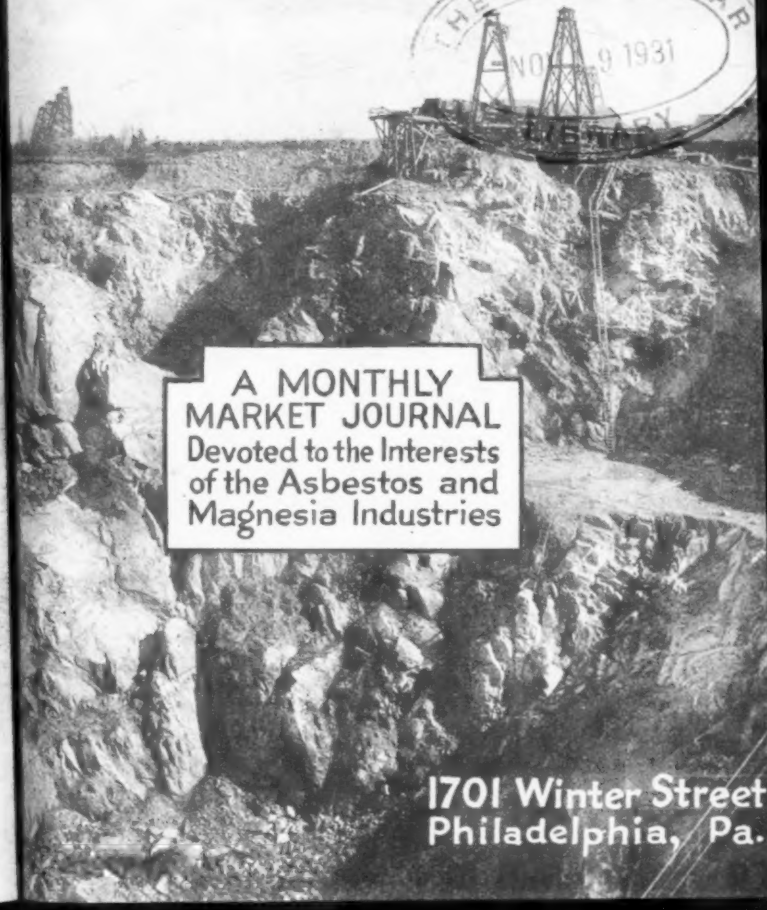
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ASBESTOS

NOVEMBER 1931

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A MONTHLY
MARKET JOURNAL
Devoted to the Interests
of the Asbestos and
Magnesia Industries

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With the advent of THERMO-LUX and CELL-O-TONE Insulation, the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Company introduced many new and improved construction features.

The new "Roman Arch" type of corrugation and the extra heavy felt used, makes for great strength and extra efficiency. The one piece sections lessen labor of application. The sturdy outer felt casing (requiring no canvas jacket) gives a greater rigidity than heretofore, and the absence of vegetable binders makes both insulations vermin and rodent proof.

Both Insulations have a pleasing colored finish—THERMO-LUX is ivory enameled—CELL-O-TONE is tinted light pink in process of manufacture. Both are packed in the "Original Norristown Carton". Each are furnished with contrasting colored metal band applicators (extra width).

NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO. NORRISTOWN PENNSYLVANIA

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... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
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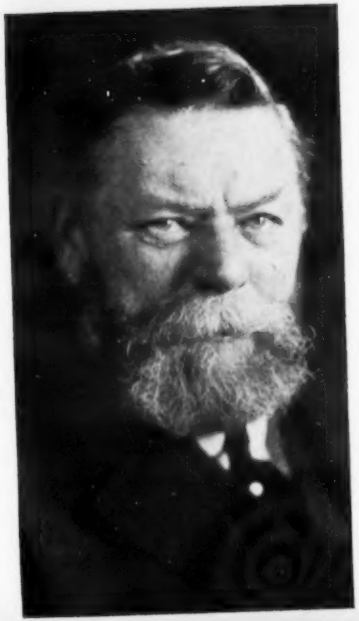
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Richard V. Mattison, M. D.

Chairman of the Board, Keasbey & Mattison Company

On November 17th, Dr. Mattison will celebrate his Eightieth Birthday, having been born in the year 1851, in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mattison began his business career, in the year 1873, as a manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. His first asbestos product was 85% Magnesia Insulation, closely allied to the pharmaceutical field because of its content of magnesia carbonate, of which he was a manufacturer.

His plant is said to have been the first to manufacture an asbestos brake lining; he introduced asbestos cement shingles and sheathing into the United States and made the first asbestos corrugated roofing sheets ever manufactured.

Altho past his three score years and ten, Dr. Mattison is in excellent health, and very active, and he seldom misses a day at the office. His interest has always centered principally in the manufacturing end of the business, the Keasbey & Mattison Company products being noted for their high technical quality.

His many friends in the Industry join us in extending to the Doctor congratulations and best wishes on this occasion, his Eightieth Birthday.

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Comments on Various Heat Insulations

By Eugene F. Zeiner, Manager, Insulation Division,
The Philip Carey Company, New York City

The readers of "ASBESTOS" are more or less conversant with the various heat insulating materials available and the suitability of these standard products over the temperature range from 150° to 2200° Fahrenheit. Those who wish further and more detailed information in order to make the best selection of available materials know that the authorized representatives of leading insulation manufacturers are glad to assist them. Therefore, the author believes it would be advantageous to consider several matters which appear to confuse specification engineers, buyers and users of insulation.

Basis of Insulation Recommendations.

Fundamentally, insulation is required to reduce the fuel bill by minimizing the escape of heat from equipment; effect close process control; and to improve working conditions adjacent to hot equipment. The selection of the most suitable type of insulation for any one of these objectives depends upon a number of considerations, such as temperature, conditions of service, type of surface to be covered, etc. The selection of which particular brand or make of insulation of the proper type is more difficult, due to an apparent inconsistence in test results presented for insulating materials, in the form of Conductivity Curves, which are the measuring-stick of an insulation's effectiveness.

Conductivity, or heat transmission thru insulating material, is now almost universally expressed in B. T. U. (British Thermal Units) a B. T. U. being the amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit per hour, per square foot of surface, per 1° thickness of insulation per Degree temperature difference between hot surface and the air. Also, in recognition of the fact that the true Conductivity of a material is most

ing to the Doctor congratulations and best wishes on the occasion, his Eightieth Birthday.

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useful when based on *Mean Temperature* (the average temperature between the two surfaces of a material) experienced investigators are now using that basis of comparison.

Altho identical results cannot always be obtained in practical installations, it is generally recognized that conductivity data, secured by experienced investigators in carefully conducted laboratory tests under constantly uniform conditions, are most useful and necessary. Such data are the foundation for economic analyses to determine the money value of an insulating material, the return which its use will yield on the investment made, and the period of time necessary for the savings, which the insulation effects, to pay for the insulation. In practice, results very closely approximating the figures indicated by the Conductivity Curve, can be obtained by reasonable care in installation, made in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.

It seems obvious that the most reliable information on insulating materials should be that presented before such technical groups as the national engineering societies, namely, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Chemical Engineers, Heating & Ventilating Engineers, Refrigerating Engineers, etc. Upon presentation, such material and test data are subject to discussion and criticism by the members of the group, and to thoro investigation before they are incorporated in the official Journal of the Society.

Confidence in such data is recommended to "ASBESTOS" readers in preference to those test results which have been prepared for private dissemination. The conductivity data given in the figures of this article emanate from the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburg, and were obtained under the supervision of R. H. Heilman, Senior Fellow, who has been engaged in the study of insulating materials and their characteristics, for the past fifteen years. Mr. Heilman has presented the results of his studies in numerous papers read before the National Engineering Societies.

Within recent years, the development of two apparently cheap-in-first-cost types of insulation, their aggres-

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sive sales promotion, and the extensive suitability claimed for them, have had a disturbing and confusing effect upon the insulation industry.

Rockwool.

Rockwool insulation is manufactured from limestone which has been melted and blown into fine, relatively brittle fibres. These fibres are collected and formed into sheets of insulation and cylindrical pipe covering sections. Because Rockwool is not self-supporting it is necessary to confine it between some form of facings. Rockwool has been exploited on the basis of an insulating value superior to that of the old standby, 85% Magnesia, and it has been recommended for use at temperatures up to 1250° F.

Fig. I indicates that a certain density of Rockwool has a lower rate of heat transfer than the most improved brand of 85% Magnesia in the low temperature range; but that in the higher temperature range its insulating efficiency cannot be compared with that of more suitable materials. It is inherent with the method of manufacture of Rockwool products that the results obtained from its use cannot be consistent since a variation in density cannot be controlled and uniformity of product obtained.

