ASBESTOS

The Most Important Mineral in the World

Vol. 9 JUNE 1928 No. 12



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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - - EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

C. J. STOVER

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The present plant of Johns-Manville Corporation at Pittsburg, California. Each of the two buildings are 500 feet in length and approximately 125 feet wide, built of brick and concrete.

At the left of the photo is shown the foundations of the two new units to this plant, which are at present in course of erection. Part of the plant, particularly the paper mill and roofing units are expected to be in operation by July 1st.

At the extreme right of the photo are the employees' houses.

Rigid Asbestos Shingles, asbestos and other flexible roofings, paper and millboard, insulating materials, brake linings, packings, and many other J. M. products will be manufactured in this plant.

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Development of the Air Cell Idea

(Contributed)

The growth of insulation in its various forms during the past fifty years has been almost as rapid—if not as spectacular—as the changes in transportation and methods of communication, and its importance may well be ranked on the same plane. Certain it is that the efficiency of the modern locomotive and the possibilities of super-power development in the present stage, owe no small debt to the efficiency of modern insulations. A brief review of the development of this field may therefore be of interest.

It is not intended that emphasis be laid on the relative merits of the various forms of insulating materials, but rather to record the various developments which have resulted from the first crude attempts at insulation. Under the relatively low temperatures used in the early days it was possible to use many materials as insulation which, under present conditions would be unsatisfactory, not only from the insulation standpoint, but from the angle of fire hazard as well.

Blankets, carpet, various fibrous materials, lath and plaster, mixtures of such materials as fire clay, charcoal and sawdust with hair as a binder, were commonly used, and in those days were fairly satisfactory. When higher temperatures became more common, the need was felt for a material which would better prevent the escape of heat without being disintegrated or burned. History records that the materials were found before the reasons for their improved insulating qualities were discovered. Hair felt was a much better preserver of heat than the materials previously used; magnesia was found to be an even better insulator, but why?

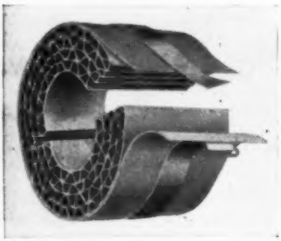
Just when it was realized that the tiny air cells in the hair felt and the still smaller ones in the magnesia, rather than the materials themselves, were responsible for the excellent insulating qualities, we do not know, but when once the idea was conceived all experiments and actual installations of heat insulating materials tended to confirm

Rigid Asbestos Shingles, asbestos and other flexible ... terials, brake linings, packings, and many other J. M. products will be manufactured in this plant.

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the theory. Laboratory experiments have since very definitely proven this as in the case of flat asbestos paper, which is known to be a fairly ready conductor of heat, but which, in the form of air cell provides added air space and serves as a useful insulator.

When asbestos paper was first rolled into air cell, it was a big step in advance of the practice of the day. Hot pipes could be insulated without danger of fire, the material did not decompose under reasonably high heats, as had many of the others used, and its insulating value was good. It was made up of alternate layers of flat and corrugated paper, the air cells thus formed retarding the conduction of heat.



No. 1 Plain Air Cell.

Heat is transmitted in one of three ways—by conduction, convection and radiation. Conduction thru the air itself is very slight but where a sufficiently large amount of air is present convection currents are set up which carry the heat mechanically from one surface to another.

It was found that the comparatively large air spaces in air cell covering permitted convection currents in the confined air and heat loss from this source resulted.

In order to eliminate this source of loss as much as possible, efforts were made to reduce the size of the air spaces, without the loss of strength and fireproofing qualities. Aircell insulation of four, six and eight layers of cells to each inch of thickness, were gradually developed. The efficiency of these coverings are inversely proportionate to the size of the cells and each of what we know as 4 ply, six ply or eight ply covering, supplies a definite need in the field. In addition to the change in the size of the corrugations, the use of stronger papers, of double layers of paper between layers of cells, and similar minor changes occurred, but the essential characteristic—the air cell idea—was the same.

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Carey

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Asbestos Fibre
Eight standard grades

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Carbonate of Magnesia Powder
Pure Carbonate of Magnesia Block
Light Calcined Magnesia
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A correct heat insulation for each condition

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Careystone Asbestos Lumber
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Asbestos Paper and Millboard
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Boiler Setting Cement
Asbestos Rope and Wick Packing
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Slate Surface Shingles
Carey Cork-Insulated Shingles
Waterproofing

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

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland Cincinnati, Ohio

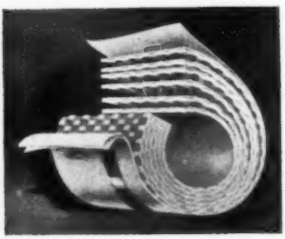
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The next step forward took the form of a change in the relation of the corrugation to the pipe. Heretofore, the corrugations had run parallel to the pipe, and in the three foot sections provided, it was possible for considerable quantities of air to change position, particularly in pipes in a vertical position. By running the corrugations at right angles to the pipe, the circulation of air is confined to a smaller space and a saving in heat loss results.



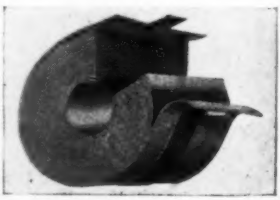
No. 2 The corrugations run parallel to the pipe.

With the same object in view a form of air cell was developed in which indentations similar to those produced in a waffle, were made in the asbestos paper, the indentations being "staggered" in such a way that separate square cells were developed in which the air circulation was confined to a very small space. These indented sheets with alternate layers of flat paper formed an insulation material of high efficiency.



No. 3 The "Waffle" Effect.

Up to this point the cells used have all been of fairly large size. The efficiency of the material is therefore limited and it is easily crushed. In the effort to develop materials which would contain minute air cells, and yet use the fire proof asbestos paper as a basic material, various methods have been devised. For instance it was found that by combining a layer of spongy material with the paper, more and smaller air



No. 4 Layers of asbestos paper.

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JOHNS - MANVILLE

Master of Asbestos

FROM crude ore to finished product, Johns-Manville carries on the entire manufacturing process of asbestos. Mines in Arizona and Canada, seven factories located strategically across the continent and branch offices in all large cities cooperate in the supreme idea of service.

In a hundred ways Johns-Manville products contribute to the comfort of modern life and to the efficiency of industrial establishments. There are Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles, automobile brake linings and Improved Asbestocel heater pipe and boiler insulations. Besides these, Johns-Manville makes scores of items ranging from asbestos curtains that protect theatre audiences to the packings, insulations and cements which make it possible to heat large buildings, and to operate great power plants.

MASTER of ASBESTOS

Johns-Manville

Corporation

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branches In All Large Cities

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cells would result, meaning a more efficent insulation. Again by inserting a layer of diatomaceous earth between layers of asbestos paper, or by felting the fibres loosely in the paper, a material resulted with a high degree of efficiency and which stood up well under hard usage. A fourth method used to obtain a strong material with good

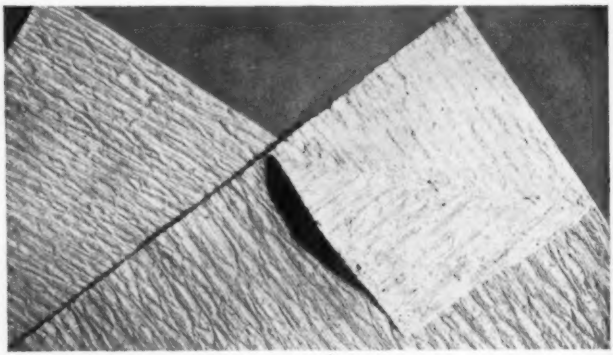


Photo by courtesy of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co.

No. 5 The Creped Effect, with diatomaceous earth between.

insulating effect consists in the manufacture of an asbestos paper in which a creping effect has been obtained, irregular ridges and indentations being formed in the surface. When this material is wrapped about itself, the irregularity of design results in small cells of air being formed between the points where the ridges touch each other and a strong material of good insulating value is obtained. Between the creped sheets diatomaceous earth was laid.

A further development of these materials is found in the loosely felted paper, with indentations in the surface, wrapped in several layers to form the thickness desired. In this form thin separators are some times inserted at intervals, thus decreasing the number of contact points between layers and so increasing the efficiency of the material.

Thus, with the same basic thought—the use of confined air as an insulation—we have the several distinct types of material, each having advantages which fit it for some par-

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BUY
Keasbey & Mattison Company's
AMBLER ASBESTOS CEMENT

The best heat Insulating Cement
for all practical purposes

Largest covering capacity

Made from the

Bell Asbestos Mines
Asbestos



By the
Keasbey & Mattison Company
at
Ambler, Pa.

