ASBESTOS

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

DECEMBER 1931

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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

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CONTENTS

	Page
Not Money—but Goodwill	3
A Review of the Passing year	4
Asbestos Serves the Laundry	8
The Classification of Canadian Asbestos	13
Asbestos Stock Quotations	17
"Chrysotile Asbestos in Canada"	18
Tentative Specifications for Asbestos Tape	20
Topical Index for the Year 1931	27
Fact and Fancy	
Combined Conventions	32
Shabani and Mashaba Remain Open	32
Accident Prevention Work in Quebec	34
Market Conditions	36
Automobile Production	39
An Interesting Report on Micro-Asbestos	40
Contractors and Distributors Page—A Practical Specification for the Use and Application of Insulating Materials	42
Production Statistics	45
Imports and Exports	46
News of the Industry	50
Patents	53
Trade Marks	55
Building	55
This and That	56

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Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 3 of 61
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Photo by Acme Newspictures, Inc.

A cable fire, burning beneath the street at Nelson Avenue in New York, ignited waste oil and gas causing a terrific explosion. Covers from two manholes were blown off and this twenty foot geyser of flame resulted. Firemen are seen spreading asbestos blankets in order to quell the blaze.



Not Money--But Goodwill

What kind of a Christmas will you have this year?

Perhaps you have not made as much money as in previous years. Very likely you have had a lot of things to worry about, businesswise.

Banks have closed, stocks have depreciated, dividends have been cut. If a Merry Christmas depended on money this Christmas would be a pretty gloomy one.

But a Merry Christmas does not depend on money, nor on good nor bad business. No indeed! Perhaps if we do not have as much money to spend, we will think more about the real Christmas spirit. Kindness, courtesy, friendship, love — these are the things a really Merry Christmas is made of. We can't have too much of any of them.

Gifts this year may mean more because less money and more love will go into them.

Some years ago it was the custom of an employer to place with each gift to his employees a personal, handwritten note, thanking them for their cooperation thruout the year. Each note was different for each was written personally to the employee to whom it went. The gift, which was money, was appreciated, but the note was valued far more. We dare say some of the employees have the notes to this day.

Let us this year give of the real Christmas spirit — make kindness predominate instead of money. Thus may we all have a

Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 5 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/5

A Review of the Passing Year

The year 1931 is almost over. When some of you receive this issue the new year will have actually begun.

In view of the worldwide depression in business, it is hardly to be expected that the year has marked any spectacular progress in the asbestos industry. But if not impressive, at least it is interesting.

As we think back there is one subject which has dominated the thought of the Asbestos Industry during the entire year—Russia. During the first few months of the year the interest in Russia, her five year plan, and how that plan would affect the Asbestos Industry, was intense, and much discussion was indulged in. While the comment and speculation concerning the Soviet Union has died down somewhat, it continues to be an interesting subject.

Another happening which created more than usual interest was the election of new officers by the Keasbey & Mattison Company and the merging of the sales activities of the Ambler Asbestos Shingle Company with those of Keasbey & Mattison Company. It is a real pleasure to say that the results of this move on the part of the Keasbey & Mattison Company have so far been highly satisfactory.

The whole year has been noted for the slackness in asbestos production. Arizona mines have been practically closed down for some months; many of the African mines are closed and others are operating on low schedule. Canada has curtailed her production, and Cyprus has produced little.

It is not surprising that few new buildings were added to the plants of asbestos manufacturers during 1931. Outside of the new power plant and laboratory constructed by the Philip Carey Company at Lockland, and an addition to the plant of the Atlas Asbestos Company at North Wales, little building was done.

Improvement in asbestos manufactured products, either in appearance or utility has been quite general in 1931; witness the notching of asbestos cement shingles by Eternit (Ruberoid), simplifying application, the rough surfaced shingles produced by several of the manufactur-

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ACL Doc 12194 · Page 6 of 61
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ers; the improvement in appearance of aircell pipe covering; the unique buttonhole tape, a gasket material made by the Garlock Packing Company.

Among new asbestos products placed on the market we can mention the Visibestone Sound Screen, Asbestos Awnings and Asbestos Auto Bodies.

The Industry can claim one book also—"Chrysotile Asbestos in Canada" reviewed elsewhere in this issue—a compendium of information on Asbestos. And some very attractive advertising literature has been published.

We have been fortunate this year in losing very few of the members of the Industry by death.

Last, but probably the most important of all are the two real advances in the progress of the Asbestos Industry. One of these is the Uniform Classification of Asbestos Crudes and Fibres fully described on page 13 of this issue. The other is the introduction of the C-I (Certified Insulation) Plan by the Insulation Contractors of the Northwest. This plan, which is fully described in our May, June and August numbers, marks a real step forward, probably the most important development in the insulation division of the industry in years.

The Asbestos Industry may not have made much money in 1931, and what profit was realized it took hard work to obtain, but it is a real satisfaction to know that even tho the dollars and cents results are not as high as might be desired, the Industry has made real progress in other directions.

Remember the story we told in October of the fire at Angels Camp, Calif., where sheets of asbestos were obtained to protect telephone girls who stood by their posts?

Well the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Company solve the mystery of where they got the asbestos sheets. Four or five years ago Plant sold the Graybar Electric Company asbestos blankets made from a lightweight woven asbestos cloth 40" x 48", folded and rolled and then inserted in tin tubes. These were placed by each switchboard in case of fire. Therefore when they needed them at Angels Camp—there they were.

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ACL Doc 12194 · Page 8 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/8

From

CRUDE ORE

to

FINISHED PRODUCT

Johns-Manville carries on the entire manufacturing process of asbestos. Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent and branch offices in all large cities co-operate in the supreme idea of service.

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Johns-Manville

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ACL Doc 12194 · Page 9 of 61
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Asbestos Serves the Laundry

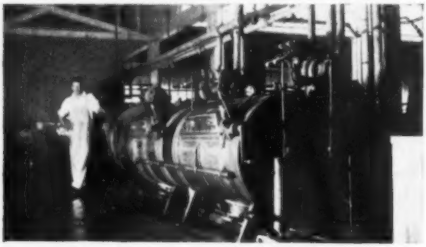
By K. Provost, Twin Falls, Idaho

"What use do we make of asbestos?" The manager of the Troy laundry and dry cleaning plant at Twin Falls, guided me thru the big airy building. "We use it liberally—to dilute the overhead."

The Troy is one of the nine laundry and dry cleaning units operated by the National Laundry Company in Southern Idaho, and the economies they are finding effective in this, the largest one of the plants, are being repeated in the others.