The durability of suitable insulating materials under service conditions are of importance. It has not been conclusively demonstrated that the Rockwool type of insulation stands up under heat combined with vibration, expansion and contraction and surging as found in fractionating towers; under the weaving of boiler water wall tubes, and when subjected to repeated compressive loads as are so often experienced where insulated equipment is used as a convenient walk-way by workmen. The tiny brittle fibres of Rockwool do not appear capable of withstanding such conditions over a long time period.

On the other hand there are numerous conditions for which Rockwool may be entirely suitable as where the material's flimsy structure is well supported and protected from damage, and where high temperatures combined with vibration will not cause it to settle or progressively decompose with resultant increasingly greater heat transmission, as in low temperature ovens, where the material

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is encased in sheet metal.

The main point of attraction in Rockwool is its apparent cheapness in cost. Those engineers considering the use of this material would do well to consider the points touched on above in addition to low-first-cost, if durability and uniformly high fuel economy are important.

Cements.

Asbestos Cements are nowadays considered as a finish over and protection to other types of more efficient insulating materials. Well informed insulation firms do not recommend asbestos cement as material to save heat, altho in the past long fibre asbestos cement was exploited for this purpose. Reference to Fig. II demonstrates conclusively why such cements are not suitable as insulation when compared with true insulating materials, such as 85% Magnesia Cement.

Asbestos Cement is furnished in various grades and at varying prices. The cost of an asbestos cement usually is in proportion to the percentage of long fibre asbestos which it contains. Long fibre asbestos cements are of especial use when a strong finish is required over insulation which should be capable of withstanding expansion and contraction and abuse. For ordinary finish work the shorter fibre, less expensive cements are usually quite satisfactory. Cement is best applied in two or more coats, depending upon the thickness, and reinforced with galvanized hexagonal wire mesh. The final coat of such a cement finish should be hard finish asbestos cement which can best be composed of relatively long fibre cement with a suitable proportion of Portland Cement mixed with it.

Within recent years a so-called insulating cement has appeared on the insulation market. The base of this material is fiberized lead slag, with which clay of high sticking properties is combined. Fig. II indicates the superiority of this metal slag type of cement as compared with asbestos cements.

The fiberized metal slag cement had certain characteristics such as good sticking properties, easy workability, relatively high covering capacity and heat resistance which gave it relatively prompt acceptance in vari-

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ous industries. Unfortunately, as so often happens, these characteristics temporarily overshadowed the relative insulating value of the cement as compared with more suitable materials and an analysis of the cost of the cement per square foot per inch of thickness was often forgotten. Fig. II and Fig. III indicate the relative steepness of the conductivity curve of this type of cement, showing that the material is increasingly less efficient as the temperature, at which it is used, increases.

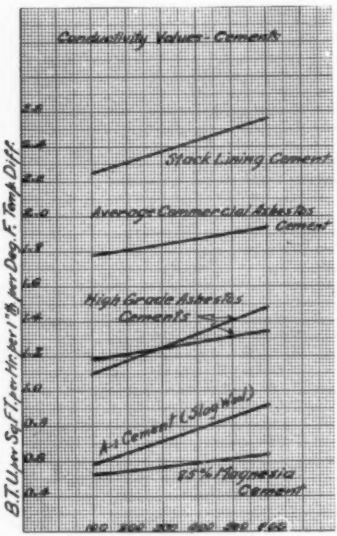


Fig. II Mean Temperature Deg. F. Between Inner and Outer Surfaces of Insulation

So popular did the metal slag cement become that its use was recommended for almost all purposes for which insulation is employed. There is no question that this type of cement is most suitable for filling irregular shaped recesses and the insulation of irregular shaped surfaces which are not at too high a temperature and which cannot be economically insulated with block insulation. For instance, this type of cement lends itself admirably to the insulation of economizer headers, where only a plastic material can be tamped in and where the sticking properties, flexibility and relative insulating value of the metal slag cement are most desirable. However, the advisability of extending the use of this type of material to the insulation of boiler water walls, extensive flat and large radius curved surfaces, and pipes above 10″ in diameter is extremely doubtful.

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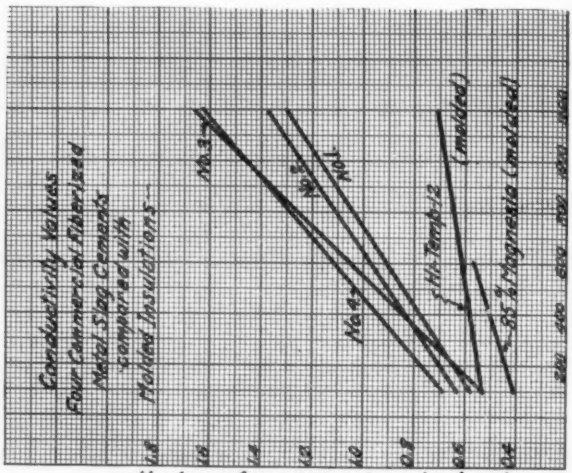
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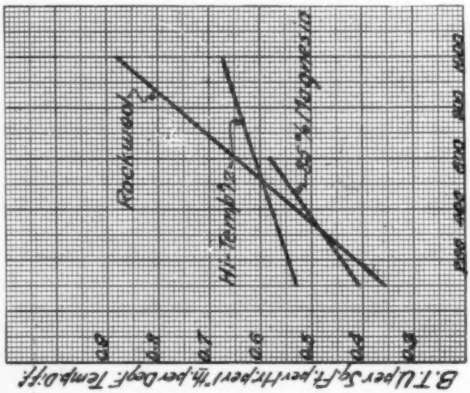


Fig. I.

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In the early days of the fiberized slag cement its relative insulating value was demonstrated by the rule-of-thumb method; namely: "feel". In one instance, a test slab of this cement was installed adjacent to standard insulation. The relative efficiency of each insulation was then determined by deciding which "felt" the hotter to the hand. The relatively rough surface of the cement seemed cooler even tho the actual heat transmission thru the cement was greater than thru the block insulation adjacent. It was not so generally recognized in that day, as it is now, that the surface texture, color, type of material, etc., are of utmost importance in determining surface temperature of insulation and the rate heat is transmitted from such surfaces.

Involved studies of fiberized metal slag cement for insulation purposes seem futile when appreciation is given to the difficulty in maintaining uniformity of product. With materials like 85% Magnesia and Hi Temp No. 12, which are manufactured by machine processes, performance is quite consistent. The ingredients of a cement often are mixed by unintelligent cheap labor with or without a mixing machine and under such circumstances the product may vary over a wide range in characteristics. There have been instances where large shipments of metal slag cement have been made without the important ingredient, clay — the human element is difficult to control. In addition, the performance of this type of insulating material is subject to considerable variation on account of the manner of application. Covering capacity, shrinkage, insulating value and sticking property all vary with the amount of water used in mixing the cement, the pressure exerted in troweling it on, and whether the surface covered is hot or cold, etc.

The salvagability of the metal slag cement has been talked extensively. It is true that the original weight of cement may be re-used when mixed again with water if the working temperature of the material has not been too high, but the insulating value of the re-used cement will not be what it was originally due to the breaking down of the fibrous structure of the slag wool by the reworking process resulting in a denser structure when reapplied.

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If the cement has been used on temperatures above 1100°, the material on the inside will have changed its characteristics and will not mix satisfactorily with the water, and only that portion which has been exposed to lower temperature can be considered "salvaged".

Comparison of Costs.

In conclusion, we might compare the F. O. B. factory cost of fiberized lead slag cement with certain molded insulations:

1. Cost to user, for 50 lb. bag of Cement $3.50
2. Covering capacity (practical) per 100 lb. per 1" thick ..... 35 sq. ft.
3. Cost of cement per sq. ft. per 1" thick, equals $3.50 x 2 ÷ 35 = ... .20

For the lower temperature range:

1. List price 85% Magnesia Blocks, 1" thick, per square foot $0.30
2. Discount off list price 57%
3. Cost 1" thick 85% Magnesia Block per sq. ft. .129
4. Cost Insulation Adhesive to cement block in place, per square foot ..... .02
5. Total cost per sq. ft. for 85% Magnesia job .149

For the higher temperature range:

1. List price Hi Temp No. 12, 1" thick per sq. ft. $0.30
2. Discount off list price 50%
3. Cost 1" thick, Hi Temp No. 12 per sq. ft. ..... .15
4. Cost Insulation Adhesive to cement block in place, per sq. ft. ..... .02
5. Total cost per sq. ft. for Hi-Temp No. 12 ..... .17

When the cost of labor per square foot to install these materials is added, taking into consideration, first, the conditions surrounding the equipment; second, the fact that the surface may have to be gone over four or five times to apply a heavy thickness of cement for equal insulating value; third, the time necessary for the cement to dry between applications; fourth, the fact that there is little additional labor required to apply a 3" thick magnesia block as compared with a 1" thick block, etc., it appears that a decision to use the slag wool type of cement is one requiring most careful consideration.