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ticular use. In the first type the construction is symmetrical, the various air cells consisting of alternate layers of a material which has uniform corrugations or indentations, formed in asbestos paper, with a layer of flat asbestos paper used as a separator. In this type the dead air is found in the cell formed between the flat paper and the hill of the corrugation.

In the second type the confined air is formed by using a spongy material, by loosely felting the fibre in the asbestos paper or by using a layer of material such as diatomaceous earth. Here the air cells are found in the body of the material and are much smaller in size.

In the third type the air spaces are again found between layers of the material, the irregularity of the indentations or creping, eliminating the necessity for a separating layer of flat paper.

Thus the basic air cell idea, begun with the layers of corrugated paper, and resulting in a material of greatest service on low pressure work, has been used as the basic idea in materials which are very efficient on high pressure steam lines.

If you want your dreams to come true, don't oversleep.

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AND LISTINGS

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FINE YARNS FINE CLOTHS
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"SALONIT"
ASBESTOS CEMENT

Roofing shingles
Siding sheets
Corrugated sheets



QUALITY GUARANTED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

COMPETITIVE PRICES

Direct regular shipping opportunities to all U.S.A. Ports from the own factory's Harbour at Salona near Spalato (Yugoslavia.)

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ARIZONA



AFRICA

E. SCHAAF-REGELMAN

220 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Crude -:- Spinning Fibre
Shingle Stock

Owning and Operating

REGAL ASBESTOS MINES, Inc.

Producers of

Arizona Asbestos

European Head Office
Merckhof
HAMBURG
Germany

IMPORT

EXPORT

New Plant of the Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co.

A modern two-story and basement building comprised of departments for manufacturing purposes, warehouse facilities, and offices, will be completed shortly by the Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company, at 820 Baltimore Avenue, West, Detroit, Mich.

The new plant is being built on a site formerly occupied by one of the company's manufacturing units. The first floor will be occupied with offices, sales and display room. The second floor will be used for the production of asbestos products and the basement for storage of heavy asbestos materials.

The Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company was organized in 1921 by Dave M. Berk, president and general manager, and was one of the first firms in Detroit to engage in the manufacture of asbestos pipe and boiler coverings. The present plant of the company has been located for five years at the northwest corner of Third and Baltimore avenues. Prior to this time the business was conducted on Hendrie Street.

The company is the Michigan distributor for a nationally known line of thermal insulation products. It manufactures its own air cell pipe coverings and blocks, mixes its own cements and carries on a general contract and f. o. b. trade.

To meet the demand for the spring and early summer building seasons and to avoid possible delays caused by loss of production during construction of the new plant, the company produced surplus stocks of all sizes and types of pipe and boiler coverings during the last months.

Mr. Berk has been associated in the manufacture of asbestos products for the last twenty years. C. M. Ramsey, who has been identified in the business for 20 years, is in charge of the contract department.

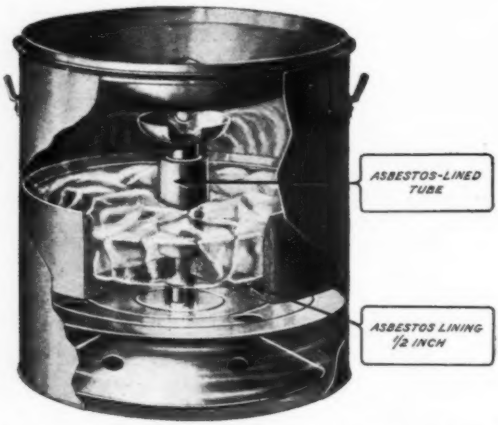
"The practical knowledge of the manufacture and installation of asbestos products, producing best quality material, and prompt service, are responsible for the expansion we now have under way" said Mr. Berk.

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Again Asbestos Serves the Housewife

There will shortly be placed on the market a new laundry washer, for home use, which has as one of its features, asbestos insulation.

The washer has a number of unique features, particularly the absence of agitating mechanism. The washing is done by the circulation of heated, soapy water for white and fast-colored clothes, or by the use of clear water vapor only for colored clothes, woolens and silks.

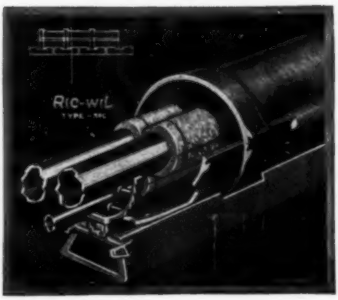


The washer will depend entirely on operating by gas or other heat; in fact it can be heated by artificial gas, natural gas, electricity, oil, coal or wood.

The illustration will show where the asbestos is used—½ inch thickness in the base of the heat-insulated receptacle, and ⅜" asbestos in the vertical tube as well as in the sides of the receptacle. The material used is an asbestos felt. This asbestos is enclosed within a metal lining, but the circuit, so-called, is broken, so that heat from the bottom of the container is impeded, as would not be the case if the metal were continuous.

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Recommended for wet soil conditions. Insulation —standard sectional pipe covering covered with waterproofing roofing jacket.

Penned - up Heat!

COMPACT, interlocking Ric-Wil Conduit, (type SPC) opens up heat for long distance distribution. Efficiency is assured because base drain foundation assures adequate drainage; loc-lip side joints seal and lock sides together and pipe supports carry pipes free from conduit. Construction is permanent and watertight. And this is important—Ric-Wil costs no more than ordinary tile or reinforced concrete box types—often less. We'll cooperate with interested contractors so write us for information.

The Ric - wiL Company

1566 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio



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The idea of having a heat-insulated, separate, interior receptacle is to prevent not only any possible scorching of the clothes but to provide a safe temperature for the washing of silks, woolens and colored clothes by vapor only.

The washer besides its asbestos lining contains many other advantages; it is compact, portable, has more capacity according to size than other washers because of the absence of agitating mechanism.

The manufacturing and marketing of the washer is being arranged by the Winchester American Corporation, 29 Broadway, New York City, who are the owners of the patents. The washer is not yet known by any trade name.

A quiet cafeteria may sound quite impossible, but the acoustical department of the Johns-Manville Corporation has been installing acoustical treatment in a number of cafeterias with most pleasing results, both to owners and patrons.

ELIMINATE PAINTING

Save Time and Labor

Won't Ignite or Mildew

JATON CLOTH

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Watertight and Oilproof

CONTRACTORS ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS

Change your Specifications:

"Apply over all insulation an additional jacket of

[*8 oz. Canvas. This canvas jacket shall be painted with first a coat of sizing and then with two coats of lead and oil paint."*]

JATON CLOTH

"Over deck of porch roof [*canvas to be laid in wet paint."*]

JATON CLOTH

ASHER WALTER, *Sales Agent*

26 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK

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ASBESTOS

Canadian Crude
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South African Blue Crude
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ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.
8 West 40th Street : New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

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FACT AND FANCY

We Visit a Paper Plant.

A very interesting and instructive morning was spent by one of our staff during the past month, at the plant of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa.

Mr. Burgstresser, President of the Company, probably got tired of answering our many questions, but if so he refrained from telling us, and very kindly explained the many details of the making of Asbestos Paper, Millboard and Air Cell Covering.

The Norristown plant is most uptodate, using machine instead of hand labor wherever possible, and routing the many operations most economically and efficiently.

We hope within the next year to visit other asbestos manufacturing plants in and around Philadelphia, and so become more familiar with the several processes.

Simplification

Simplified practice is being taken up in earnest by the Johns-Manville Corporation, a simplification committee having been recently appointed by the President of the Corporation, T. F. Merseles, to make a systematic study of J. M. products, with a view to simplifying the present lines. The Company is at the present time manufacturing over 2800 different items.

The Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Government, which is encouraging and directing the work of simplification all over the country, finds more and more interest displayed as time goes on.

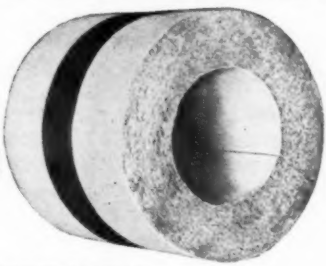
Manufacturers are finding it very expensive to make a small quantity of a certain item, in these days of high labor and machine costs. Long runs on standardized goods are found much more profitable and, generally, adequate. The savings effected by simplification, as

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AIRCELL - WOOLFELT

TWO POINT INSULATION

Pipe Covering



Sheets Blocks

EFFICIENCY

CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT THE LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF HEAT LOSSES.

DURABILITY

WITHSTANDING VIBRATIONS, SHOCKS AND DISINTEGRATION AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.

Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company

Norristown, Penna.

PAPER - MILLBOARD - CEMENT

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reported by numerous industries are really remarkable, and fully deserve the whole-hearted co-operation of every manufacturer. Incidentally they benefit the general public by making possible lower selling prices.