The boilers are set in their heavy shells of asbestos cement, which is also used for making repairs on cracks and crevices as they appear in the steam chests and boilers, and for sealing the pipe joints as well.

Metal pipes carry the steam to the water filter, to the



Steam thru asbestos covered pipes supplies heat to the washers.

big shining monel metal washers, forming a long battery in the wash room; to the powerful American Standard six roll ironer; to the presses, in their immaculate blue and white enamel neatness; to the dry room where the temperature is held at 140 degrees for drying cotton garments; to the starch cooker, and the forms on which socks are dried. And every inch of these hundreds of feet of pipes is sheathed in the inch thick jackets of asbestos and magnesia which delivers the steam with the least possible condensation, and consequently saves to the plants many tons of coal yearly.

And incidentally, they protect the many busy work-

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 10 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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Asbestos Mines

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada



HIGHEST QUALITY
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KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

AMBLER U. S. A. PENNA.

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ACL Doc 12194 · Page 11 of 61
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/11

ers in these institutions from burns.

The presses used for ironing garments are all heated by steam which enters the press heads thru the covered pipes. The lower part of the press, the table on which the garments are arranged for ironing, are built with a layer of small coiled steel springs over which a layer of asbestos cloth is placed. This is covered in turn with two cotton coverings which are replaced by clean ones.

"Before we were able to get the asbestos cloth of this texture," the manager explained, "we used to pad over the spring padding with double faced cotton flannel. But the heat caused it to lose its softness and springiness very quickly, and we were always having to put in new padding, an expensive business in both time and material. The asbestos is guaranteed for five years, and it will really outwear that with proper care."

The flat work, the sheets, table linen, towels and such pieces, are ironed in the big American Standard Six Roll ironer which is heated by six steam filled chests over which the damp pieces are guided and dried, pressed flat and smooth by the six padded steel rolls above them.



Press at laundry showing the asbestos cloth cover over the spring padding. Over the asbestos is drawn a thick cotton cover which is replaced every week with a fresh one. But for the asbestos covering the spring padding would heat from the steam heated press head and this reflected heat from below as well as the heat from above would burn out the press padding in a short time.

The padding on these rolls is identical with that of the presses, except that the asbestos cloth is put on in triple folds. Padding the ironer is quite a task and one that

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ACL Doc 12194 · Page 12 of 61
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Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 13 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/13

the use of asbestos cloth of the padding type has eliminated for long periods.

Always the period preceding padding was marked by less than the perfect job that is the objective of the manager and his workers. Customer dissatisfaction was apparent—and with good reason. While the cost of the asbestos padding is much more than that of the cotton, the saving thru its use has made it one of the pet economies of the National plants.

The dry cleaning plant occupies the front quarter of the Troy Laundry building, and its steam supply comes from the boiler room at the rear of the basement, 125 feet away. The two inch pipe that conveys it is laid under the cement floor—with removable blocks and encased in asbestos cement jacket. Every foot of the exposed smaller pipes which supply the steam tables and the pressers are covered with their neat gray shells of asbestos pipe covering.

The service court is at the side of the laundry, flanked on the other side by the 50 x 125 foot garage and machine shop. In the basement of this building is the soap factory, and the heat for soap boiling as well as for warming the garage and shop is brought under the court in asbestos cement embedded pipes.

The roofs of both buildings borrow safety and durability from composition coverings of asbestos and coal tar products.

So from basement to roof, the laundry business pays enthusiastic tribute to the economy of using abestos.

We will pay $5.00 to anyone sending us an article of 400 words or over, concerning peculiar or interesting uses of Asbestos or Asbestos Products in the industrial field. Salesmen are in better position to obtain information of this sort than others in the industry and we urge them to keep one eye and one ear open for such uses. The article need not be notable for its rhetoric—the plain facts will do, and we can add the rhetorical flourishes.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 14 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/14

The Classification of Canadian Asbestos[1]

The question of uniformity in the designation of the grades of asbestos has been raised and discussed several times in the past, without yielding any definite results of agreement. Mutual distrust between the operators of mines, as well as the exigencies of foreign buyers of fibre, have so far militated against the various companies coming to an understanding and an agreement regarding a rational classification of the products of the asbestos mines. As a consequence these companies have for the last fifty years been marketing asbestos fibre, graded, and designated according to the fancy of individual producers, without a stable classification or well defined standard grades.

To this lack of uniformity and of standardization may be ascribed many of the commercial conflicts and mutual distrust, which have at times arisen between producers, to the detriment of the industry. As similar grades of fibre produced by different mines bear designations which are entirely unrelated, it follows that sales can only be made on submitting samples. Such trade methods are most unsatisfactory, both for the producer who has no means of knowing the test of fibre-length of the products offered by his competitors, or for the buyer who suspects that the asbestos shipped is not in conformity with the quality of the sample submitted.

With the object in view of remedying this state of things, the Minister of Mines, in January last, invited all the asbestos mine operators of the Province of Quebec to form a Committee to study seriously the question of establishing a uniform standard classification to designate and name, or mark each quality of fibre produced by the Quebec mines.

After eight long meetings the committee submitted to the Honourable the Minister of Mines, on May 5th, 1931, a project of classification entitled "Classification of Canad-

[1] Published with permission of Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Mines, of the Province of Quebec.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 15 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/15

ian Chrysotile Asbestos." This designates and grades the various products of the asbestos mines as follows:

CANADIAN CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS CLASSIFICATION

The Asbestos mines products are divided into two classes: Crude Asbestos and Milled Asbestos, respectively defined as follows:

Crude Asbestos: Consists of the hand-selected cross-vein material essentially in its native or unfibrized form.

Milled Asbestos: Consists of all grades produced by mechanical treatment of asbestos ore.

The "Crude Asbestos" and the "Milled Asbestos" are subdivided into groups designated and defined here below:

The classification of the Milled Asbestos Grades, unless otherwise specified, is based on the "Quebec Standard Testing machine," the description of which is given on pages 36 and 37 of the Report on Mining Operations of the Province of Quebec for the year 1927, and in the manner of testing indicated therein.

Shipping Test. The shipping test is the average, for each carlot or smaller shipment, of tests of representative samples, taken at the time of shipping.

Guaranteed minimum shipping test. The guaranteed minimum shipping test is that below which the actual shipping test shall not fall.

Maximum shipping test. The maximum shipping test is that above which the actual shipping test shall not run.

Subdivision of Crude Asbestos.

Group No. 1. Crude No. 1—Consists basically of crude three quarter inch staple and longer.

Group No. 2. Crude No. 2—Consists basically of crude three eighths inch staple up to three quarter inch.

Crude run of mine—Consists basically of unsorted crudes.

Crudes, sundry—Consists of crudes other than above specified.

