waste material produced at the asbestos mines in Canada is being made the subject of experiments by the Macdonald College, the Dominion Experimental Farm and the Provincial Department of Agriculture at Quebec, it being believed that the material has value for agricultural purposes.

The Cape Asbestos Company, Limited on December 11 moved to its new offices at Morely House, 26-30 Holborn Viaduct,London, E. C. 1. They were formerly located at Guildhall Annexe, 23 King Street.

PATENTS

Gasket. No. 1,600,387. Granted on September 21st to Claude B. Bailey, Wyandotte, Mich., assignor to McCord Radiator & Mfg. Company, Detroit, Mich. Filed June 29, 1925. Serial No. 40,179.

Described as a cylinder head gasket having a body portion of a single layer of sheet metal and having a plurality of port holes therein, a plurality of sheet metal channel members formed independent of the gasket body and inserted in the port holes thereof, and asbestos or like rings retained in the channels of said members, said members having portions extending thru the port holes and rings and also flanges on opposite sides of the body and engaging the same and the rings.

Apparatus for Facilitating the Lining of Transmission Bands. No. 1,601,256. Granted to Herman Melcher and John B. Nonmacher, New Ulm, Texas. Filed February 1, 1926. Serial No. 85,349.

Described as an apparatus for facilitating the lining of transmission bands comprising a mandrel of circular form, circumferential ribs on said mandrel for spreading the bifurcated shanks of rivets, inserted thru linings and bands, disposed on the mandrel flanges on the opposite sides of said ribs and so disposed in spaced relation thereto as to form positioning means for bands and linings of different widths and means for detachably securing a band and lining disposed on said mandrel in position.

Device for Relining Brake Brands. No. 1,608,466. Granted to James B. Walker, Orange, Mass., assignor to the Athol Machine & Foundry Company, Athol, Mass., a corporation. Filed February 2nd, 1925. Serial No. 6423. Further details supplied upon request.

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Asbestos Prepared Roofing

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4 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing

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H. F. WATSON COMPANY

Manufacturers

CHICAGO BRANCH
5333 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

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