Difficulties of the Importer.

European manufacturers generally find it difficult to establish an extensive and remunerative business in their asbestos materials on this side of the ocean. This is due primarily to the differences in standards—weights, measures, quality, money—rather than to any actual fault of the material itself.

A firm about to import foreign materials must look forward to a long and rather tedious ironing out of differences, at the expense of a very great deal of time and often, a large amount of money.

Only those firms who are prepared to spend real time and real money in the establishment of an import business in asbestos materials, can hope to succeed.

We know of several firms who have made a decided success in importing and selling European made goods, but only because they patiently labored, first with the manufacturer to see that the materials sent conformed with American standards of measure and quality, and afterwards with their customers to see that they were entirely satisfied with their purchases, or make them good if they were not. This is not written for the purpose of discouraging import trade, but rather to guard against failure, and failure is beneficial neither to the importer nor the manufacturer.

William J. Serrill of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, has recently been elected chairman of the American Engineering Standards Committee. Mr. Serrill succeeds C. E. Skinner of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, who has been chairman of the Standards Committee for the past three years.

His clothes may make the man, but hers oft break him.

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Asbestos Corporation Limited

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

CRUDES	MILL BOARD STOCKS
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SHINGLE STOCKS	SHORTS
PAPER STOCKS	FLOATS

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— Mines —

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Beaver Mines	Consolidated Mines
B. C. Mines	Federal Mines
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Asbestos Mines, East Broughton

Asbestos Fibre Mines, Black Lake

Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Mines

HEAD OFFICE

Canada Cement Building

Phillips Square - Montreal

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GENERAL OFFICES

THETFORD MINES

Quebec, Canada

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A Difference of Opinion

In our "Market Conditions," published in May "ASBESTOS," the statement was made that within six months Rhodesia will be offering material equally as good and within the present price of Paper Stock.

Some of our readers declare that this is not possible—or at least not practicable. They claim that the present price of Paper Stock, $45 to $50 per ton, will not pay for the mining, milling, or other preparation of the Rhodesian material, to which must, of course, be added the cost of transportation.

On the other hand it is claimed that Rhodesian paper stock *can* be sent to this country for the current market price, because even if they make but a small profit per ton, since the material would be otherwise thrown away, the small profit would be pure velvet, and on a shipment of say 20,000 tons, or more, the figure might be quite an alluring one.

It happens also that we know of at least one small lot of this material which is already on its way to America.

Here are two entirely different opinions, both made by men thoroly familiar with asbestos matters. We shall be glad to have arguments (and to print them) from those making the conflicting statements, or from others who may have any information on the subject.

Perhaps some of our readers can tell us the actual cost of transportation of a ton of Asbestos from Rhodesia to, say, New York City.

If this matter is of any interest at all, let us have, and print, your ideas on it.

An asbestos blanket or curtain is now required in at least one city in all dry cleaning establishments, this curtain to be placed at the entrance of each cleaning room. The curtain must measure at least seven feet square.

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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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Asbestos Yarn Machinery

We wish to call to your attention that we can supply asbestos yarn manufacturers (and have for many years) the following machines:—

Automatic Card Feeds

Breaker and Finisher Full Roller Cards

Camel Back Feeds

Derby Doublers

Condensers

Spinning Frames

Ring Twisters

Flyer Twisters

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

Whitinsville, Mass., U.S.A.

Charlotte, N. C. **Atlanta, Ga.**

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Milling Practice*

As It Affects the Distribution of Asbestos

It is somewhat interesting to compare the milling practices in various asbestos producing countries, because variances in hardness, quality, length, percentage of fibre, etc., to say nothing of climatic, economic and political conditions, control variances in milling practice.

Milling practice indeed varies not only with the different countries, but often with different deposits in the same country, as different deposits show different characteristics in the fibre itself and the enveloping rock. Therefore a mill which will recover fibre efficiently in one area may be so harsh in its treatment as to be destructive of length of fibre in another. A soft rock which will produce only short or low-grade fibre in big tonnage, must be milled in an entirely different manner from a hard rock containing a comparatively small amount of fibre but of good quality and length.

Canada has the highest developed milling system in the world, and even here we find, upon occasion, milling practice that does not exactly fit the conditions of fibre, etc., encountered in a particular mine.

We give two typical flow sheets for asbestos milling in Canada (J. G. Ross "Asbestos Mining and Milling,")

FIRST:	Rotary graders and
Jaw Crusher	cleaning screens
Rolls	Floats bin
Hammer Crusher	SECOND:
Dryer	Grizzly screen
Storage bin	Jaw crusher
Screens with suction	Jaw crusher
Hammer mill	Trommel screen
Screens with suction	Dryer
Cyclone	Disc crusher
Screens with suction	Screens with suction
Jumbo	Rotary graders and
Screens with suction	cleaning screens
Jumbo for tailings	Ball mill for tailings
Screens with suction	

*Ninth in the series on "The Distribution of Asbestos."

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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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Outside of the cyclone (of which there are three varieties in Canada) all units in any asbestos mill are similar to those used in other dry milling metallurgy.

One of the most useful advances in Canadian Milling practice has been the building of large bins for the storage of the crushed rock after drying. This enables the mill man to draw from these bins rock which contains an average fibre content so that the mill need not be loaded with fibre one day and running on lean rock the next. This is also an advantage because the rock in the rock bins cures to an even moisture content, and the machines need not be adjusted for the running of a dry, dusty fibre one hour and a damp, tough fibre, the next. More attention is being given to cleaning the fibre thoroly and each year less dust is left in the fibre. The very fine fibre is collected in large dust bins and sold as floats. In the newer mills fibre and sand are not allowed to pass thru the suction fans, nor is opened fibre allowed to go into a crusher.

In Cyprus, which produces no long fibre, milling practice is also highly developed. As all Cyprus fibre is of one general character, the company controlling the deposits makes every endeavor to keep its product uniform from week to week and month to month. This uniformity is an advantage to manufacturers as they can depend upon receiving uniform results when the fibre is used in their manufacturing processes.

Briefly, the milling method employed in Cyprus can be described as follows:

The soft rock is loosened by picks at the quarry faces, sun-dried and screened, and the mill-feed, which consists of a gravel-like material under one inch in diameter averaging about 4% asbestos, is trammed to the Primary Mill bins, which have a capacity of about 500 tons each. Thus, altho the asbestos content of the deposit is only about 1%, the operation of screening raises the contents of the mill feed to 4%. The larger pieces of rock which would not pay to mill are trammed to waste.

The mill-feed is automatically weighed, then crushed

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and the fibre with a portion of the fine dust is aspirated from screens and automatically weighed and bagged off, the product containing about 25% asbestos.

The product from all the Primary Mills which are situated in the quarries is then blended and transported to the one Finishing Mill, where the dust is extracted and the fibre graded into the three qualities of Standard, Shorts and Fines. The mills are driven electrically from a Diesel engined power station of about 2500 H. P.

As soon as the finished fibre is bagged it is loaded on to the ropeway carriers and transported to the Company's warehouses at Limassol, 18 miles distant. All material is quarried, milled and reaches Limassol in the finished state within 24 hours.

In the Blue Asbestos Mines in South Africa very little short fibre is produced, the shortest grade being really a No. 3 Crude, and this therefore makes milling machinery unnecessary. Such preparation of the fibre as is given is performed mostly by manual labor rather than machinery. In the blue district two or three mines have set up rolls thru which only the short fibre is passed after being hand-cobbed to clean it as far as practicable, and there are, of course, numerous sieving appliances, many being simple circular trommels, while a few are jigging machines driven by steam or oil engines.

The small output is the controlling factor, and of course the hand-cobbed fibre is superior to the machined article. The price of the shorter fibre would not allow of hand labor being employed unless very cheap, and as a matter of fact the employment of native workers to do the mining, while their wives and children stamp the fibre from the rock, alone makes blue asbestos mining on the smaller properties payable. Machine cobbing of short fibre has been attempted but so far no satisfactory machine has been constructed for this work. The parent rock is so hard (jasper and ironstone) that the force needed to break the rock injures the fibre. And in most places the output is too small to keep any machine running.

In the amosite deposits we encounter a very different

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Eternit
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THIS MARK OF QUALITY IS EMBOSSED ON EVERY ETERNIT ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCT

SHINGLES
LUMBER
"Big Seven"
CORRUGATED
SHEETS

ETERNIT, INC.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS
JACKSONVILLE NEW ORLEANS HOUSTON

Works, St. Louis, Mo.