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Micro-Asbestos with Asphalt

Micro-Asbestos is used in Europe for the same purposes that the very short fibre (powder) is used in America, and because of its rather more fibrous content, the scope of its activities has been considerably widened.

Micro-Asbestos, to describe it briefly, is a homogeneous, pale green to white, dull and fine powder, with a fatty and silky feel. Its chemical composition is similar to that of Canadian, viz:

Silica	49.81%
Magnesia	27.96%
Alumina	2.19%
Calcium Oxide	13.21%
Ferric Oxide	trace
Manganese Oxide	trace
Water	3.91%

Specific gravity of Micro-asbestos Rock 2.2; of commercial natural grade, finely ground 1—1.2; commercial airfloated grade, superfine 0.7; fusion temperature 1200 degrees C.—2192 degrees F.

The material is acid resisting and also withstands the action of alkalies; it has high adhesive and absorbent powers, good plasticity and easy assimilation with other materials with which it forms intimate combinations.

Perhaps the most interesting use of this material is as a filler in asphalt compositions. The addition to asphalt considerably raises the melting point and increases the elasticity.

Tests have been made at the Vienese Technical High School on asphalt containing various powdered fillers—micro-asbestos, limestone dust, quartz dust, granite dust, brick dust, with various bases, such as Trinidad asphalt, petroleum pitch and coal tar pitch, and in every case those having a filler of micro-asbestos gave the best results.

The Berlin Technical Research Bureau made experiments for subterranean construction. In this case a suitable bituminous filling material with good elasticity, adhesion and resistance to impact had to be found for direct

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application in about 3 cm. width between tramway lines and the adjacent layer of rammed, rolled or cast asphalt. The principal quality desired of such materials is ductility; no tension must arise within them and the masses must always be pressed back between the coat and the rail by the passing traffic. The best mass for the purpose was found to be a mixture of 114 parts by weight of bitumen (softening point 44 degrees C.) and 100 parts by weight of Micro-Asbestos which were melted together at a temperature of about 160 degrees C. This mass has the characteristic of exceptional elasticity which remains higher than that of cast or rolled asphalt even at 20 degrees below freezing point. Furthermore, even on hot summer days no "bleeding" can occur because of the high softening point and high content of fine grained mineral component.

Micro-asbestos therefore is very desirable in asphalt road binders, and it likewise has been found to be useful when added to concrete mixtures for roads. It is said that the addition of micro-asbestos to such concrete mixtures makes it lighter, more impervious, acid resisting and less liable to cracking.

The material is also used on roads to fill up any cracks which may have occurred, and in the manufacture of concrete articles.

It is said to be used by the jointless floor industry, the material improving the fire resistance, heat and sound insulation capacity of composition floors and reducing erosion.

Altogether Micro-asbestos seems to be performing an important work in the busy world.

Note: We are indebted to Scott Bader & Co., Ltd., of London, for the above information published in a brochure recently distributed by them. A copy of the complete brochure, giving charts, can be obtained from Scott Bader & Co., addressing them at 109 Kingsway, London, W. C. 2. Chief producer of Micro-Asbestos is Bernfeld & Rosenberg of Vienna, Austria.

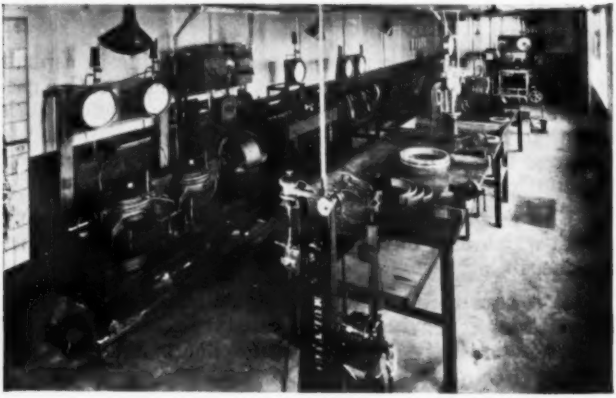
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Dewey & Almy Laboratories

Visited by National Industrial Executives

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company of Cambridge, Mass., owners of Multibestos Company and manufacturers of Darex Insulating Soles and various latex products, are to be congratulated on being selected by the National Research Council as one of the objectives of their tour thru the leading industrial plants of this country.

The National Research Council is composed of nationally known business executives. This group has recognized the outstanding research work done by Dewey



The Brake Lining Testing Laboratory

& Almy, particularly in the development of Latex products. For Dewey & Almy has risen in a comparatively few years to one of the World's largest importers of Latex, the natural juice of the rubber tree. They attribute a great deal of their success to the emphasis which they have placed on their research work. In 1929 they spent 8c out of every sales dollar on research. In a short

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period their laboratory space increased nearly 3000%, as against the 800% increase in their manufacturing space. Dewey & Almy now has factories or laboratories in Canada, Germany, Italy, England and on the West Coast.

Their preliminary study of Latex convinced them of its enormous possibilities, not only for use in compounding an efficient can sealing agent and shoe adhesives, but for an endless number of other commercial uses as well. From this, then, dates their research in the chemistry of Latex—a search which has involved extensive laboratory equipment and time spent in both laboratory and field, extending even to the rubber plantations in far off jungles.

The first commercially valuable result of this research was a can sealing compound vastly superior to any then known. Next they developed improvements in the machinery for applying this compound. The resulting advantage to the canning industry consisted in greater economy, improved products, and greater speed of manufacture. That the industry responded may be best judged from the fact that by 1930 four and one-half billion cans were sealed with Dewey & Almy products.

In the automotive field, Dewey & Almy research has developed Latex Bonded Brake Linings. In 1930, they bought the Multibestos Company, of Walpole, Mass., one of the leading manufacturers of brake lining and clutch facings. Under the name, Multibestos LX, this new type of Latex Bonded Brake Lining and a similar type of clutch facing are fast winning popular approval and demand.

Members of the National Research Council were shown the inner workings of the Dewey & Almy laboratories, including the brake lining, patent research, can sealing, labeling and textile and shoe sole laboratories.

The National Research Council states the purpose of this tour was "to demonstrate to industrial executives and bankers, the importance, value and varied applications of research in industry, and by personal observation to study the philosophy of operation, and to com-

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Raw Asbestos Distributors

LTD.

RHODESIAN WHITE ASBESTOS

the products of the following MINES

"SHABANIE" "NIL DESPERANDUM"
"BIRTHDAY" "GATHS"
"KINGS" "CROFT"

TRANSVAAL WHITE ASBESTOS

SUPERFINE Quality the product of
THE AMIANTHUS MINE, Kaapsche Hoop.

SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS

the product of
DOMINION BLUE ASBESTOS MINES (Prop'y)
KURUMAN.

Samples and Prices to be obtained from

RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS
LTD.
20 ST. CLARE STREET, MINORIES;
LONDON, E. I., ENGLAND.

CABLES — Vulbeston, London
CODES — Bentleys. A. B. C. (5th) Western Union

OR FROM

W. D. CRUMPTON & CO.
8-10 BRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Sole U. S. A. Representatives

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pare the different types of successful industrial research laboratories.

"Industrial executives recognize the importance and value of research as a tool of modern industry. Economic pressure of competition is driving many industries into extended research facilities as a protective and progressive measure. Nearly three quarter of a million dollars is spent every working day in the United States to improve the manufacturing processes, reduce production costs, develop new fields of application and by products in the nation's industries. An increase if 500 industrial research laboratories in 1921 to over 1500 in 1930, a 200% increase in nine years, tells the story of this new economic trend."

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company are well to the fore in this trend.

Five Major Requirements for Brake Lining

By T. M. Russell, Jr., Testing Engineer of
The Russell Manufacturing Company,
Middletown, Conn.

There are five major characteristics which must be possessed by a material, before it is suitable to be made into brake linings.

In the development of a new brake lining after all the other data are assembled, the material must be further checked for resistance to wear, coefficient of friction, resistance to fade-out, thermal conductivity and water absorption. A brake lining material or any material which enters into brake lining that does not meet the rigid requirements listed under all these tests, must be discarded. The brake lining must be able to perform in wet weather as well as dry and consequently water absorption must be extremely low.