Subdivision of Milled Asbestos.

Group No. 3. Spinning or textile fibre. Consists of fibre testing 0-8-6-2 or over.

Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test	Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test
3D	8-6-1 -1	3R	2-8-4-2
3F	7-7-1½- ½	3T	1-9-4-2
3K	4-7-4 -1	3Z	0-8-6-2

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ACL Doc 12194 · Page 16 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/16

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Group No. 3. Spinning or textile fibre. *(Continued)*

Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test
3M	2-5-4 -1

Group No. 4. Shingle fibre. Consists of fibre testing below 0-8-6-2 to and including 0-1½-9½-5.

Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test	Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test
4D	0-5-10-1	4R	0-3 - 9 -4
4F	0-3-12-1	4T	0-2 -10 -4
4K	0-4- 9-3	4Z	0-1½- 9½-5
4M	0-4- 8-4		

Group No. 5. Paper fibre. Consists of fibre testing below 0-1½-9½-5 to and including 0-0-8-8.

Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test	Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test
5D	0- ½-10½-5	5R	0-0-10-6
5F	0- ½- 9½-6	5T	0-0- 9-7
5K	0-0 -12 -4	5Z	0-0- 8-8
5M	0-0 -11 -5		

Group No. 6. Waste, stucco or plaster. Consists of material testing below 0-0-8-8 to and including 0-0-6.5-9.5.

Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test
6D	0-0-7 -9
6F	0-0-6½-9½

Group No. 7. Refuse or shorts. Consists of material testing below 0-0-6.5-9.5 to and including material weighing 35 pounds per cubic foot, loose measure.

Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test
7D	0-0-5-11
7F	0-0-4-12
7H	0-0-3-13
7K	0-0-2-14
7M	0-0-1-15
7-20	in weight, 20 lb. per c. f. loose measure
7-25	in weight, 25 lb. per c. f. loose measure
7-30	in weight, 30 lb. per c. f. loose measure
7-35	in weight, 35 lb. per c. f. loose measure

Group No. 9. By-products. Consists of such asbestos mill products as sand, gravel and crushed stone, weighing over thirty-five pounds per cubic foot, loose measurement, and containing a preponderance of rock.

Commercial designation of grade	Guaranteed minimum shipping test
8-40	In weight 40 lb. per c. f. loose measure
8-45	In weight 45 lb. per c. f. loose measure
8-55	In weight 55 lb. per c. f. loose measure
8-	Sand
8-	Stone

We understand that the final result of several meetings of the Canadian Asbestos Producers, held for the purpose

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 18 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/18

of discussing this classification, is a unanimous recommendation to the Minister of Mines to make the Classification given above, effective.

The Uniform Classification was, in fact, formally adopted by all the Canadian producers at their last meeting held in Quebec during the week of November 30th, and will be put in force on January first after which all material will bear the standard markings. Some of the producers are already beginning to mark their qualities in accord with this Uniform Classification.

It was also decided at the last meeting of the producers to appoint an independent Inspector to make tests of the material as produced at all mines.

The adoption of this Uniform Classification is certainly a long step forward, and both producers and consumers should find it beneficial.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

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

			November 1931		
	Par	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	–	No Sales		
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	.45	.45	.45
Carey (Com.)	100	8	No Sales		
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	101	100	100
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	4⅝	3⅛	3⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	26	25	25
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	10	9	10
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	3	36⅞	25¼	26⅝
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	109¾	108	100
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	–	15	11½	12
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	35	33¼	35
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	3	2⅛	2½
Thermoid (Pfd. convt.)	100	7	16¼	16	16
Thermoid (Bonds)	100	6	41	39	40½

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Brine and Ammonia Cork Insulation
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ACL Doc 12194 · Page 19 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/19

"Chrysotile Asbestos in Canada"

The long promised book, planned a few years ago by the Canadian Government to bring up to date and take the place of Fritz Cirkel's Chrysotile Asbestos, Its Occurrence, Exploitation, Milling and Uses," has just been published by the Canadian Department of Mines.

This book, as readers will remember, was written by James Gordon Ross, now Mines Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited. Capt. Ross can be highly commended for this very excellent, detailed and complete work on Asbestos. It will undoubtedly be read with great interest by everyone in the Asbestos Industry and will form a notable addition to various asbestos libraries.

"Chrysotile Asbestos in Canada" contains 150 pages, not including the numerous illustrations and several inserts of tables and graphs. It covers practically every phase of the industry from the origin of asbestos to the uses of both the raw and manufactured material.

To give an idea of the contents of this book we list the chapter headings:

I. History, Physical and Chemical Properties and Origin of Asbestos.
II. Quarrying of Asbestos.
III. Dressing of Asbestos for the Market.
IV. Cost of Extraction, Market Prices, Statistics and Status of the Industry.
V. Asbestos Mines and Prospects in Canada
VI. Manufacture of Asbestos Products
VII. Commercial Applications of Asbestos.

The book is bound in heavy paper and can be obtained by sending 25c to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ont., Canada, and asking for No. 707—Chrysotile Asbestos in Canada by James Gordon Ross.

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

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Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 21 of 61
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Tentative Specifications for Tape

Tentative specifications and test methods for Asbestos Tape for Electrical Purposes were approved on August 6, 1931 by Committee E-10 on Standards, of the American Society for Testing Materials. The Society now desires criticism of these tentative standards before they are formally adopted as standards.

These tentative specifications are reprinted below, and it is suggested that all manufacturers and others interested in Asbestos Electrical Tape, go over these specifications carefully, sending any criticisms or suggestions to W. H. Whitcomb, Secretary of Committee D-13 on Textile Materials, Henry B. Scott Company, Providence, R. I.

---

1. These specifications cover asbestos tape woven from plain asbestos yarn and suitable for electrical purposes.

2. *Composition.* The asbestos tape shall be woven from Grade A plain asbestos yarn containing 15 to 20 per cent of cotton, conforming to the Standard Specifications for Tolerances and Test Methods for Asbestos Yarn (A. S. T. M. Designation: D 229) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

3. *Tensile Strength.* The tensile strength of the tape per inch of width shall conform to the following minimum requirements:

Thickness in.	Tensile Strength Lb. per in. of Width
0.015	25
0.020	35
0.025	50
0.030	85

4. The tensile strength of the tape per inch of width after being heated in an oven for five minutes at 300° C. shall not be less than 50 per cent of the values specified in Section 3.

5. The tensile strength tests before and after heating

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 22 of 61
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/22

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the products of the following MINES

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"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
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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

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 23 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/23

shall each be made on five specimens, none of which shall break below the minimum values specified in Sections 3 and 4.