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condition. Here the big problem is making the fibres short enough that they can be used in the manufacture of asbestos shingles and the like, amosite being more suitable, so far as physical properties are concerned, for those purposes than for spinning. In preparing amosite fibre for the market, the first step is to sort out the asbestos bearing rock; the lumps are then placed on a hollowed block of iron, and an iron block worked by handlever brought smartly down on them. The fibrous mass is thus roughly crushed and most of the mother rock split off; a few taps with a hammer and the amosite is clean. It is then put in rolls and partly fiberized and after being dried and cleaned of dust and undergrade stuff in rotary sieves, is ready for bagging and shipment.

Many experiments have been made and various machines tried out with a view to cutting the long amosite fibres into short lengths. At present it is possible to produce in quantity fibres ¾ in. in length; ½ in. would be more useful and when this length has been attained, the disposition of amosite production will be easy.

It is odd that when long crudes are so much in demand, the longest fibre of all, because of its physical properties is not desirable for spinning purposes, but must be cut up into shorter lengths. And in Canada where there is short fibre in abundance, every effort is made to sort out the longer fibres, which are more in demand.

An article written by W. Kupferburger, a man thoroly familiar with asbestos mining and milling practice in South Africa, describes the milling methods in use at the Amianthus Mine, where a mill has recently been erected. This mine produces chrysotile asbestos.

The new mill has a capacity of 100 tons a month. In the mine all the long fibre above half an inch is sorted out as far as possible, and sent directly to the hand-cobbing sheds. The rest of the asbestos rock is trammed to several large storage sheds, and left until partly air-dried. The mine is situated in an area of fairly high rainfall, in what is known as the "Mist Belt" along the Drakensberg, and the rock coming from it is rather wet. Before milling, however, it is well dried in rotary driers,

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but it has been found that storage for a few days or a week in the sheds drives off an appreciable portion of the moisture, and that represents an important saving in fuel for the rotary drivers, for this commodity has to be delivered to the mine under the same difficulties of transport that the shipments of the fibre have to contend with.

The asbestos rock first passes thru a grizzly crusher, from there to a sorting belt, from which any fibre long enough for crude and the obvious waste is sorted out. The rest then passes on to a finer jaw crusher, then on to screens, two series of collar-gang rolls, more screens, disintegrators, screens, suction hoists and classifiers which divide the product into three mill grades.

At the Munnik-Myburgh Mine, situated east of the Amianthus, and also producing the chrysotile variety, the production is only somewhere between 100 and 200 tons a month, the fibre percentage of the rock mined averaging about ten. The preparation of the fibre for the market is less elaborate at this mine than at the Amianthus, and the product is divided into four grades of hand-cobbed crude and two grades of mill fibre.

An Australian correspondent describes an asbestos milling plant at Lionel in the Nullagine District of Australia. This plant is capable of treating about 10 tons of rock per shift. It consists of a small rock-breaker followed by a small set of rolls set farther apart than for ordinary roll-crushing of ores for dressing purposes, the object being to give no more squeezing of the asbestos rock than enough to crack up and separate the adhering serpentine without disturbing the arrangement of the fibres in the natural bundles any more than can be helped. The roll discharge passes over inclined shaking screens which deliver four grades of fibre in somewhat bruised and flattened bundles. The longest bundles have fibre up to as much as 4 in. in length, tho lengths up to 10 in. are not very uncommon. The fibre from the screens is bagged for shipment.

The grades for shipment overseas are from about ¾ in. up to say 3 in., but another grade down to ¼ in. is

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also made which is sold to local makers of fibre-cement sheets. Transport charges from Lionel to the market are still so high that it does not pay to send still shorter fibre and asbestic to market, and heaps of this material are accumulating at the mill for the time being, until it will become possible to treat them profitably. The grades are selected by looking over the product of the various sieves and doing a certain amount of retreatment on the sieves. No attempt is made at cyclone treatment for a mixed product of fibres of all lengths.

We can readily see from the foregoing how the peculiarities of the various deposits of asbestos affect its distribution—here it being necessary to employ much special machinery, there machinery being a detriment rather than a help. All these variances affect cost also, as well as supply.

One of our correspondents in South Africa, in commenting on the activity in Asbestos in that section, says: There is great demand for asbestos properties from Cape Town and Johannesburg, but little if any real business has been done. Such excitement as there is is confined to these centers and is mainly speculative. In the "blue" centers, Prieska and Kuruman, things go on very quickly and steadily. Great caution should be exercised in considering reports from the northern Transvaal, as the deposits are totally undeveloped, except the original amosite mines now controlled by the Cape Asbestos Company. There are other deposits of amosite which may turn out good—the prospects of the crocidolite in that region are rather doubtful.

Steady Market For Asbestos Waste

Always in the market for all kinds of

ASBESTOS WASTE — car lots or less

Send samples stating quantity.

If you are in need of waste will mail sample of what we have to offer.

LOUIS LEONARDIS 15 Park Row NEW YORK CITY

Warehouse: Newark, N. J.

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"CAPE" BLUE ASBESTOS

POSSESSES

DURABLE & NON-CONDUCTING QUALITIES

unequalled by any other asbestos, besides which it has:

(1) Greater tensile strength
(2) Greater specific volume
(3) Greater resiliency

SPECIALTIES:—

ALL CHEMICALLY PURE i. e. 100% ASBESTOS

"Pluto" Blue Asbestos **Mattresses** for Locomotive and Marine Boilers, etc.

Blue **Cloth** for Acid Filtration

"Bluejacket" **Sectional Covering** for steam pipes (100% Asbestos)

THE RAW MATERIAL IS GRADED AS FOLLOWS:

"S" Crude from ¼ in. to ½ in. in length of fibre
"A" Crude from ½ in. to ¾ in. in length of fibre
"B" Crude from ¾ in. upwards in length of fibre

Prices for Crude can be obtained on application direct to the Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited
Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams:— "Incorrupt," London. Telephone City 6937

Sole Representatives for the sale of blue manufactured goods in America.

The United States Asbestos Co. Manheim, Penna.

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MARKET

ASBESTOS S.V.K. ST. NIKLAAS-W. CEMENT

TRADE MARK

ASBESTOS-CEMENT
SHINGLES
CORRUGATED
SHEETS
AND LUMBER,

ARE USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE BELGIAN RAILWAY AUTHORITIES & WAR DEPARTMENT. THIS IS PROOF OF THEIR QUALITY.

L. Scheerders-Van Kerchove,
St. Niklaas (Waes)
Belgium

QUOTATIONS, LITERATURE and SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANYONE INTERESTED.

General Business.

On a whole, general business is showing very gratifying progress; this is not a vague, general observation, but borne out by actual facts.

On other pages we note the phenomenal increase in building activity month by month, and the monthly advance in automobile production.

Other basic industries, especially steel, have shown a high rate of activity. And there seems no immediate indication that these industries will slump off.

Asbestos—The Raw Material.

In many respects the raw asbestos market situation reminds us of that at the beginning of the war, with the exception that in wartime the demand was abnormal, while the present demand may be said to be normal and steady.

It is true that raw asbestos, particularly crudes and spinning fibres are in great demand, but in many quarters the demand has been exaggerated two, three or five times, because

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CONDITIONS

manufacturers are not content with inquiring of their regular source of supply for further quantities of material, but must needs apply to every broker and possible seller of asbestos, with the result that when the inquiries of all these brokers and sellers reach the mines, the demand looks several times larger than it actually is.

We truly believe there is no cause for panic; especially as Africa is doing everything possible to develop her properties, and Arizona is also, because of the advanced prices, showing more activity.

One of our good friends in commenting on the raw material market situation says:

Spinning material is moving in good volume but there is no reason to think that the world production will show any increase for a long time to come. Prices no doubt will be advanced. Neither the spinners nor the mines have any stocks on hand worth mentioning.

Shingle fibres are in good demand and shipments are larger. The de-



TRADE MARK

"EVERITE"

Asbestos Cement
Shingles
Lumber
Corrugated Sheets

"GIFFA"

Decorative
Wall Lining
(patented)

The best imitation of Marble Panels measuring 8′ 3″ x 4′
27 Patterns

Apply for Prices, Pamphlet and Free Samples

Societe Francaise de "l'Everite"

Plaine St. Denis
nr. Paris
and Bassens nr.
Bordeaux
(France)

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mand is growing and production will show an increase. Prices will be maintained and may even go much higher. The Canadian production of paper stocks and shorts can be regulated as a number of pits produce nothing but shorts or in some instances paper and shorts.

The Canadian mines are not making any excessive profit and give no great indication of increasing production in profitable grades.

Asbestos—Manufactured Goods.

The insulation market is quite firm. While volume has fallen off somewhat, this is only natural at this time of year when demand is not at its height.

Practically the same statements apply to Paper and Millboard.