Another necessary feature is that the brake lining retain its original characteristics regardless of the length of time it is in use. Time should have no influence as regards any of the five vital features listed above.

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Cape Asbestos Company

Limited

LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICA

Pioneers in the mining and marketing of Blue and Amosite Asbestos

BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS of all grades, suitable for:-

(a) Textiles.
(b) 85% Magnesia Coverings.
(c) Boiler and Bulkhead Blocks.
(d) Asbestos-Cement Pipes.
(e) Shingles

BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS CLOTHS (Chemically pure) possess the highest insulating properties and are approved by the British Admiralty. They are also specially adapted for resistance to strong acids.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

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FACT AND FANCY

We pay sincere tribute to the memory of Thomas Alva Edison, who passed away on October 18th.

His inventions gave pleasure to millions, supplied employment for millions more, and made all our paths easier.

Has there ever been a man who was so great a benefactor of mankind!

The Boy Who Grew Up.

(Published thru Courtesy of Wolf Brothers, Philadelphia)

"Daddy", said six year old Jimmie to his father, "Daddy, will you lend me a dollar? Me and Bill are going to have a circus."

"All right", said Dad, as he handed over a piece of paper with a swell engraving of Mr. G. Washington on it. "But tell me what you're going to do with so much capital."

"Gee, Dad, we gotta have some pop," said Jimmie. "You never saw a circus without pop, did you?"

"My goodness, no. But if you and Bill drink so much as that you're going to be sick, sure as shootin'."

"But we're not going to drink it, Dad! We're going to sell it."

"How much will it cost you a bottle?"

"Five cents," said Jim.

"Twenty bottles," calculated his father. "And how much will you sell it for?"

"Three cents," said Jim.

"But that's a straight loss of two cents a bottle, forty cents, not counting your overhead!"

"But Bill and me figger we'll sell a **whole lot more** at three cents than at five—see! We'll make it up on volume!"

"I get you. Yes, I see your point," said Dad, as he scratched his chin reflectively.

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ASBESTOS

Arizona Crude
Italian Crude
Canadian Crude
Canadian Spinning Fibre
Canadian Shingle Fibre
Russian Crude
Rhodesian Crude
South African Blue Crude
South African Yellow Crude

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

8 West 40th Street : New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

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"Skips".

One of the Asbestos firms recently had a nasty experience with a customer. The man purchased merchandise from this firm on the strength of credit he had been extended by another company. All efforts to collect payment for the merchandise have failed, and the man is now listed among those who have "removed and left no address". No doubt he will begin business over again in another locality, and catch someone else in the same way.

While this office would not feel at liberty to publish the names of such "skips", it could compile a list of them for reference, and when an asbestos firm is doubtful of the credit of some would-be customer an inquiry of us would elicit such information as we had, all of it, of course, to be supplied confidentially.

If asbestos firms believe this would be helpful, let us have your list of "skips", or other customers of low or doubtful credit standing; then when you wish information on a certain person or company, ask us whether we know anything about them.

Will Asbestos Be Represented?

An exhibit of attractive homes and apartments, within the reach of families in moderate circumstances, will be a feature of the International Exposition—A Century of Progress—to be held in Chicago in 1933.

Five acres of ground have been set aside for this housing exhibit, which will be so designed as to show how economical housing can at the same time provide a maximum of comfort, health, sanitation and recreation.

This exhibit will offer to builders and producers of building materials an opportunity to display the most modern developments in materials and methods of construction. The exhibit, as now planned, will contain eight residences, an apartment building, an exhibit hall, garages, a model fire station, all surrounded with lawns, parks and garden space.

Already the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has made application for the erection of a home built entirely of lumber, and the Associated Tile Manu-

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TEXTILE PRODUCTS

ROVING, YARN, CORD, THREAD

BRAIDED AND WOVEN TUBING

ASBESTOS CLOTHS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

FIRE RETARDANT CURTAINS

VALVE STEM, HIGH PRESSURE AND SHEET PACKING

DIE-FORMED PACKING RINGS

BRAKE LINING — CLUTCH FACINGS

ROVING, FINE YARN, CORD AND LISTING MADE FROM NON-FERROUS FIBRE

GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIVISION
OF
RAYBESTOS - MANHATTAN, INC.
NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

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facturers have applied for one constructed completely of tile.

This would appear to offer a fine opportunity to the Asbestos Industry to show millions of users and prospective purchasers, how asbestos can be used in home building—shingles, waltile, pipe covering, wall insulation, etc. Details may be obtained by addressing A Century of Progress, Burnham Park, Chicago, Ill.

Mellon Institute Announces New Fellowship.

Dr. Edward Weidlein, Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of Pittsburg, Pa., has announced the foundation of an Industrial Fellowship by the Green Bag Cement Company of Pittsburg, subsidiary of the Division Coke and Iron Company. The investigational work of this Fellowship, which will be carried on by Raymond C. Briant, will be concerned with studies of the chemical and physical properties of portland cement and with the development of certain new cement products. Mr. Briant was formerly with the U. S. Bureau of Standards engaged in research under the auspices of the Portland Cement Association. Previous to that he was employed in the portland cement industry in Eastern Pennsylvania, following the completion of his chemical engineering education at Lafayette College.

The successful man who takes himself for granted must not be surprised if other people refuse to take him seriously.—Frank Irving Fletcher.

ITALIAN

FINE YARNS — CLOTHS — TAPES

ITALIAN ASBESTOS FIBRE

MANUFACTURED BY:— SOCIETA ITALO RUSSA PER L'AMIANTO

AGENTS:— BERTOLAIA & GOEDERT 24 VARICK ST., NEW YORK

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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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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

While perhaps little real improvement can be actually seen in general industry, there is certainly evident a much more optimistic tone than formerly.

As has been the case for some time there are many discouraging factors, but at least a few encouraging ones. Building reports are not especially favorable (see page 38); automobile production even less so (page 42). The automobile trade, however, is looking forward to a fairly good year in 1932, basing such belief on the assumption, no doubt a true one, that many people have the money to buy but are holding off for one reason or another. Some day, and possibly before next spring, they will tire of being thrifty by driving the "old bus for another year" and will begin to buy—not only automobiles but other things as well. Stocks are low on almost every shelf, in practically all lines, and that means that sooner or later buying must begin.

Asbestos. *Raw Material.*

The Wall Street Journal of October 24th, says:

"Arrangements have been completed between the principal producers of raw asbestos in Soviet Russia and Rhodesia in collaboration with the main European consumers with a view to stabilizing the market on a basis satisfactory to all." This being dated from London. We believe that such an agreement has been reached, or at least it is now only a matter of a few days. Surely this is constructive work, especially on the part of the Rhodesian Producers.

In view of the program of the development of the Russian Asbestos Mines, Rhodesian producers have shown great foresight in coming to some definite understanding with the Soviet Government. Perhaps this example might influence the Canadian Mines to do likewise. It certainly should.

This does not mean that prices of long grades of asbestos will necessarily go up but it does mean that shorter grades will ultimately increase to a point where Canadian Mines will not be selling these grades decidedly below cost of production.

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ASBESTOS

Allbestos
CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS OF ASBESTOS TEXTILES

SPECIALIZING IN ASBESTOS
YARNS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
FOR
PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS

❖ ❖ ❖

Woven Brake Lining and Allied Products
Custom weaving all sizes of untreated brake lining tape up to 12 inch wide and 1-¼ inch thickness.
Non-Ferrous Cloth
Plain Cloth — Metallic Cloth
Asbestos Tapes and Wiping Cords, Yarns
Asbestos Wick and Rope
Pure Asbestos Carded Fibres

❖ ❖ ❖

Manufactured in Our Own Plant from the Raw Materials

Allbestos Corporation

21st St. and Godfrey Ave., Germantown
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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In the meantime, the Canadian Mines are operating, but with reduced forces all around. Wages have been cut, thus reducing the cost of production. But even with reduced operations, long grades of asbestos fibre and No. 2 Crude are piling up fast. Short grades are moving quite well, but for no good reason whatsoever are they being sacrificed.

Another reader says:

"The last few weeks have shown a somewhat more active movement of raw asbestos from the Canadian Mines and the shipments during the month of October showed a noticeable increase compared to previous months. Indications are that November will see a still further improvement.

"This encouraging situation has been primarily due to demands from Europe, where manufacturers usually book a substantial proportion of their winter requirements in time to go forward from the mines on the last steamers sailing from St. Lawrence ports prior to the close of the summer navigation season. However, some slight improvement is noted in shipments to United States points.