6. *Construction.* The number of ends and picks per inch shall conform to the following requirements within plus 6 or minus 2 and plus 5 or minus 1 pick:

Thickness in.	Ends Per inch	Picks Per Inch
0.015	30	18
0.020	22	18
0.025	27	12
0.030	27	12

7. The tape shall be uniformly woven and shall have selvage edges.

8. The tape shall be practically free from microscopic particles of iron.

9. *Thickness.* The thickness of the tape shall not vary more than plus or minus 0.003 in. from the specified thickness.

10. *Width.* The width shall not vary from that specified more than plus or minus 1/32 in. for tape up to and including 1 in. in width, and plus or minus 1/16 in. for tape over 1 in. in width.

11. *Yardage.* The number of yards per pound shall be not less than the following minimum requirements:

Width	Thickness	Yardage Per Pound	Width	Thickness	Yardage Per Pound
½"	0.015	85	½"	0.025	45
¾"	0.015	65	¾"	0.025	35
1"	0.015	50	1"	0.025	25
1¼"	0.015	40	1¼"	0.025	18
1½"	0.015	30	1½"	0.025	13
½"	0.020	70	1"	0.030	17
¾"	0.020	53	1¼"	0.030	13½
1"	0.020	40	1½"	0.030	11
1¼"	0.020	32			
1½"	0.020	25			

METHODS OF TESTING

12. *Composition.* The cotton content and percentage of cellulose shall be determined in accordance with Sections 6 and 7 of the Standard Specifications for Tolerances and Test Methods for Asbestos Yarn (A. S. T. M. Designation: D 229) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 24 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/24

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

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 25 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/25

13. *Tensile Strength.* (a) The tensile strength shall be determined on a testing machine conforming to the requirements of the Standard Specifications for Textile Testing Machines (A. S. T. M. Designation: D 76) of the American Society for Testing Materials.

(b) Tensile strength tests shall only be made in the direction of the warp. The specimens shall be tested in full section. The initial length of the test specimens between the jaws shall be 3 in. and the speed of the pulling jaw shall be 12 in. per minute.

14. *Construction.* (a) The number of ends and the number of picks shall be taken as the average of five counts in five different places on the sample.

(b) The total number of ends shall be determined regardless of the width of the tape.

(c) The number of picks shall be determined in a length of 1 in.

15. *Thickness.* The thickness shall be determined by a micrometer having measuring faces not less than 7/16 in. nor more than 1/2 in. in diameter. Readings shall be made while the micrometer faces hold the tape with just sufficient pressure to permit the tape to be moved without distorting the threads.

16. The thickness shall be taken as the average of ten measurements at ten different places on the sample.

17. *Width.* The width shall be determined by the use of a standard steel scale graduated to within the degree of accuracy specified in Section 10. The determination shall be made with the material laid flat on a smooth surface.

18. The width shall be taken as the average of ten measurements at ten different places on the sample.

19. *Yardage.* The yardage shall be determined by accurately measuring a sample not less than 12 yards in length and weighing it on a balance sensitive to 0.5 per cent of the weight of the specimen. The length determination shall be made with the material laid flat on a smooth surface and held taut without stretching.

20. *Workmanship and Finish.* The workmanship shall be first class as shown by even spacing in the weave, freedom from nap and from broken threads, uneven

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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.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 27 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/27

threads, and knots.

21. The tape shall be calendered.

22. No sizing shall be used.

23. *Packing.* (a) The tape shall be wound in continuous rolls on bushings having a length 1/16 in. shorter than the width of the tape and an inside diameter of 3/8 in. or 1/2 in. as specified by the purchaser. The bushings shall have sufficient strength to resist crushing in packing and shipment.

(b) The rolls shall each contain 36 yd. of tape.

(c) The end of the tape shall be secured with a gummed label.

On February 22nd, 1932, and continuing until Thanksgiving Day of the same year, the United States of America will celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The main purpose of the celebration will be to revive among all the people of the United States love of country and devotion to the ideals so strongly exemplified in the life of George Washington, in other words, better citizenship and better Americanism.

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

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 28 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/28

TOPICAL INDEX

"Asbestos"

For the Year 1931

Readers will remember that in the April, May, June and July 1931 issues, we published a Topical Index of "ASBESTOS" from its first number, which appeared in July 1919, to and including the December 1930 number.

Below and on pages 28 and 29 we print the Topical Index for the present year, 1931. These additional pages have been printed in the center of the magazine so that if desired they may be clipped and attached to the previous pages of the Index.

Note that a new subject has been added—"Grading," and we have included under this subject articles published in previous years as well as those which appeared in 1931.

Acid Resistance
Jan. 1931— 22 Of Spinnable Fibres

Aircell Covering
Jan. 1931—34 Modernizing Insulation
Aug. 1931—26 "Finished" Aircell Covering

Asbestos Cement Products
July 1931—40 Cemesto Board
Sept. 1931—13 Intensive Manufacture of
Sept. 1931—20 Armostone

Asbestos in Various Industries
Dec. 1931— 8 Laundry

Asbestos Trade in Various Countries
June 1931— 4 Argentine

Asbestine
Nov. 1931—16 Micro Asbestos with Asphalt
Dec. 1931—40 Report on Micro-Asbestos

Biographies
May 1931— 2 Edward Slade
July 1931—16 Solomon Weingarten
Aug. 1931—23 Matthew Balich

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 29 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/29

ASBESTOS

Brake Lining

Feb. 1931—10 Testing Machine
Mar. 1931— 2 Free Wheeling
Apr. 1931— 2 Bur. of Standards Test Equipment
Nov. 1931—22 Five Major Requirements

Gaskets

Sept. 1931— 4 In Nitriding Furnace

Grading[1]

Jan. 1920 12 Screen Test & Prices
Oct. 1921—39 New Grade Standards
Mar. 1926—22 Uniform Grading
Sept. 1928— 3 Grading
Dec. 1931—13 Classification of Canadian Asbestos

History of Asbestos

Aug. 1931— 3 Italy—The Cradle of the Asb. Industry

Histories of Firms

Aug. 1931—23 Matthew Balich Corp.
Aug. 1931—30 Wallace & Gale Company

Insulation (General)

Jan. 1931—34 Modernizing Insulation
Feb. 1931— 3 Maintaining Low Temperatures
July 1931— 2 Aluminum Foil as Insulation
July 1931—22 Growing Importance of Finish
Nov. 1931— 3 Comments on Various Heat Insulations
Dec. 1931—42 Practical Specification

Italy

Aug. 1931— 3 The Cradle of the Industry
Sept. 1931— 8 Principal Deposits
Oct. 1931—26 Comparison Italian with others

Packings

Feb. 1931—16 Revision Federal Specifications

Rhodesia

Sept. 1931—20 Reorganization of the Industry

Russia

Jan. 1931—16 Comments on Situation
Feb. 1931—13 Others Comment
Apr. 1931—14 Further Comments on
Apr. 1931—22 U. S. Tariff Investigates
Apr. 1931—22 Canada Bans Materials
May 1931—16 A Reply to MiKadze's Article
May 1931—20 Russia Bans Canadian Goods
May 1931—20 U. S. Tariff Hearing Postponed
June 1931—16 Russia
July 1931— 6 Russia

Tape

Dec. 1931—20 Tentative Specifications

[1] New Subject.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 30 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/30

Synthetic Asbestos

July 1931—24 Why Synthetic Asbestos?