Textiles, particularly brake lining, seem to be very active, due to activity in the automobile field. The use of moulded segmental brake lining in some cars may relieve the situation in the raw material field, at the same time the segmental form replacing the woven form so gradually that the brake lining manufacturers can adjust their business to this changing condition. It seems to us, however, that no manufacturer of brake lining can afford to shut his eyes to the possibility of the moulded lining almost entirely replacing the woven form.

Great advances are being made in the asbestos cement shingle business, not only in imports but in domestic manufacture. Several representatives of European firms report fairly satisfactory orders for materials for shipment at once, and thruout the summer.

On the whole the general asbestos situation is most satisfactory. The price tendency is upward; there is every indication that volume will continue good.

Edgar S. Ross, recently resigned from Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburg, Pa., after serving for five years as Senior Fellow, Roofing Fellowship. He is now Manager of Research and Development, of the Headley Good Roads Company, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Emulsified Asphalts, where his full time will be devoted to promotional and development work incident to the practical applications of these products.

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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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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

OVERHEAD EXPENSE

(Reprinted from the Official Bulletin of the Heating and Piping Contractors National Association)

Did you ever hear about the heating and piping contractor who told his association that he had done enough work by August 1st to cover his year's overhead so he wouldn't need to put any overhead on the jobs he took for the rest of the year?

He didn't.

But shortly after that the sheriff tacked a notice on the door of his office. The notice didn't say a word about overhead, But anyone who knew could see that there was a mighty close connection.

Now overhead is like the poor—they are both always with us, and like the poor again overhead must be cared for systematically and adequately.

There can be no real question about the necessity of making provision for your overhead expense. If you do not you cannot stay in business unless you have a reserve of unlimited proportion to feed into the pot each year.

The real problem that every association worker faces is to prove to some reluctant member that his overhead is really as large as it is.

Lack of care in bookkeeping, lack of business experience which would lead to making the proper charges to overhead all add to the difficulty of this work.

Yet the principle is simple.

Anything you buy (whether service, labor, material, railroad tickets, dues or whatnot) which you do not again sell is overhead expense. The list is a long one.

Some of these items are important enough to have special emphasis.

There is the question of salary for the owner.

He ought to pay himself at least as much as he could make working for someone else. If he cannot make more money for himself he would be better off as an employee of some other heating and piping contractor. Often the inexperienced business man says:

"But I expect to get my pay from the profits."

That is not fair to either the man himself or his family.

Business is always an uncertain quantity.

There are always risks involved where contracts are taken.

A man's salary—the allowance for himself and his family—should be made as independent of these risks as possible.

If profits accrue, well and good. They are extra compensation

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for risking one's capital and reputation in contract work.

If losses occur they must be faced but no one should neglect setting aside in overhead a proper salary for himself.

Other members of the family who work for the business, the daughter who keeps the books or the son who drives the truck or looks after the shop, should receive the pay they could earn if working for someone else.

Then that item of rent—

How often we hear someone say, "I do not pay any rent. I own the building."

Apparently no thought is given to what the building would earn if it were rented to someone else.

Why should you give the public the rent from that store or shop?

If you want to be charitable do it openly and don't hide your charitable acts in the price of your jobs.

WAGE NOTES

Louisville, Ky. Wage remains $1.25 per hour for Asbestos Workers, but working agreements are not being lived up to by either the Union or the employers.

Members of the Union hire their services to steam fitters, plumbers, or anyone who desires mechanics in this class.

Portland, Ore. Working under agreement of 1926, with a scale of $1.12½ per hour. The Union is asking $1.25 per hour for mechanics, and has been asking for that for the past two years, since the plumbers were raised.

A Board of Arbitration, composed of the Building Trades Council and the Employees, will take up the question of wages in October, for effect in 1929.

Seattle, Wash. Pipe Coverers struck in November 1927, as a protest against the wages being paid—$9.00 a day. At that time the Seattle Association of Insulation Contractors, with offices at 4134 Arcade Building, was formed.

A three year agreement covering all building trades, wages and working conditions in Seattle, has been drawn up, ratified by both sides and signed June 7th. This agreement included the asbestos workers at the old rate of $9.00 a day. When the asbestos workers learned of the rate included in the general agreement they went on strike without the sanction of the Building Trades Council and are still out, asking $10 a day. Employers are standing pat as they have the full support of both the Seattle Building Trades Council and the Seattle Construction Council.

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ASBESTOS



At a recent meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association of which W. J. Parker is Commissioner, a permanent Ways and Means Committee was appointed by President Spicer to make specific recommendations to help solve special problems affecting the industry.

Among problems of serious import is the question of resale of brake lining and clutch facing purchased by car manufacturers at equipment prices for large volume production. It is found that a great deal of surplus lining and facings finds its way to certain channels in the Middle West where it is resold at ruinously low prices to the trade in competition with legitimate distributors who naturally hold the brake lining manufacturer responsible. These goods in many cases are damaged, shop worn or made in specific sizes to suit a car manufacturer's particular specifications. This results in lining in a particular size being offered to the trade not suitable for other cars which use the same size lining with resultant complaints to the manufacturer who never intended it for general market resale.

It is expected that a means will shortly be found to adjust this situation which naturally affects distributors' resale business.

Considerable progress is being made toward the introduction of a standardized cost accounting system.

The cost accounting question is one of the most important articles in the new Code of Ethics or Fair Trade Practices which the Association is fostering and much helpful advice has been received from the Federal Trade Commission and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The attendance at the recent meetings has been most gratifying indicating the increased interest and activity of all brake lining manufacturers in Association activities and thru which it is believed before the year is over much benefit to distributors, service stations and the car owner will result.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production during April 1928, in the United States and Canada totalled 434,188—409,948 in the United States, and 24,240 in Canada. Divided as to vehicles, 385,423 passenger cars and 48,765 trucks, buses, etc.

The April total exceeds March by about 11,000 vehicles, the March figure being 423,103; while the April 1927 total was 429,370.

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CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

PRODUCTION

of

CYPRUS FIBRE

1925 - 1928

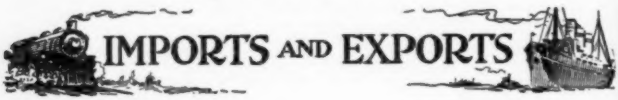


SOLE SELLING AGENTS

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

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

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Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	April 1927 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1927 Value	April 1928 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1928 Value
Africa (Br. S.)	151	$ 28,688	351	$ 56,898
Africa (Port. E.)	153	38,123	361	91,603
Africa (Other Port.)	...	...	25	5,135
Austria	22	763	1	29
Canada	16,265	557,568	14,270	547,759
Germany	94	27,342	61	17,259
Italy	...	70	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	27	9,003
	16,685	$652,554	15,096	$727,686
Tabulation of Crude Only:				
Africa (Br. S.)	146	$ 28,102	306	$ 52,387
Africa (Port. E.)	153	38,123	361	91,603
Africa (Other Port.)	...	...	25	5,135
Canada	334	98,810	323	82,848
Germany	94	27,342	61	17,259
Italy	...	70	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	27	9,003
	727	$192,447	1,103	$258,235

Of the remaining material imported during April 1928, the 1 ton from Austria, valued at $29 was Mill Fibre, and 45 tons, valued at $4,511 from British South Africa was mill fibre. That coming from Canada consisted of 5,966 tons of Mill Fibre valued at $332,466, and 7,981 tons of lower grades valued at $132,445.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	April 1927 Pounds	April 1927 Value	April 1928 Pounds	April 1928 Value
Yarn—				
Germany	...	...	1,104	$ 959
United Kingdom	14,516	$ 4,998	29,840	9,428
Fabrics, Woven—				
Germany	4	3	226	267
United Kingdom	6,176	5,262	1,407	798
Packing, Fabric—				
Germany	1,738	451	...	...
Canada	242	140	...	...

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	April 1927 Pounds	April 1927 Value	April 1928 Pounds	April 1928 Value
Packing, Not Fabric—				
Belgium	.	.	623	299
Canada	7	5	...	...
Germany	2,269	597	3,385	981
United Kingdom	7,171	2,022	3,580	1,327
Paper and Millboard—				
Belgium	...	...	200	18
Canada	...	...	50	21
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—				
Belgium	6,179,242	87,285	579,404	9,433
Canada	...	...	43,615	2,485
France	725,509	12,203	859,350	12,275
Germany	253,428	4,545	71,223	1,354
Italy	...	...	767	21
Netherlands	665,208	12,150	321,564	5,658
	7,823,387	$116,183	1,875,923	$31,226
Other Manufactures—				
Belgium	...	...	110	40
Canada	3,468	240	165	33
Germany	1,868	486	1,947	515
United Kingdom	10,688	3,863	...	...
	16,024	$ 4,589	2,222	$ 588
Grand Total	*7,871,534*	*$134,250*	*1,918,560*	*$45,912*

Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—by Districts.