"The demand for short fibres continues and there are apparently no reserve stocks available at the mines with the exception of No. 1 Crude. Reasonable stocks of other grades exist however."

Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

Textiles are in the most wildly disorganized condition in the history of the Asbestos Industry. There seem to be no prices quoted firm but every quotation lower than the previous ones. Demand is very light and expected to continue light thruout the winter.

Packings are in very poor demand; prices firm, but no expectation of any increase.

Brake Lining continues in good demand; prices firm, no change in volume for replacement. Original equipment very slow indeed and expected to continue slow until the end of the year or early spring.

Insulation. High Pressure. Conditions in the high pressure insulation market are fairly steady, while shipments are very materially below the level of 1928, 1929 and early 1930. The shrinkage has not been as severe as in many

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Asbestos Fibres

of

SUPERIOR QUALITY

from the

DANVILLE DISTRICT

CANADA

Address Inquiries to

Nicolet Asbestos Mines Limited

Inc.

25 Broad Street, NewYork

CABLE ADDRESS NICOBEST NEW YORK

Sole European Distributors

Compagnie Commerciale De Minerais
Et Matieres Premieres

74 QUAI DE JEMMAPES PARIS, FRANCE

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other lines of industry, however. Prices remain firm, altho not profitable under present production schedules.

Low Pressure. Reports from aircell manufacturers indicate that October was a fairly satisfactory month. There was an increase over September, due probably to seasonal business. Improvement is noted in the entire country altho more noticeable in the West than in the East. Improvement in orders is accounted for by the fact that warehouse stocks were very low and recent orders can almost entirely be traced as a replenishment of jobbers stocks which had become very short.

Paper and Millboard. The Paper market is improving, due to seasonal covering of hot air pipes. Market firm. Millboard remains about as usual, not much change in either demand or stability.

Asbestos Cement Products. We have two very interesting reports on the market for Asbestos Cement Products. One of these reads:

"Trade in asbestos cement shingles has been stimulated to a certain extent by recent price reductions but the comparatively small additional volume is not sufficient to justify the very drastic cuts in prices. Consequently, while asbestos shingles may invade the asphalt shingle field to a certain extent, at these lower prices, the increased volume will be expensive to asbestos shingle manufacturers. If this is proven by the end of the year, it would not be unexpected if some attempt were made to increase the present low prices back to somewhere near their former level after the turn of the year.

"Volume and prices on corrugated and flat sheets continue far below last year with apparently no indication of improving for some time to come."

The other report is slightly more optimistic in tone. It is as follows:

"Not counting the high spots of various large special installations, general orders which have been coming in from all parts of the country, while small, indicate a picking up generally; collections have also improved. Flat sheets have also shown some very nice business. This indicates that we are right now entering upon an upward trend. Corrugated, outside of big jobs from time to time, is rather

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RUSSIAN ASBESTOS

OF

ALL GRADES RANGING FROM FINEST CRUDES TO SHORTS.

SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES, SHINGLES, MOULDED BRAKE LININGS, 85% MAGNESIA COVERINGS, ETC.

FREE FROM GRIT OR TALC
EXTREMELY STRONG

SAMPLES AND PRICES SUBMITTED BY THE

❖

AMTORG TRADING CORP.
261 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
OR
ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.
8 WEST 40TH ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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flat; prices far from satisfactory."

Asbestos Cement Shingles because of the low prices at which they are being sold, can now compete very successfully with asphalt, but why should Asbestos Cement Shingles, the most durable type of roofing there is, wish to compete, in price, with a shingle that, as everyone will agree, has a limited life? It is very improbable also that the asphalt shingle manufacturers will allow their product to be sold at a price comparable with that of the rigid shingle. Undoubtedly the asphalt price will be reduced and and if the rigid shingle tries to follow—where will the end be?

Asbestos Cement Shingles have a very distinct field of their own. They will be far better off by staying in that field.

Some Canadian businesses are feeling, favorably, the drop in Canadian currency. At today's market the Canadian dollar can buy only 90c worth of material in the United States. Certain manufacturers of asbestos products in Canada tell us that they are getting a rush of new business from dealers who formerly imported the materials, (brake linings being specifically mentioned) from the States. These dealers may formerly have received an extra five percent of discount, but with the Canadian currency down, they are unable to realize this profit, as, by an order in Council at Ottawa on September 28th, importations are dutiable on the value of the currency of the country of export. Therefore values on importations from the United States into Canada have had to be increased.

During the latter part of October a fire on the wharf at Quebec destroyed about twenty-five cars of Asbestos. No doubt the funny pages in the newspapers will make much adoo about asbestos being destroyed by fire. As a matter of fact the containers were burned and broken, and the material, consequently, all mixed up with the wreckage and useless.

If women revive the bustle in fashion, why couldn't the men do the same thing in business? — The Shaft.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

WAGE REDUCTION

Should the Wages of Asbestos Workers Be Reduced?

Prices of commodities, particularly foodstuffs, are down materially. Salaries have been cut right and left. Non-union labor, factory workers, office workers all get less; dividends and profits have been reduced.

Why should union labor be an exception? Why should the building trades, particularly, receive higher wages, proportionately, than other trades? When asbestos workers are not in demand, what natural law entitles them to as high a wage as when they are very busy?

Wage rates should be based on the amount of skill and knowledge required, and the time necessary to acquire that skill and knowledge. The apprenticeship of an asbestos worker is four years, the same as that of a plumber and steamfitter, but anyone at all familiar with mechanics, knows that a man could be trained as an asbestos worker in about six months (and some will say that is high) while the training of a plumber and steamfitter would be much longer. In spite of that fact the wage rate for asbestos workers in several cities is equal to or higher than that for plumbers and steamfitters.

The high scale of the asbestos worker at the present time (as in all building trades) is due to the fact that demand was high and the asbestos worker was therefore able to sell his services at a higher figure. Now that demand has fallen off so materially, he should be content with a lower wage; after all no one can alter the law of supply and demand.

Actually the worker receives less money per week, because he works only part time, but since the value of the dollar is higher, his weekly wage on part time is almost if not quite equal in value to his wage on full time. On the other hand the owner of the building pays out exactly the same amount for labor as he did previously, i. e., he pays the old rate per hour for a given number of hours, neither the rate nor the number of hours having been changed.

If the rate per hour were reduced, owners would find their building costs reduced, more people would be inclined to have work done while costs were low, and in the end the asbestos worker, or other workman would probably receive the same wage per week even tho the hourly rate was lower.

The shops all over the country are feeling the effects (as is everyone else) of the depression. When workers demand such high rates there is no incentive for the employer to take business with little profit. He is only human, why should his men

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receive their regular wages while he is forced to take less wages in the form of profits. In many cases, therefore, especially in the smaller shops, it means going out of business as they cannot get enough work to keep it open, which means, of course, that the worker is then without work at all, at any rate.

One of our correspondents sums up the situation in this manner:

"Wages, generally speaking, have been pretty generally maintained to date, altho commodity prices have been substantially reduced, and we feel that a reasonable reduction in wages all along the line would have a good psychological effect and would be consistent with existent conditions which have extended over a sufficient period now to indicate that the return of business activity must be brought about as a result of constructive readjustment in various directions."

It is the opinion of all, however, that to accomplish any real improvement, wages should be reduced, not in one, but in *all* the building trades.

NOTE: A further article on Wage Reduction, discussing how wage reduction would benefit the worker, the contractor and the public, will be published in an early issue.

BUILDING

September building in the 37 states east of the Rockies, showed gains over August in commercial buildings, factories, educational buildings, religious and memorial buildings and public works and utilities. Public buildings, residential and social and recreational structures declined in September under the August totals.

A few of the figures are of interest: Commercial buildings totalled $29,960,200 in September compared with $19,417,300 in August; factories $10,969,600 in September compared with $4,749,800 in August; educational buildings $21,155,100 in September against $19,266,700 in August. Residential building in September amounted to $54,552,800.

Contemplated projects as reported during September are under those of both August and September 1930, altho several individual districts show slight advances in proposed work—the Upstate New York territory, the Middle Atlantic states and the Southern Michigan peninsula. The total of contemplated projects reported during September for the entire 37 states east of the Rockies was $222,843,000.

FOREIGN AGENCY DESIRED
For
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS OR ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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New Products

(Or Variations of Old Ones)

Samples of the articles described may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers thereof.

Garlock Enters the Brake Lining Field.

As an initial step in the manufacture of brake lining, the Garlock Packing Company has recently placed on the market their 701 Folded and Molded Brake Lining for industrial service.

This material is constructed of high quality asbestos cloth, impregnated with a special rubber compound, folded, molded and vulcanized under 2000 lbs. pressure.