Tests

Jan. 1931—22 Acid Resistance Spinnable Fibres

United States

Sept. 1931— 2 Connecticut

Uses—Odd

Feb. 1931—10 Rope in Gas Fires
Feb. 1931—26 Casting Bearings
Mar. 1931— 6 Blanket for Motor Cars
Apr. 1931—10 Asbestos Auto Bodies
May 1931—13 Asbestos Auto Bodies
May 1931—24 Railway Sleepers
May 1931—26 A Metallic Asb. House
June 1931—36 Asbestos Auto Body Develops
June 1931—38 Warming Airplane Motors
Aug. 1931—14 Motion Picture Screen
Sept. 1931— 3 Bleaching Tanks
Sept. 1931— 4 Gaskets in Nitriding Furnaces
Sept. 1931— 6 Insulation in Air Cleansing System
Sept. 1931—22 Dryer Felts
Oct. 1931—36 Keeping Engines Warm
Oct. 1931—30 Ash Tray
Dec. 1931— 2 Blankets for Street Fires

Various Asbestos Products

Mar. 1931—13 Careystone Weatheraged Shingles
Mar. 1931—13 Fyr-Bord
Mar. 1931—14 Steelbestos Gasket
Mar. 1931—16 Tapered Shingle (Eternit)
Apr. 1931—46 J. M. Salem Shingle
Apr. 1931—46 Multibestos LX Brake Lining
May 1931—43 Heavy Duty Clutch Ring
May 1931—43 B. L. Segment
May 1931—45 Two Packings by Crandall
May 1931—45 Flexible Molded B. L., U. S. Rubber
June 1931—45 Buttonhole Gasket Tape
June 1931—46 Rodtite Packing
June 1931—48 Cemesto Board
July 1931—42 Ruberoid Pipe Line Felts
July 1931—42 Woolfelt with Universal Liner
July 1931—43 Packing for Every Condition
Aug. 1931—14 Visibestone Sound Screen
Aug. 1931—24 Improved Wool Felt
Aug. 1931—40 Thermoid Brake Block
Aug. 1931—40 Conveyor Belting
Sept. 1931—26 Awnings
Sept. 1931—36 Paint

Yarn

Mar. 1931— 8 Dyed Asbestos Yarns

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 31 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/31

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.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 32 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/32

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

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 33 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/33

FACT AND FANCY

Combined Convention.

The National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors, the Roofing Division of the National Slate Association, and the United Roofing Contractors Association, will hold a joint convention in Louisville, Ky., during the week of January 25th, 1932.

It is believed that a joint convention of this kind will blaze the way for other union meetings and exhibits, and that each participating industry can benefit by the experience of an allied line.

Increased interest in association matters is evidenced in the face of dull business. When a man is prosperous he may not feel the need of trade associations, but when the pinch comes he realizes his inability to cope with the situation alone and turns to others for advice or assistance.

The joint convention idea is somewhat new but each participating industry should benefit much by the experience of an allied line.

Shabani and Mashaba Remain Open.

During September Turner & Newall announced that they would maintain operations at their various mines at one third of their normal capacity, pending recovery of the market. This, while sufficiently depressing to the districts in which the mines are located, had scarcely been announced when notice was given by the company that the services of all employes in both the South African and Rhodesian Asbestos Mines, would be dispensed with at the end of October.

One can imagine therefore, the welcome accorded a cable received by the Bulawayo Office of the African Asbestos Mining Company and the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Company, late in October, advising that operations would be carried on at Shabani and Mashaba thus cancelling the provisional notice given.

It is probable that this cancellation was due to the consummation of the arrangement made between the pro-

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 34 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/34

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

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 35 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/35

ducers in Soviet Russia and Rhodesia on the one hand and the European consumers on the other. This arrangement as our readers probably know, appears to cover an agreement on the part of the principal consumers in Europe, who are the various members of the Asbestos Cement Industry forming the International Cartel, to use certain percentages of Rhodesian and Russian asbestos in the manufacture of their goods.

As we understand it this does not mean that other types of asbestos will be excluded but it does mean that a certain standard has been laid down and will be adhered to, altho each constituent member of the cartel appears to have the right to request the use of any other form of asbestos besides Russian and Rhodesian.

If the agreement has resulted in the keeping open of the two large mines above mentioned, it would seem a very satisfactory move. Any action which keeps open a mine or mill these days would appear to be a step in the right direction.

Accident Prevention Work in Quebec.

There has been passed in the Province of Quebec, a new Workmen's Compensation Act, which forces all producers to carry state insurance. Naturally, this means that no private insurance companies are allowed to take workmen's compensation insurance, and, having no further interest in the insurance, the private insurance companies have very logically dropped the valuable educational work they have been carrying on for some years past and which aimed to prevent accidents to workmen.

The Canadian Producers, realizing the value of this work in helping to prevent accidents in the mines and mills, have decided to appoint a Quebec Service Agency to promote Safety Accident Prevention work.

This work we imagine will be along the lines of the Safety First campaigns carried on in the States and should prove well worth while.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 36 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/36

RUSSIAN ASBESTOS

for use in the Manufacture of

Moulded Brake Lining

Free of grit or talc—extremely strong

•

A grade of Russian Asbestos made especially for Moulded Brake Lining and very reasonable in price.

•

Write for Substantial Sample

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8 West 40th Street · New York, N. Y.

AMTORG TRADING CORP.
261 Fifth Avenue · New York, N. Y.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 37 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/37

ASBESTOS
MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

A few excerpts from the December letter of the National City Bank of New York, will probably give as good an idea of the general business situation as anything else we could say:

"The general course of business during the past month has been disappointing, in view of the hopefulness generated by the rise of grain prices in the fore part . . . . . The reaction during the past few days from the advance in commodity prices, and the failure of the bond market to show any sustained firmness, are warnings against deductions that recovery is just around the corner . . . . The banking situation has improved . . . . While building has been slow the steel industry has gained ground during the past month . . . . . The 'better feeling' which has been noted is delicate and requires constant nourishment."