District	April 1928 Pounds	April 1928 Value
Florida	117,412	$ 1,906
Galveston	342,746	5,355
Massachusetts	113,715	1,822
Michigan	40,935	2,330
Mobile	68,343	1,084
New York	192,913	5,798
New Orleans	912,485	11,401
Philadelphia	84,694	1,375
St. Lawrence	2,680	155
	1,875,923	$31,226
Previous month (March 1928) (See May number)	*2,710,918*	*$43,864*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of March 1928, totalled 72 tons, valued at $38,054; during March 1927, 4 tons were exported valued at $344.

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Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1927[1]		March 1928[1]	
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. ..	196,349 lbs.	$15,371	165,609 lbs.	$12,596
Pipe Covg. & Cement ..	447,421 lbs.	22,242	611,763 lbs.	38,443
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg. ..	82,486 lbs.	50,117	159,944 lbs.	83,874
Brake & Clutch Lining	46,019 li. ft.	27,745	681,792 li. ft.	123,614
Asbestos Roofing	6,478 sqs.	38,562	4,532 sqs.	21,279
Magnesia & Mfrs. of ..	413,524 lbs.	20,470	442,924 lbs.	21,936
Other Asbestos Mfrs. ..	131,624 lbs.	25,485	149,444 lbs.	25,479

[1]Export figures are one month behind Imports.

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	April 1927		April 1928	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	801	£32,039	2,090	£75,977
From Canada	1,086	18,782	63	1,900
From Other Countries	348	12,296	1,174	40,727
Total	2,235	£63,117	3,327	£118,604
Reshipment	234	6,614	126	3,540

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

To Netherlands	57	5,022	72	4,758
To France	38	5,558	64	9,884
To United States of America	5	1,244	16	2,414
To British India	554	12,761	676	16,299
To Australia	16	3,408	32	5,440
To Other Countries	1,620	54,935	1,462	62,413
Total	2,290	£82,928	2,322	£101,208

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

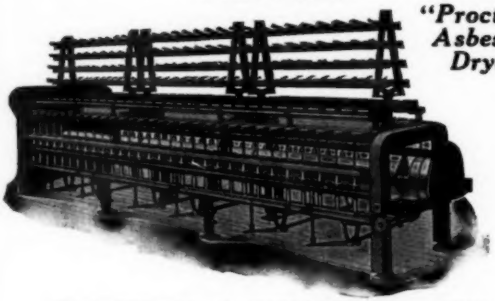
	April 1927		April 1928	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	600	$42,000	80	$11,750
United States	6,166	354,708	5,298	342,177
Australia	67	4,690	165	12,875
Belgium	520	35,300	215	22,375
Denmark	...	...	55	3,850
France	285	24,500	400	26,950
Germany	804	76,430	200	13,360
Italy	...	...	217	16,290
Japan	155	7,500	260	15,825
Netherlands	170	20,075	98	10,315
	8,767	$565,203	6,988	$475,767

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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.

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Importers of Asbestos
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Lieber's Latest Code
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Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	390	9,610	...	...
United States	8,654	129,685	7,522	112,227
Belgium	60	900	...	...
Germany	150	2,850	300	7,500
Netherlands	50	1,250	140	3,450
	$9,304	$144,295	7,962	$123,177
Grand Total	*18,071*	*$709,498*	*14,950*	*$598,944*

Something New in Cooperation

Here is an entirely new idea in the way of cooperation between concerns in the same industry.

After some months spent in organization work, perfecting plans for manufacturing, and naming it, the cooperative candy bar venture of the Western Confectioners' Association, has launched a new bar on the Pacific Coast Market.

Under the name of the "Candy Associates", twenty of the leading candy manufacturers in the seven western states agreed to manufacture, market and advertise simultaneously the same bar, each serving its own territory thru its own sales force, all expecting to enjoy the prestige which the combined advertising and merchandising strength the new organization will provide.

"The experiment is one which will be watched with interest by the entire confectionery industry," says the Bureau of Standards in its recent bulletin on Simplification, "and may be the forerunner of further cooperative movements having to do with package goods and other forms of candy."

We have no doubt that it will deeply interest the various cooperative associations thruout the country, and groups of individual manufacturers of various products.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Continued from Page 47)

United States (Bureau of Mines).

Production for year 1927, both Chrysotile and Amphibole, totalled 2,986 tons (2000 lbs.), valued at $338,066, these figures representing chrysotile mined in Arizona and amphibole mined in Georgia and Maryland.

1926 production, both varieties was 1,358 tons valued at $134,731.

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Africa—Rhodesia.

	Tons (2000 lbs.)	February 1928 Value
Bulawayo District.		
Biltong (Vukwe Asb. Syn. Ltd.) ...	10.00	£ 200 0 0
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	432.90	9,613 10 0
Norma (United Mng. & Genl. Trust Ltd)	31.95	639 0 0
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	34.95	471 16 0
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	2,596.45	51,929 0 0
Lomagundi District.		
Ethel (Union & Rhod. Tr. Ltd.) ...	31.50	630 0 0
Victoria District.		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	625.60	12,512 0 0
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	330.25	6,605 0 0
	4,093.60	£82,600 6 0
Less overdeclared on adjustment to 3/31/27—Gath's		783 17 10
	4,093.60	£81,816 8 2
February 1927	*2,401*	*40,702*

Africa—Union of South Africa.

	Tons (2000 lbs.)	February 1927 Value
Transvaal (Amosite)	433.000	£ 4,330
Transvaal (Chrysotile)	973.000	16,539
Transvaal (Blue)	...	...
Cape (Blue)	445.313	9,358
	1,851.313	£30,227
February 1927	*1,417.171*	*£23,005*

Cyprus.

	1927	1928
January, February, March ..	None	None
April	410 tons	720 tons (2240 lbs.)
May	950 tons	2030 tons (2240 lbs.)

(See bottom of previous page for United States production.)

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

ASBESTOS SHINGLES, CORRUGATED SHEETS & LUMBER
ASBESTOS MOLLITH CEMENT
TRADE MARK
MOLLITH ASBESTOS CEMENT WORKS
BELGIUM
BETON & MOLLITH, S.A. - MOLL.
Telegrams "Mollith Moll"
Bentley's Code Used

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains but two names: George L. Hammons, President of the United States Asbestos Company of Illinois, 619 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., whose birthday date comes on the American holiday—July 4th, and R. P. Doucet, General Manager of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Thetford Mines, P. Q., whose birthday is July 7th. We extend to both these gentlemen hearty good wishes and congratulations.

Joseph L. Clark, Fibre expert at the Manville factory of Johns-Manville Corporation, on March 18th completed his 47th year of service in that organization. His fellow employees gave Mr. Clark a dinner in honor of the occasion, over eighty men being present.

Atlas Asbestos Company, North Wales, Penna., Manufacturers of a number of asbestos products, recently found it necessary to increase their floor space, owing to the continued growth of their business. When organized in 1922, the Atlas Asbestos Company used approximately 1300 square feet of floor space. They are now enlarging one of their buildings, and adding a second story, making their total floor space 15,000 square feet, all in use.

South African Consolidated Asbestos, Ltd., which was recently organized for the mining of Asbestos, has appointed H. N. Carroll, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, as manager. Mr. Carroll has assumed his duties on the company's property which is in the Pietersburg district.

The Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation Ltd., is making large additions to its equipment, which should result in considerably greater output by the end of the current year. The railway

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connection to the principal mine, Shabani, is nearly finished.

"All About Asbestos" is the title of an article appearing in the April 18th issue of the Mining and Industrial Magazine, which covers the African Asbestos Mining subject in a general, but comprehensive manner.

Johns-Manville Corporation—Promotions. Roy W. Sanders, salesman in the Chicago District has recently been promoted to the position of Sales Supervisor of the Northern Illinois section of the Chicago District, with headquarters at Peoria.

J. H. P. Hughart, Salesman of the Louisville Office, was recently promoted to the position of Sales Supervisor of the Indianapolis Office.

P. D. Beaner, formerly salesman from the Chicago Office, is now Sales Supervisor of the Chicago Sales Office.

Fay Jarvis has been promoted to Sales Supervisor for Memphis.

P. P. Hilton on March 7th, was appointed Superintendent of the Paper Mill at the Manville, N. J., factory, succeeding Harry Larison, resigned. Mr. Hilton was formerly production engineer and assistant to Mr. Larison. Mr. Larison, who has been in the employ of Johns-Manville for the past 14 years, is entering business for himself.