It has been developed for use in oil fields, sugar refineries, lumber mills, steel and tubing mills, paper mills, gin mills, mines—every industry using machines that require brake lining can use Garlock 701.

The Garlock Packing Company was established in September 1887 and thruout its 44 years of service it has made nothing but packings, extending its line until there is now included a packing for practically every purpose under the sun.

The introduction of industrial brake lining is not so surprising, however, when you consider that it is made out of practically the same materials found in many packings, and also that industrial brake lining is used in many of the fields where packing is used.

Eternit Features Two New Ideas.

Making it easy for the customer takes an important place in sales plans these days, and a simple device designed by the Eternit Division of the Ruberoid Company helps make the application of their shingles easy, and saves money for the customer as well.

Hexagonal shingles are generally applied with a 3″ headlap, and this is necessary with a roof pitch of 4″ to 5″ to the foot. But when the roof pitch is more than 5″, a 2½″ headlap will be perfectly satisfactory and of course the smaller the lap, the less material required to cover the roof.

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Eternit therefore now cuts two sets of notches in their shingles where formerly there was one. When you want the 2½" lap you use the one set of notches; when you need the 3" lap you use the other. Simple isn't it, but nobody seems to have thought of it before!

The 3" headlap (with the 16" x 16" hexagonal shingle) takes 86 shingles to the square (100 square feet) and these 86 shingles weigh about 258 pounds. When the 2½" headlap is used, it takes 80 shingles to the square and they weigh 240 pounds. Checking up we find a saving in cost of material, in time required for application, in weight and therefore in freight cost, and in quantity of nails needed. It would seem that those extra notches save a lot of time and money.

The other idea concerns siding. Asbestos Cement Shingles have been used for siding for many years. Recently the Horizontal Shingles made by Eternit have found favor for this use. The Horizontal Shingle being made in 12" x 24" size, was a little large to give the desired attractive appearance, and Eternit has therefore manufactured a smaller shingle (8" x 16") to be applied the Horizontal method, and since this shingle was designed especially for siding purposes, they named it the Stonewall Siding.

Stonewall siding is available in a wide range of colors, and, like all Asbestos Cement Products, requires no painting or other upkeep.

Allbestos Makes a Molded Brake Lining.

Red Knight is the name selected by the Allbestos Corporation for their molded brake lining. Up until very recently this company made nothing but woven lining. They have now perfected a molded lining with two distinctive characteristics. One is the red color; the other, the perforated feature. The lining is a patented one, and both the color and the perforations distinguish it from other linings.

The materials and oxides used in manufacturing this Molded Brake Lining produces a red color and gives the lining certain advantages in serviceability.

The perforations exhale or dissipate any gases gener-

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In the market for large or small quantities of

METALLIC YARN WASTE
ASBESTOS TEXTILE WASTE
SCRAP CLOTH—YARN CUTTINGS
LOOM SWEEPINGS
CARDROOM STRIPPINGS

Please send samples, stating quantities, to

NEWARK WASTE CO.

55 to 59 River Street **NEWARK, NEW JERSEY**

ELWOOD J. WILSON

Incorporated

350 Madison Avenue - - NEW YORK, N. Y.

AT 45TH STREET

ASBESTOS CRUDES AND FIBRES

The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

CYPRUS ASBESTOS

A true Chrysotile fibre of great tensile strength, exceptionally clean and well graded, suitable for the manufacture of—

Asbestos-cement pipes, sheets and shingles
Asbestos millboard
Moulded brake lining
Etc., etc.

APPLY FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO SOLE AGENTS—

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

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

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ated, prevent delamination, permit flexibility thus eliminating possible fracturing of material during installation, make it resilient, tough, rugged and leather-like, make it blisterproof and peel-proof.

The lining contains 70% of long fibre asbestos (a spinning grade) not over 10% of rubber, with about 20% of reinforcing and coefficient agencies — oxides, etc. There is absolutely nothing in the mixture to score the brake drum.

The lining is put up in fifty foot rolls — a flexible molded brake lining.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles during September 1931, was but 143,212, compared with 191,741 in August. In September 1930, the total was 228,606. These figures include production in both the United States and Canada.

The figure for September is the lowest for any month this year, January being next low with a total of 178,344.

Total production for the first nine months in 1931 was 2,196,690, while for the same period in 1930, 3,047,752 automobiles were produced.



Africa (Rhodesia).

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	August 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	380.00	£ 4,750	....	....
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	11.12	130	14	11
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	511.68	6,395	18	9
Victoria District				
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	202.29	2,528	13	3
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	186.73	2,334	3	..
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) from reserve stock	75.00	937	10	..
Regina A (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	45.00	562	10	..
	1,411.82	£17,639	9	11
August 1930	*3,816.33*	*£103,187*	*5*	*0*

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Africa (Union of South).

(Statistics published by Dept. Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	August 1930		August 1931	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	247.500	£ 2,463	198.200	£ 1,952
Chrysotile	606.000	9,576	1,366.050	19,795
Cape				
Blue	440.762	10,207	344.458	8,167
	1,294.262	£22,246	1,908.708	£29,914

Canada.

(Published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

Production divided by Grades	September 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude No. 1	11
Crude No. 2	78
Other Crudes	....
Spinning stocks	532
Shingle stocks	2,875
Paper stocks	2,784
Waste, Stucco or Plaster Materials	3,062
Refuse or shorts	6,444
Total	15,786
By-products (sand, gravel, etc.)	878

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published average prices for various grades of Asbestos, these prices prevailing at the Quebec asbestos mines during June, July and August. They are as follows:

Crude No. 1	$450. per ton
Crude No. 2	255. per ton
Spinning Stocks	125. per ton
Shingle Stocks	65. per ton
Millboard and Paper Stocks*	30. per ton
Fillers	10. per ton

* Must include 0-0-5-11 fibre as well.

United States.

Total Production in the United States during 1930 was 4,242 short tons (2000 lbs.) valued at $289,284, this including 3,653 tons of chrysotile, as reported in our August number, and 589 tons of Amphibole, the latter figure having just been released by the Bureau of Mines.

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Little Lessons in Selling

The Salesman's Money Life

By John T. Bartlett

Said a man who has hired, supervised, and discharged salesmen for forty years, "Money matters are the ruination of more good salesmen than any other cause.

"It is perhaps true that it is more difficult for the salesman to discipline himself, and become businesslike in his financial affairs than other men. The salesman is constantly striving to get others to spend money. Rather natural, perhaps that his philosophy should become that of the spender rather than the saver.

"On the other hand, the salesman is a man skilled in overcoming psychological obstacles. Why can't he overcome harmful impulses in himself?

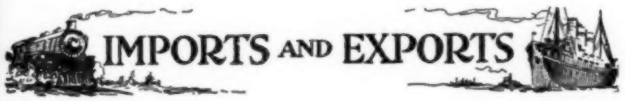
"I have seen a great many salesmen go into tailspins as a result of money troubles, while many others continue to sell with impaired efficiency for the same reason.

"On the other hand, I don't recall a single salesman who was able to save and keep his personal financial affairs in good order who ever lacked for a good position with a career opening ahead.

"There is something about prudence in handling money which strengthens the salesman. He doesn't become desperate when he has two or three bad days. He is able to see the situation with perspective.

"One of the worst habits a salesman can get into is that of obtaining advances against salary or commission. Nearly any employer is glad to help out in a reasonable way a salesman who faces an emergency—provided the man has a good record in money matters. The whole trend among employers is toward greater strictness in respect to advances. Some say, frankly, that the man who must be continually borrowing against future salary is not wanted."