Not so encouraging a report on the whole, but still it has encouraging factors.

Asbestos. *Raw Material.*

One of our correspondents says: "In the past few weeks Canadian Asbestos has taken a substantial decline, not only in price per ton but also due to the fact that Canadian Dollars are about 15% below par. Neither decline in price nor decline in exchange has resulted in additional business. The buyer buys more carefully now than before, constantly fearing further declines. Of course these cuts in price cannot continue forever. A half dozen different plans have been suggested to the Canadian Producers as a practical remedy to the situation, but thus far, without any definite results.

"For many weeks the copper producers of the world faced a problem very similar to that of the asbestos producers at the present time, and the result of their negotiations has been curtailment. Producers of asbestos everywhere might well study copper and thus prevent further declines in price or ultimately face a situation more serious than they have experienced in the past."

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 38 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/38

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.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 39 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/39

Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

Textiles. One of the most favorable factors in the textile market is the fact that not only sellers, but buyers as well, are becoming heartily sick of the price war which has been carried on in textile lines for the last several months. Will a real effort be made in 1932 to give some stability to prices?

Demand is not very great, but it will not be increased by further reduction in price. Asbestos textiles of good quality should still command good prices and, if assured of getting quality, buyers would be glad to pay good prices provided they knew that the next fellow who came along would not offer a lower one. A little backbone in this division of the industry would help quite a lot.

Brake Lining. Demand is only fair in this commodity, due to a multiplicity of factors: In the first place the strictest economy is being exercised by all classes of the buying public. Car owners are making things last as long as possible—in a great many cases even beyond the wear-out limit as far as the brakes of the cars are concerned. Many cars are being used with unsafe brakes. In the heavier transportation end of the business, idle vehicles are still replacing those in use when repairs are necessary, and the work is being postponed.

Returns of the total gasoline consumption of the country still indicate that a greatly reduced mileage is being run by all types of gasoline consuming vehicles and the wear on the lining of brakes is influenced proportionately.

The consumption of lining in original equipment is still below normal, due to reduced production plans of the car and truck makers.

It is believed, by some brake lining manufacturers, however, that the turning point in general trade depression has been reached, and if this is the case, there should be a gradual improvement in the demand for brake lining, altho possibly it will not be much noticed until the end of the winter season.

The automobile manufacturers anticipate greatly increased demand in 1932, and increase in demand for brake

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 40 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/40

lining should naturally follow.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The low pressure market is keeping up fairly well with last year, certain sections showing some slight improvement. Prices are firm.

High Pressure. Demand continues fair, prices steady. While volume is much below 1928-29 and 30 levels, by comparison with many other industries the manufacturers of this type of insulation are quite well off.

Paper and Millboard. Demand appears very light. This seems rather peculiar so far as paper is concerned, when aircell covering is keeping up volume fairly well. Many former rollers of aircell have been buying the finished product rather than purchasing the paper and "rolling their own," and this may at least partially explain the small demand for paper.

Asbestos Cement Products. Some of the manufacturers of Asbestos Cement Shingles have noticed an improvement in sales during November over the corresponding month last year, which they attribute to the unusually favorable weather conditions during November of this year, and also to the lower prices being asked for the materials. Competition is keen, but when compared with general business conditions, and taking into consideration that the shingle season is in the spring and summer, it is felt that the asbestos cement shingle sales are holding up well.

There is little change in the flat and corrugated markets. Demand for flat material of all kinds is fairly steady. While most orders for Corrugated are quite sizeable, at present they seem to be few and far between, while prices are low.

As a whole the Asbestos Industry does not appear to be as badly off as many other industries, but surely does not permit of any napping on the job.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Preliminary reports on auto production for October give the total production in the United States and Canada as 81,582 — 58,525 passenger cars, and 23,057 trucks, taxicabs, etc.

October production in 1930 was 158,942.

September 1931 production was 143,212.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 41 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/41

An Interesting Report on Micro-Asbestos

Micro-asbestos is the registered, or trade name of microscopically fibred Asbestos produced by Bernfeld & Rosenberg of Vienna. In November we published an article concerning this material in connection with asphalt.

Recently a very prominent London institution made a thoro experimental study of the material, and their report which follows, will be of interest.

Short preliminary report on the properties of Micro-Asbestos-Petroleum-Pitch (i. e. Petroleum Bitumen) Mixtures compared with those of similar mixtures embodying the use of other fillers.

Preliminary research work carried out in this department over a period of two years on blends of Bitumen with a wide selection of fine mineral powders of fillers seems to indicate that, other things being equal, the best filler is the one which raises the melting point, hardness and tensile strength to the maximum degree without undue sacrifice of ductility, the hardness being regarded as approximately inversely proportional to the "penetration."

In this respect Micro-Asbestos, precipitated chalk and "Stockalite" (a proprietary brand of the finest grade of China clay) and the natural filler in Trinidad Lake Asphalt, constitute one group with Micro-Asbestos on the whole predominating, while other fillers such as Portland Cement, semi-colloidal silica, slate dust, ground chalk and ground limestone dust another inferior group.

The preliminary conclusion to be arrived at is that Micro-Asbestos is the best of the fillers *normally* used in bitumen mixtures in which the filler has been artifically added, and is greatly superior to Portland Cement, slate dust and ground limestone dust, but, owing to its cost and bulk, it would give still better results for many purposes, if used in conjunction with other fillers.

Signed by CHIEF CHEMIST.

October 1931

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 42 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/42

The Institution making this report intends to continue its investigations along the following lines:

1. Preparation of series of blends of Micro-Asbestos and Portland Cement with two thirds of its weight of a specially selected petroleum pitch.
2. As above, but using 200 mesh Limestone powder.
3. As above, but using 200 mesh slate dust.
4. As above but using 200 mesh ground quartz rock.
5. Tensile strength melting point and ductility on each blend.
6. Preparation of finished paving asphalts with best of above blends in special mixer and testing of penetration and tensile strength of mixes.
7. Repetition of the above tests after immersion of test specimen in water.
8. Drawing up of formula for the optimum proportion of Micro-Asbestos with each of the fillers in question.

Speaking of asbestos paper ash trays, which we did in October, the Keasbey & Mattison Company a year or so ago made an ash tray from their cold molded material (which contains asbestos). Of course these molded ash trays are more durable than the paper ones, but the paper ones have their advantages too.