The Patee Asbestos Shingle Company, of Casper, Wyo., according to newspaper reports will start manufacturing asbestos shingles on a limited scale within the present month. Mr. Patee, inventor of the process by which the shingles will be made, and organizer of the company, claims that his process is very much quicker, and therefore less costly than the processes used in making rigid asbestos shingles in the east. We are hoping Mr. Patee will send us a sample of his shingle as soon as the first run has been completed.

Keystone Asbestos & Packing Company, of Pittsburg, has recently moved to more attractive quarters at 119 Federal Street. They were formerly located in the Century Building.

Johns-Manville Corporation on March 1st, turned over to Taylor-Seidenbach, Inc., New Orleans, all their insulation construction work in the New Orleans District. Taylor-Seidenbach Inc., consists of F. C. Taylor and L. Seidenbach, both former Johns-Manville employees who started in business for themselves three years ago, under the name Taylor-Seidenbach, Inc.

Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., has just issued a very beautiful pamphlet on their Tapered Asbestos Shingles.

The pamphlet is most attractively illustrated in color.

Mohawk Asbestos Shingles are made in seven colors—brown, purple, red, black, buff, dark gray and light gray—with thick butts both rough and plain and in various sizes. Their appeal is to the more expensive class of residences and institutions, where architectural beauty is given precedent to cost.

E. M. Smith, owner of the Emsco Asbestos Company of

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Downey, California, is improving rapidly from a mastoid operation which he underwent at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, the early part of May. He expects to return to the Pacific Coast about June 10th to 15th.

Chunes Asbestos Limited. Prospectus of this company has been received. The Company owns 904 base metal claims, both Crocidolite and Amosite running thru the claims, and being found of good quality. The firm has been capitalized at £50,000 in 5/- shares, all of which has been already over-subscribed.

The Directors of the organization are J. S. Hancock, Chairman and Managing Director of Asbestocement Mfg. Co. Ltd., and Asbestos Products, Ltd.; G. A. Chalkley, Mining Engineer and Sharebroker; L. Japhet, Attorney, and D. S. Leech, Mining Engineer and Sharebroker.

Work was started on February 15th last, when roads had to be made and the asbestos opened up. It is reported that already fifty tons of asbestos has been sent from the mine, some of it being used in the factory of the Asbestocement Mfg. Co., Ltd., where results have been so satisfactory that a definite monthly tonnage has been arranged for.

The property of the company is situated 40 miles Southeast from Pietersburg in the Chunes Mountains.

"Giffa" is the name of a washable and decorative wall lining manufactured by Societe Francaise De L'Everite, Plaine Saint Denis, France. It is made in seven standard colors—milk-white, white carrara, veined carrara, verona red, sienna yellow, St. Anne black, imitation wood. For large orders it can be supplied in any color desired, either plain or imitation of marble, stone or wood.

A quantity of circulars has been sent us by the manufacturers of "Giffa" and we will be glad to forward a copy to anyone interested. The circulars are printed in English.

The South African Mining & Engineering Year Book & Directory published at Johannesburg, Africa, and a copy of which is in our hands at this date, contains quite a bit of information concerning various South African Producers of Asbestos.

The New Amianthus Aerial Ropeway, mention of which has been made in previous issues, will be five to seven miles long, and will cost approximately £30,000. Contract has been placed with Dowson & Dobson, Limited. The ropeway will traverse high mountains between its two terminal points.

The African Asbestos stock market has shown great activity recently. The demand for shares in the S. A. Consolidated Asbestos Company is said to be due largely to the fact that it is the only Transvaal asbestos venture in which the public can at present acquire shares by purchase in the local market. Other new ventures are, we believe, under consideration.

Shares of old established concerns have jumped remarkably, particularly those of the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Cor-

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poration, owing to the completion of the railway to Shabani.

Dr. A. L. Hall, of the Geological Survey, South Africa, is paying a visit to some of the Pietersburg properties, from which he has recently received some very interesting varieties of Asbestos fibre.

Rhodesia. It may interest our readers to know that the colony of Rhodesia was founded by Cecil John Rhodes, who died on March 26th, 1902.

Australian Asbestos. According to the Rand Daily Mail of April 16th, a British mining and investment company has entered into a contract to acquire an asbestos property, comprising some 48 acres in the Pilba district of Western Australia. It is stated that a considerable amount of development work has been done on the property, and that the material is chrysotile long in texture.

Johns-Manville Corporation, on June 1st, announces the resignation of A. C. Hoyt as Secretary and Treasurer of the organization, effective May 31st, and the appointment of the following officers, effective June 1st: L. H. Brown, Secretary; E. M. Voorhees, Treasurer; E. D. Gurney, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. C. H. Roberts has been promoted to the positon of General Auditor.

Luse-Stevenson Company of Chicago, Ill., report the completion of several large installations of asbestos corrugated sheathing—one on the large fertilizer buildings of Swift & Company, Curtis Bay, Md., another, including reliable corkboard insulation and asbestos built-up roofing on the new plants of Carey Brick Company and Bohnsack Brick Company, both of Chicago, and work is just being started on the new plant of Montgomery, Ward & Co., at Fort Worth, Texas.

The Asbestos Suit. Testimony is being taken in the case of the United States vs. Asbestos Corporation Limited and eleven other defendants, in New York. A counteraction has been brought by the Asbestos Corporation Limited, asking for dismissal on the grounds that defendant corporation does not do enough business in the Second Federal District to justify being made a defendant in this kind of procedure.

Keasbey & Mattison Company. J. Walker, who recently succeeded H. P. Barnes, Sr., (deceased), as Assistant Treasurer of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, together with J. W. Barnes, Cost Accountant and General Auditor of the Company, are making a detailed visit to each of the Branch Offices of the Company, as well as to the branch offices of the Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Company, over the entire country, in the interests of uniform accounting. They will probably be gone for three weeks or more.

The Asbestos Manufacturing Company, of Tampa, Fla., has recently erected a small addition to its plant. This firm reports favorable progress in its operations.

Eternit, Inc. We have been interested in "The Asbestos

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Shingler" a trade newspaper published by Eternit, Inc., for their dealers. The first issue of this paper was published May 1st, and is most interesting.

Their new handbook "Selecting Your Roof," is a most attractive addition to their line of advertising literature. Besides its very beautiful color illustrations, the artwork is exceptionally good, and the information it gives on the shingles, methods of laying, etc., is written so interestingly as to read more like a story than a handbook.

The South African Mining & Engineering Journal of May 5th, which is the latest issue received here before going to press, states that the outstanding event of the week ending May 5th was the report that one of the important chrysotile properties in the Barberton district had changed hands for a lump sum running into six figures. Inquiries made by the S. A. Mng. & Eng. Journal have elicited the information that while a deal is being negotiated, it is not yet an accomplished fact and therefore no statement can be made as to terms. One of our correspondents hints that the property referred to is that at Kaalkloof, mention of which has been made in previous issues of "ASBESTOS," and the figure £100,000.

Union of South Africa Year Book. Thru the courtesy of the Trade Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, this office has been supplied with a copy of the latest Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa. This Year Book contains a great deal of information concerning the early history of South Africa, its various resources, statistical data, government, etc., etc., in which is included a short chapter on asbestos and a map showing the location of deposits of non-metallic minerals.

The Asbestolith Manufacturing Company. A circular concerning Asbestolith Flooring, describing its qualities, colors, adaptability, etc., has recently been issued by the Asbestolith Manufacturing Company of 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Memorandum books are also being distributed by this firm.

BUILDING

Building statistics for April show a total of contracts awarded of 20,137 projects, with 94,480,500 square feet of floor space, valued at $643,137,000.

This shows considerable increase over March, for which month the figures were 18,925 projects, 88,090,400 square feet of floor space valued at $592,567,000.

Total of contracts awarded (using the valuation figures) for the first four months of 1928 ($2,128,204,000) were over $125,000,000 ahead of the same period in 1927.

Preliminary reports show the month of May to have broken all records, the total of contracts awarded being the largest ever recorded. The previous high record was April 1928; May showed an increase over April of about $25,000,000.

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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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PATENTS

Insulating Board. Nos. 1,663,503-4-5-6. Granted on March 20th to William H. Mason, Laurel, Miss. Assignor to Mason Fibre Company, Laurel, Miss. Filed June 1, 1925, Sept. 18, 1925, Sept. 18, 1925 and March 1, 1926 respectively. Respective Serial Nos. 38,356, 57,251, 57,252 and 91,447. Not Asbestos. Made from ligno-cellulose fibre.

Smoke Jack. No. 1,664,473. Granted on April 3rd, to Samuel A. Williams, Waukegan, Ill., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Filed February 3, 1925. Serial No. 6,596. A smoke jack comprising walls of sheets of bonded Asbestos, etc.