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Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	September 1930 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	September 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	143	$ 23,761	22	$ 2,147
Canada	15,885	458,687	11,040	257,705
Italy	.....	.....	2	1,130
Russia	1,000	212,850	..	.....
United Kingdom	37	10,375	..	104
	17,065	$705,673	11,064	$261,086

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

All the above is crude with the exception of Canada which is divided as follows:

Crude	206	$ 59,685	51	$ 13,925
Mill Fibre	5,063	235,012	2,931	124,812
Lower Grades	10,616	163,990	8,058	118,968
	15,885	$458,687	11,040	$257,705

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	September 1930 Pounds	Value	September 1931 Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	2,013	$ 1,074	.....	.....
United Kingdom	201	183	11,555	$ 5,318
Fabrics, Woven—None.				
Packing, Fabric—				
Germany	.....	.....	410	149
Italy	.....	.....	1,102	570
United Kingdom	3,561	3,213	1,102	1,001
Packing, not Fabric—				
Austria	...	....	120	61
Canada	50	11	.....	....
France	....	....	19	7
Germany	...	....	3,770	1,413
United Kingdom	3,761	2,105	2,736	919
Paper, Millboard and Wallboard—				
Canada	500	29	.....	.....
Brake and Clutch Lining, Woven Fabric—				
Germany	.....	.....	27,695	6,724

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	September 1930 Pounds	Value	September 1931 Pounds	Value
Brake and Clutch Lining, Molded, Pressed or Formed—				
United Kingdom	3,626	3,048	.....	.....
Shingles and Slates of Asbestos Cement—Plain—*				
Belgium	64,054	1,343	39,150	473
France	122,324	1,252	.....	.....
Articles in part of asbestos, not impregnated, etc.—				
Italy	.....	.....	3,007	68
Pipe Covering and Cement—				
United Kingdom	18,648	1,377	.....	.....
Other Manufactures—				
Germany	880	20	.....	.....
United Kingdom	34,542	2,828	.....	.....
	254,160	$16,483	90,666	$16,703

* 1930 figures not divided as to plain or colored.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during August[1] 1931, amounted to 24 tons, valued at $1,296, while during August[1] 1930 19 tons, valued at $3,913, were exported.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	August[1] 1930 Pounds	Value	August[1] 1931 Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	129,469	$10,188	35,650	$4,362
Pipe Covering & Cement	368,181	17,206	143,168	7,567
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	134,820	70,681	123,461	63,972
Brake Lining[2]	538,804	112,452	.....	.....
Molded and semi-molded	.....	.....	.....	39,519
Not molded	.....	.....	257,040	47,773
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	437,612	27,851	146,022	12,205
Asbestos Roofing[3]	6,043	21,225	2,943	13,519
Other Manufactures	607,641	40,854	152,502	16,493

[1] Exports one mo. behind Imports. [2] Lin. Ft. [3] Sqs.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	September 1930 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	September 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	300	$ 19,125	28	$ 3,450
United States	5,511	306,657	3,105	141,568
Australia	6	300	.....	.....
Belgium	1,599	118,919	926	56,700
France	162	12,406	97	11,900
Germany	378	30,778	513	42,295
Italy	240	22,550	44	4,400
Japan	1,143	59,343	345	14,288
Netherlands	55	2,585	109	6,760
	9,394	$572,663	5,167	$281,361

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ASBESTOS

	September 1930 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	September 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	360	9,000	5	125
United States	11,251	156,060	8,621	104,910
Belgium	122	3,022	30	600
France	60	1,440	....	.....
Germany	120	2,640	160	3,616
Italy	55	1,375	.....	.....
Japan	....	.....	34	675
Porto Rico	....	.....	30	330
Netherlands	144	3,600	63	1,365
	12,112	$177,137	8,943	$111,621
	21,506	*$749,800*	*14,110*	*$392,982*

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	September 1930 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	September 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	888	£34,573	376	£ 8,448
Canada	675	7,920	81	1,332
Africa (Union of S.)			189	4,031
Africa (Port. E.)			40	1,377
Africa (Kenya)			15	2,917
Cyprus			45	1,075
Germany	322	5,836	10	60
Italy			1	38
Irish Free State			1	10
New Zealand			1	10
U. S. of America			95	1,058
	1,885	£48,329	854	£20,356
Re shipments	50	2,156	35	858

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

To Netherlands	84	4,804	57	3,606
To France	41	5,544	38	3,874
To United States of America	11	2,269	3	681
To British India	669	12,558	303	6,633
To Australia	36	4,716	19	2,005
To Other Countries	1,241	59,097	1,040	45,173
	2,082	£88,988	1,460	£61,972

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Imports of Raw Asbestos into England, during August, 1931, divided as to countries of origin.

	August 1930 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1930 Value	August 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1931 Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	609	£20,062	.....	.....
Canada	610	8,209	195	£ 3,297
Africa (Union of South)			124	2,748
Australia			28	270
Cyprus	1,169	28,022	4	31
Soviet Union (Russia)			333	5,327
U. S. of America			40	1,065
	2,388	£56,293	724[1]	£12,738[1]
Re-Shipments	222	8,138	111	1,722

(Note: This information was omitted from October "ASBESTOS" due to delay in receipt of figures).

[1] These figures do not quite agree with total reported in October "ASBESTOS" due probably to some error in the group of figures first reported.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Figures supplied thru the courtesy of Edward G. Wyckoff & Co., 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia)

	Par.	Div.	October 1931 High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. Ltd. (Com.)	np	–	No Sales		
Asb. Corp. Ltd. (Pfd.)	100	7	.55	.45	.45
Carey (Com.)	100	8	No Sales		
Carey (Pfd)	100	6	No Sales		
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	3⅝	3	3⅜
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	No Sales		
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	10	9	10
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	3	41⅜	29½	32
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	109¾	106⅜	108
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com)	np	–	14	9¾	12½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	32½	31½	32½
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	3	2	2¼
Thermoid (Pfd. convt.)	100	7	18	18	18
Thermoid (Bonds)	100	6	42	31	40

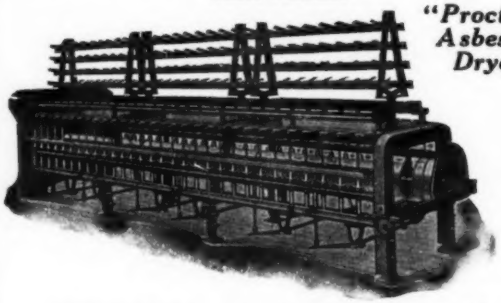
CONTRACTS EXECUTED ANYWHERE
High and Low Pressure Insulation
Brine and Ammonia Cork Insulation
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. CO.
SPRINGFIELD : : MASS.

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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.

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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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. It is a pleasure to extend congratulations and best wishes to the following gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays: Robert J. Stokes, President, Thermoid Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J., November 23rd; F. R. Anderson, Vice President & Treasurer, Sall Mountain Company, Chicago, Ill., November 24th; Alvin C. McCord, President, McCord Mfg. Co., Wyandotte, Mich., November 24th; S. J. Gillis, Waterfront Manager, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., November 26th; John J. Krez, President Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., November 26th; Alfred E. Hermes, Secy-Treas., Acme Asbestos Covg. & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., November 27th; John W. Latchum, President, American Insulation Co., Philadelphia, Pa., November 28th; S. P. Moffit, General Sales Manager, Eternit Division, Ruberoid Company, 95 Madison Ave., New York City, November 29th; R. E. Kramig, Senior Partner, R. E. Kramig & Co., Cincinnati, O., November 29th; Charles A. Wright, Vice President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., December 4th; Kenneth MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 8th; R. M. Bryan, President, Asbestos Spinning & Weaving Corporation, New York City, N. Y., December 8th; Peter MacLellan, Sr., Chairman of Directors, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 15th.

Stewart Dickson & Co., Inc., New York City, announces with deep regret, the death of Miss Mary S. Chalmers, who has been an officer of the Company since its inception. Miss Chalmers passed away on October 16th at Haddonfield, N. J.

The Paxall Co., Inc., Packing Installation Engineers of Cranford, N. J., announces the appointment of Harold J. Davison as Resident Engineer, with an office at 3509 Oakmont Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Davison was formerly Manager of the Philadelphia Branch of the Crandall Packing Company, and has also had several years experience in charge of operation and maintenance of power plants.

Mapeke Asbestos Mines, Limited, of Mashaba, Rhodesia, in its report for the year ended September 30th, 1930, states that the period covered by the accounts was one of extreme difficulty and depression in asbestos mining, owing to the unprecedented fall in the price of the commodity. Operations at the mines were reduced to a minimum pending an improvement in market conditions and the provision of further working capital. Development work has taken place which has opened up good bodies of asbestos, and the Government requirements for protection work on the claims have been complied with for some years ahead. A

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shipment of asbestos amounting to 156 tons has been made, but so far, remains unsold, the directors being reluctant to dispose of it at the nominal low market prices ruling. During the year the Board endeavored to bring about an amalgamation with other interests, as, notwithstanding the present low prices of asbestos, they believe that the asbestos properties are a valuable asset and capable of being turned to successful account under normal conditions.—From S. A. Mining & Engineering Journal.

Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd. Effective October 19th, 1931, H. Whittaker has been appointed Works Manager of the Cape Asbestos Company Limited, taking the place of James Gow, resigned.

Asbestos. The 1930 edition of the brochure entitled simply "Asbestos," written by Oliver Bowles has been published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. This gives a brief resume of the asbestos industry, and its operations during 1930, with production figures, exports, etc.