ELWOOD J. WILSON
Incorporated
350 Madison Avenue - - NEW YORK, N. Y.
AT 45TH STREET
ASBESTOS CRUDES AND FIBRES
The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 43 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/43

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

A PRACTICAL SPECIFICATION FOR THE USE AND APPLICATION OF INSULATING MATERIALS

Specifications for insulation as written by architects and engineers, are often not clear to the contractor and his estimating staff. Often they contain ambiguous statements; sometimes they are so confused that they are capable of two or more interpretations, each interpretation affecting the cost one way or the other, and in some cases certain instructions are left out altogether.

In an effort to overcome some of these difficulties, and save both time and expense for the contractor and the architect, the Asbestos Contractors Association of New York City has written a standard specification which carefully goes into details and every sentence of which is clear and easily understood.

This standard specification was distributed to architects and engineers in New York City a month or so ago and it is expected that its distribution will help very greatly toward having future specifications on specific jobs written in a manner that can be easily followed by the contractor and his estimator.

Here are a few of the suggestions which are made:

1. A separate section should be provided for the subject of "Non-Conducting Insulating Materials" in which section all items requiring insulation should be placed. Many specifications specify insulations for boilers under the subject of "Boilers", that for Piping under "Piping", and so on thruout the specification, making it necessary to search the whole specification to find all the insulation items. Such a search takes time, and when the various items are scattered thru the specification some of them are likely to be overlooked.

2. The surfaces to be insulated should be specifically mentioned, their location given and information as to how they are to be insulated. This would avoid all misunderstandings.

3. Ambiguous statements should be avoided as far as possible. For instance, phrases such as the following are encountered:

"All steam piping shall be covered." Does this include steam return piping?

"All exposed covering thruout the building will be finished with an 8 oz. canvas sewed jacket, over rosin sized paper." The contractor has no way of telling from the drawings or the specification just where this exposed pipe covering will occur, and he must consult the architect or engineer. Often a specification

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 44 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/44

calls for the covering of fittings, which term may or may not be intended to include flanges.

"All piping and surfaces subject to freezing shall be insulated with proper insulation to prevent same". Another indefinite statement, the exact meaning of which the insulation contractor would not care to decide.

"All Cold Water Piping shall be covered where liable to sweat." The contractor has perhaps only the vaguest idea as to how the building is to be used. It is the engineer's job to know where sweating is likely to occur and to specify insulation for that particular part of the piping.

4. All drawings and specifications should state definitely whether steam and return radiator branches or hot and cold water branches to fixtures shall be run in floor fill, above floor, on ceiling of floor below, in partitions, behind fixtures, etc. The cost of applying the insulation is materially affected by the location — it is much more difficult to apply insulation on piping on or near the ceiling than when it is on or near the floor.

5. Where piping is to be erected in chases or trenches, such chases or trenches should be constructed of proper size, to allow the application of the size covering specified. If the chase or trench is too small the thickness of the insulation will have to be reduced, with a corresponding reduction in the efficiency of the insulation.

6. Angle iron supports should be specified where necessary to support the insulation, this to avoid the punching of holes in the sheet metal work for the fastening of wires, etc.

All these suggestions aim at the saving of time and expense on the part of the architect, engineer, owner and contractor. We will be glad to forward a copy of the complete specification to anyone requesting it.

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**

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 45 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/45



A Broad Service

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Whitin Sales Engineers are assisting many asbestos yarn manufacturers in solving minor and major production problems. Their practical experience is yours to command, without obligation.

WHITIN SERVICE TO ASBESTOS YARN MANUFACTURERS

includes engineering counsel, installation and service on the following equipment:

Breaker and Finisher Full Roller Cards
Automatic Card Feeds
Camel Back Feeds
Derby Doublers
Condensers
Spinning Frames
Ring Twisters
Flyer Twisters
Card Roll Grinders
Card Grinding Rolls

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

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

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 46 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/46

ASBESTOS



Africa (Rhodesia).

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	September 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District.		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Corp.)	380.00	£ 4,750 .. ..
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	347.58	4,344 13 9
Victoria District.		
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	220.86	2,760 14 3
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	203.87	2,548 7 ..
King from reserve stock	78.60	982 10 ..
Regina A (Afr. Asb. Mng. Corp.)	52.20	652 10 ..
	1,283.11	£16,038 15 ..
September 1930	*3,974.14*	*£82,269 9 9*

Africa (Union of South)

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

	September 1930 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	September 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	199.90	£ 1,999	154.00	£ 1,540
Chrysotile	741.00	13,084	678.00	7,442
Cape				
Blue	339.89	9,627	228.34	5,700
	1,280.79	£24,710	1,060.34	£14,682

Canada.

(Published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

Production — divided by Grades:	October 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude No. 1	8
Crude No. 2	30
Other Crudes	....
Spinning Grades	497
Shingle Stocks	2,352
Paper stocks	3,820
Waste, Stucco or Plaster Materials	2,466
Refuse and Shorts	7,373
Total	16,546
By-products (sand, gravel, etc.)	772

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 47 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/47



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	October 1930		October 1931	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	103	$ 20,322	46	$ 8,200
Africa (Port. E.)	.....	.....	22	5,511
Canada	17,405	485,999	10,198	237,865
Italy	1	705	.....	.....
Russia	1,641	318,491	.....	.....
United Kingdom	46	9,345	179	32,223
	19,196	$834,862	10,445	$283,799

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

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

Crude	117	$ 40,220	22	$ 5,300
Mill Fibre	5,285	255,050	3,600	139,636
Lower Grades	12,003	190,729	6,576	92,929
	17,405	$485,999	10,198	$237,865

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	October 1930		October 1931	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Italy	198	$ 270	.....	.....
United Kingdom	26	24	5,600	$ 877
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	1,457	1,508	.....	.....
Packing, Fabric—				
Germany	.....	.....	624	228
United Kingdom	881	706	2,954	2,087
Packing, not Fabric—				
Germany	1,457	1,305	1,017	602
United Kingdom	8,897	3,209	1,638	601
Shingles and Slates of Asbestos Cement—				
Belgium	216,894	2,474	.....	.....
Paper, Millboard and Wallboard—None				
Brake and Clutch Lining—Woven Fabric				
Germany	.....	.....	5,490	1,157
Brake and Clutch Lining—Molded, Pressed and Formed—None				

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 48 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/48

Other Manufactures—

Pipe Covering and Asbestos Cement—None

Articles in part of Asbestos—None

	October 1930		October 1931	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canada	450	28	.....	.....
Italy	1,375	62	.....	.....
United Kingdom	29,780	2,313	.....	.....
	261,415	$11,899	17,323	$5,552