Asbestos Bodies, Process of Making. No. 1,670,659. Granted on May 22nd to Hans Gerdien, Berlin-Grunewald, Germany, assignors to Siemens & Halske Aktiengesellschaft, Siemensstadt, near Berlin. Filed Nov. 7, 1925. Serial No. 67,688, and in Germany October 17, 1924.

Described as a process of producing hard bodies from Asbestos which comprises heating the asbestos to a high temperature and while it is in this condition subjecting it to a sufficiently high pressure to increase its density.

Machine for Counterboring Brake Linings and the Like. No. 1,665,771. Granted on April 10th, to George B. Cady, Canastota, New York. Filed April 10, 1925. Serial No. 22,099.

Pipes from Asbestos Cement or a Similar Material. No. 1,670,855. Granted on May 22nd, to Carl Herzog, Niederurnen, Switzerland. Filed May 6, 1927. Serial No. 189,200, and in Switzerland July 30, 1926.

Described as method of manufacturing pipes from Asbestos Cement which comprises the winding up of at least one slab of asbestos cement while still plastic on a mandrel, representing a flexible cover on said pipe and subjecting the pipe to pressure.

TRADE MARK DEPARTMENT

Conducted by National Trademark Company, 635 F. Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

We have arranged with the National Trade Mark Company, 635 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to conduct this Department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the United States Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed. For further information address National Trade-Mark Company.

As an additional feature to its readers, this journal gladly offers to them an advance search free of charge on any mark they may contemplate adopting or registering. You may communicate with the Editor of this Department, or send your inquiry direct to the National Trade-Mark Company, stating that you are a reader of this Journal.

Packing. No. 1,665,377. Granted on April 10th, to George F. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 4, 1927. Serial No. 173,846. (May or may not contain Asbestos.)

Electrice. No. 261,088. West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., New York City. Fibre board for electrical insulation.

Ebonized. No. 261,477. Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Co., Ambler, Pa. Impregnated asbestos board.

Linabestos. No. 261,476. Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Co., Ambler, Pa. Asbestos board.

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THIS AND THAT

The Telephone Girl's Prayer

(Reprinted from the Associated Magazine)

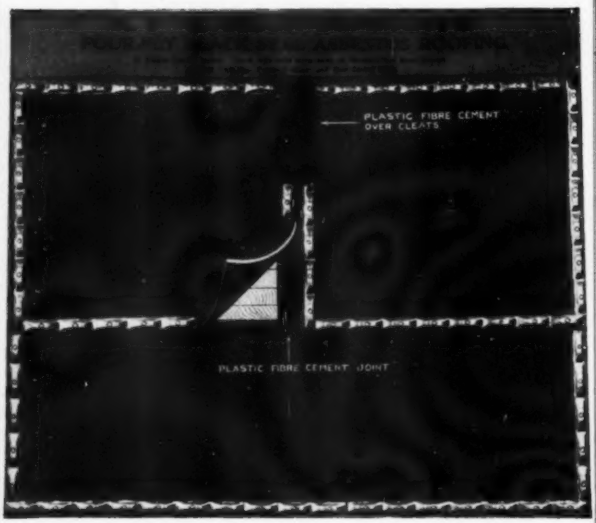
O Lord, for all I done today
To cause annoyance and delay,
To make a person rant and rave,
For all wrong numbers I have gave
And gave and gave when I'd be cryin'
For five threee seven, thrrree seven, ni-yun,
For all the needless irritation
When I cut off a conversation
The cusses—calls for information
Because of me—the slaps and slams,
The smashed receivers—darns and damns
I've caused this day—O Lord for these
And all my sins,
Excuse it, please!

Will our readers who belong to Employers Associations in the various cities, give us the name of their association, and the name and address of its secretary?

The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company has recently perfected a new boiler cover which is finished to harmonize with any kitchen color scheme. Perhaps Mrs. Norristown tipped them off to the fact that the most efficient boiler cover has no appeal at all to the housewife if it does not match or harmonize with her kitchen pots and pans.

"Let's call it 'team-work', instead of that awkward looking highbrow word 'Cooperation'", says W. R. Seigle, V. P. of Johns-Manville Corporation, in his message to employees of that organization published in the May issue of the J. M. Circle.

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CLASS "A" ROOFING

Four (4) Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing for use on Wood Decks with inclines of 3 in. fall to the foot or more. Ideal type of Roofing for saw-tooth construction. Used in connection with all types of Built-up Roofings of either Asbestos Felts, Asphalt Felts or Tarred Felts.

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

Manufacturers

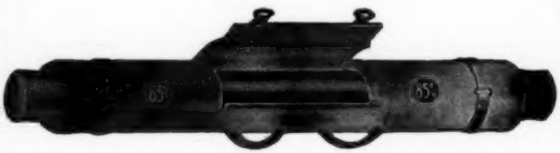
CHICAGO BRANCH
5333 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

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The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

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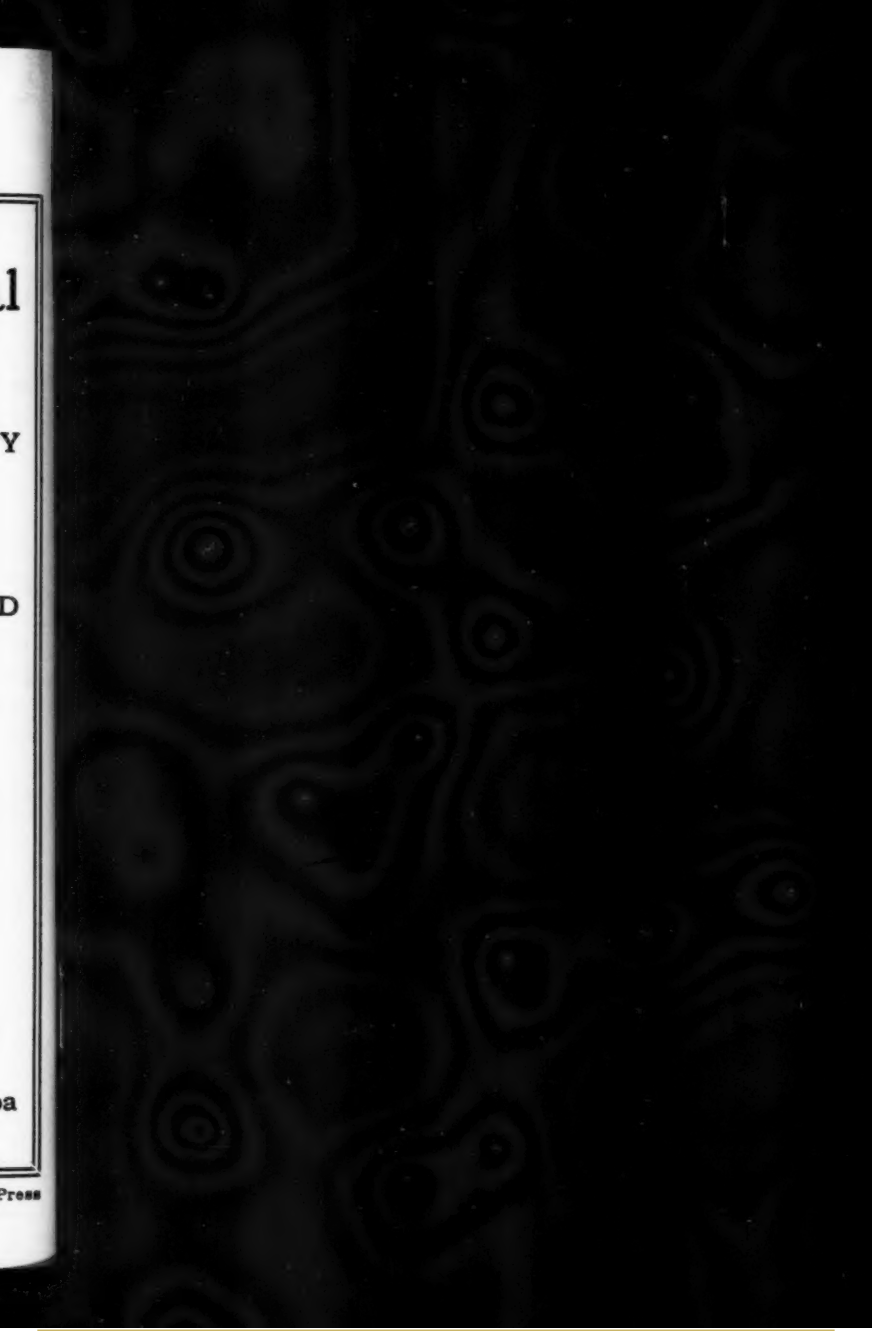
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