"The United States Market for Asbestos" is the title of an article appearing in the October 19th issue of "Commerce Reports" (published by the U. S. Department of Commerce.) The article was written by Joseph Ulmer of the Minerals Division.

Russell Mfg. Company of Middletown, Conn., believe in education of dealers and to this end are holding brake clinics in various cities. One in Baltimore, Md., held the middle of October had an attendance of more than 500. Ralph F. Jones, engineer from the Rusco factory gave a talk on brakes, and a moving picture film was shown depicting manufacturing methods in the Rusco factory. A similar clinic was held a week or so later in Gettysburg, Pa.

As an indication of better business and to take care of the requirements of its increasing number of service stations and other outlets, the Russell Manufacturing Company recently added nine new salesmen to its field force which now totals more than 250.

Asbestos Construction Company, Insulation Contractors, of New York City, have taken a lease on a building on the East side of Rockdale Street in Long Island City.

Hall & Nielsen, Ltd., Bury, Lancashire, England, have recently published a catalogue on their Bramec Moulded & Hydraulically Compressed Brake Liners. The catalogue, which contains about 90 pages, is very similar to the Data Books published by American manufacturers of Brake Lining, as it gives full data as to sizes for various makes of cars and commercial vehicles.

E. Schaaf-Regelman, President of the Regal Asbestos Mines, sailed on October 17th on a business trip to Europe which will occupy several months as he is not expected to return until after the first of the year. Mr. Regelman's present interest is chiefly in abrasives, as his Arizona Asbestos Mine, like other mines in that district, is entirely closed down.

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Johns-Manville Corporation. Net profit for this Corporation and subsidiaries for the quarter ended September 30th, was $261,406 (17c a share) after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., as against $1,202,867 ($1.43 a share) in the third quarter of 1930.

For the nine months ended September 30th, the company reported a net income of $1,207,174 equal to $1.08 a common share, as against $2,943,027, or $3.40 a share in the first nine months of the previous year.

Sales in the third quarter totalled $8,433,091, and for the nine months were $25,863,353, as compared respectively with $12,191,619 and $38,143,538 in the corresponding periods last year.

Standard Asbestos Covering Co., Inc., 142 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass. The Standard Asbestos Covering Company was incorporated on October 15th, and the officers chosen were President and Treasurer, Charles Uhr; Vice President, Fred S. Johnson, and Secretary, Wilbert Lindquist. Mr. Johnson will cover the Springfield territory for the company. The Company has been appointed approved contractors in Greater Boston and Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire counties, Massachusetts, for the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

Roland Starkey, General Manager and Consulting Engineer to the Turner & Newall interests in South Africa, is taking a business and pleasure trip around the world. He will first proceed to Japan where he will investigate conditions in the asbestos industry, and will meet there C. S. Bell, a director of Turner & Newall, Ltd. Mr. Starkey's place during his absence from Africa, will be filled by E. G. Harding. The Turner & Newall mines in Africa are working only one-third of their capacity, it being hoped to keep them going on that basis until a revival in industry sets in. Shabani, which has an enormous tonnage of the very finest chrysotile in reserve is in a position to meet all demands of the market when the revival does occur.—S. A. Mng. & Engrg. Jrl.

Russell Mfg. Company, of Middletown, Conn., has found radio broadcasting of an educational nature to be very valuable to dealers in their products thruout the country. The programs consist largely of enlightening talks on motoring matters, stressing the importance of good brakes in safe and economical car operation. Rusco dealers at present are maintaining regularly broadcasts in Bristol, Va.; Calgary, Canada; Columbus, Ga.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Regina, Canada; St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.

Smith-Murray, Inc., Engineers and Contractors of Syracuse, N. Y., have just published a most attractive 12 page pamphlet on Insulation. The pamphlet contains many illustrations of insulation installations, is printed on cream colored paper with an attractive brown cover. Altogether the pamphlet is a real credit to the insulation contracting industry.

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Russell Mfg. Company. The New York Office of the Replacements Department was recently moved from 51 Columbus Avenue to 27-43 W. 65th Street, while the credit department moved from 17-23 W. 60th Street to the new location.

TRADE MARKS

Rubestos. Serial No. 317,779. Ruberoid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. For composition shingles. Passed on October 20th.

A color band covering the lateral edges of the goods, which band in itself is composed of two parallel stripes of the colors red and gray, the red stripe being narrow. Serial No. 285,855. Thomas L. Gatke, Chicago, Ill. For Brake Linings and Clutch Linings. Passed on October 20th.

Velbestos. Serial No. 318,087. The Vellumoid Co., Worcester, Mass. For sheet packings. Passed on October 20th.

PATENTS

Gasket. No. 1,823,284. Granted on September 15th, to Frank J. Oven, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co. Filed December 17, 1930. Serial No. 502,912. Description upon request.

Gasket. No. 1,824,386. Granted on September 22nd, to Claude B. Bailey, Wyandotte, Mich., assignor to McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed June 8, 1925. Serial No. 35,511. Contains asbestos. Description upon request.

Pipe Insulation. No. 1,825,424. Granted on September 29th, to Frank C. Russell and Clinton L. Savidge, Toledo, Ohio, assignors to Mineral Felt Insulating Company, Toledo, Ohio. Filed Nov., 10, 1930. Serial No. 494,547.

Described as in the forming of concavo-convex section supplying fibrous material for the body in a suspension medium, draining the medium therefrom while mechanically expediting the taking of form for the body by changing upper surface form in departing from gravity level contour, drying said formed sections, trimming and jacketing.

Gasket. No. 1,823,341. Granted on September 15th to John H. Victor, Evanston, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Company, Chicago, filed Jan. 17, 1930. Serial No. 421,567. Description upon request.

Brake Shoe. No. 1,827,081. Granted on October 13th to Hugh A. Gillies, Detroit, assignor to American Brake Materials Corporation, New York City. Serial No. 519,289.

Described as a friction block comprising back and a composition body mounted thereon, said body being recessed at one end, between its side edges and at the corners of its other end, to receive means for fastening the block to a support.

Asbestos Tape and Yarn and Process of Making Same. No. 1,828,112. Granted on October 20th to John Allen Heany, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Worldbestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J. Filed May 7, 1927. Serial No. 189,718, and in Canada October 4th, 1924.

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ASBESTOS

Described as a process of making Asbestos Yarn which includes securing a layer of asbestos material to a sheet of supporting material by means of adhesive material, separating said sheet into strips and twining said strips with filaments to form yarn.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of "ASBESTOS" (Insert title of publication.) published monthly (State frequency of issue.)

at Philadelphia, Penna (Name of post office and State where publication is entered.) for October 1, 1931 (State whether for April 1 or October 1.)

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossiter, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the "ASBESTOS" (Name of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) (Insert title of publication.) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are.

	Name of—	Post office address—
Publisher	Secretarial Service	1701 Winter St., Phila., Pa.
Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Managing Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Pa.
Business Managers	None	

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

C. J. Stover	130 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.,

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.....
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

A. S. Rossiter
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of Sept. 1931

[SEAL.] Jean-Baptiste Lut
(My commission expires March 2 1933)

Form 3526.—Ed. 1931.

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THIS AND THAT

We have heard of a United States Asbestos Corporation, Limited, which is supposed to have an asbestos mine somewhere near Napa, Calif. Will someone please tell us something of this company, particularly its post office address and the names of its officers?

The Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., whose name we believe is "Gillis", is publishing a newspaper by the name of "Asbestos". Up to the present time we have been unable to obtain a copy, but from descriptions of it which have been published in several newspapers, it is evident that the new "Asbestos" is either a scandal sheet, or else one on which the Mayor expects to print burning words of condemnation of this, that or the other development in his town.

Can anyone give us the present address of Samuel S. Gray, formerly Treasurer of the United Insulation Company, Inc., in Hartford, Conn. The Company we understand is no longer in business. Several copies of "ASBESTOS" are due Mr. Gray on his subscription; but attempts to reach him at the old address by first class mail have failed.

Someone wants to know who makes Aerocrete Covering for waterpipes. Can any of our readers tell us? We would like a sample also, if available.

"The rock is blasted and then carefully *combed* by hand for the longest and finest fibres," says an article on "Asbestos, The Mineral Flax," which has been appearing in various newspapers thruout the United States.

Will readers send us odd statements of this sort when they are found in newspaper conceptions of asbestos.

Safety suits of white chrome leather are said to be replacing asbestos suits in a certain electric power company. What next?

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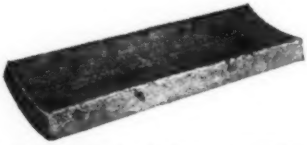
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