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	October 1930		October 1931	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	395	$ 24,412	45	$ 4,375
United States	5,611	286,006	4,279	164,637
Australia	.....	.....	50	3,250
Belgium	1,451	100,462	1,265	92,200
France	.....	.....	308	23,140
Germany	404	29,994	200	12,600
Italy	165	12,050	22	770
Japan	427	24,155	286	12,316
Netherlands	97	7,870	28	2,800
	8,550	$484,949	6,483	$316,088
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	350	8,350	110	2,377
United States	13,032	186,517	8,564	112,503
Australia	10	300	.....	.....
Belgium	240	6,000	190	3,450
France	.....	.....	30	750
Germany	190	4,090	180	3,735
Italy	....	.....	....	.....
Japan	30	750	13	188
Netherlands	45	1,020	73	1,825
	13,897	$207,027	9,160	$124,828
	22,447	*$691,976*	*15,643*	*$440,916*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during September[1] 1931, amounted to 168 tons valued at $23,827; during September 1930, 28 tons, valued at $5,778 were exported.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 49 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/49

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	September[1] 1930		September[1] 1931	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	158,226	$11,932	49,251	$4,969
Pipe Covering & Cement	544,284	28,647	89,496	5,882
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	135,810	66,761	65,244	39,479
Brake Lining[2]	466,295	100,168	.....	.....
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	.....	.....	36,706
Not Molded	.....	.....	204,388	40,571
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	492,899	31,594	217,993	14,722
Asbestos Roofing[3]	6,448	39,017	1,125	5,739
Other Manufactures	444,395	37,475	139,751	23,597

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

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	October 1930		October 1931	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	172	£ 5,322	202	£ 4,862
From Canada	575	6,267	98[1]	1,403
From Africa (Union of S.)			266	4,064
From Cyprus			90	2,150
From Finland			10	100
From Germany	686	24,795	12	141
From Italy			9	249
From Russia			375	7,280
From U. S. of America			292[2]	2,540
	1,433	£36,384	1,354	£22,789
Re-Shipments	116	4,296	103	3,155

[1] Including 48 tons Waste (or asbestic) valued at $291.
[2] Including 263 tons Waste (asbestic) valued at $2,107.

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.

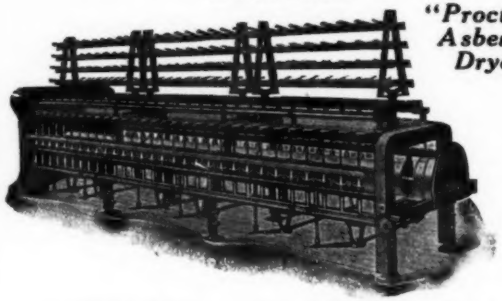
	October 1930		October 1931	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Netherlands	34	£ 3,949	93	£ 5,596
To France	89	6,056	59	3,893
To U. S. of America	8	952	4	754
To British India	381	10,919	141	6,442
To Australia	34	8,717	27	2,835
To Other Countries	2,152	74,305	1,553	53,527
	2,698	£104,898	1,877	£73,047

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 50 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/50

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.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 51 of 61
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/51

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names: Ralph C. Harden, Vice President, Johns-Manville Corporation, (Chicago, Ill.) whose birthday date is December 1st; Charles S. Donnelly, President of Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., December 16th; Robert M. Miller, Director Slade Asbestos Corporation, Troy, N. Y., December 21st; Dr. W. H. Huber, President, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company, North Wales, Pa., December 22nd; Geo. N. Clark, President, Clark Asbestos Company, Cleveland, O., December 22nd; R. L. Clark, Manager, Clark Asbestos Company, Cleveland, O., December 22nd; W. H. Truesdell, Chairman of the Board, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C., December 26th; Matthew J. Fitzgerald, Treasurer, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., December 27th; Fred A .Mett, President, Powhatan Mining Corporation, Baltimore, Md., December 29th; Warren Car-Skaden, President, Argo Asbestos & Rubber Corp., Pittsburg, Pa., January 7th; John J. Liner, President, Pihladelphia Asbestos Co., Philadelphia, Pa., January 13th; E. M. Smith, President, Emsco Asbestos Co., Downey, Calif., January 15th. We extend to all these gentlemen our best wishes and hearty congratulations.

Ventnore Asbestos Co., of Long Island City, N. Y. The copartnership of G. A. Spania and J. Tomas, operating this business, has been dissolved, and Mr. Spania on October 28th purchased the interest of Mr. Tomas and will in future continue the operation of the business under the same name, that is, the Ventnore Asbestos Company.

Pioneer Insulation & Roofing Company of St. Louis, Mo., has moved its office from 207 Wainwright Building, to 4060 Pine Street.

Keasbey & Mattison Company. A. B. Spaulding, formerly Assistant Manager of Keasbey & Mattison Company's Philadelphia Branch, was transferred to the Ambler headquarters office on December 1st, to become Manager of the Public Utilities Department of that company. The company markets Ebonized Asbestos for electrical panels and switchboards, Asbestos Lumber for fireproof partitions, Cold Moulded Parts, Tapes and other Asbestos materials used extensively in the electrical industry. Mr. Spaulding has had extensive experience in this field and enjoys a wide acquaintanceship among public utilities and electrical manufacturers.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company announces the appointment of the Central Asbestos & Magnesia Company, 214 Grand Avenue, Chicago, as its Approved Contractor for insulation in Chicago and vicinity.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 52 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/52

John R. Livezey has been appointed an Approved Contractor for Keasbey & Mattison Company in the Philadelphia territory. Mr. Livezey is well known in the insulation business having handled Armstrong's Cork Insulation for many years. He continues his connection with the latter concern and has added a Heat Insulation Department to handle K. & M. Products.

The Insulating Products Company of Aurora, Ill., manufacturers of Webers 48 Cement and Aurora 48 Blocks, together with other heat insulating materials, has recently appointed a direct factory representative to acquaint and serve the New York, New Jersey and New England territory with these insulating materials. The business will be conducted as the Aurora Insulating Products Company, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, J. Sandford Landers, in charge.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. earned $85,956.17, or 13c per share during the quarter ended September 30, 1931, as compared with $338,975.64 or 50c a share during the quarter preceding, and $126,477.23 or 19c per share, during the quarter ended September 30, 1930. The earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 1931, were $666,135.65, or 99c per share, compared with $951,976.34 or $1.41 per share, during the same period in the year preceding.

The Directors declared a dividend of 40c per share, payable December 15, 1931 to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1931.

The Pacific Coast Asbestos Association held its annual meeting in San Francisco on November 5th and 6th, and the following new officers were elected for the coming year:

President, E. R. DeGraf of the Southern Asbestos & Magnesia Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Vice President, Ralph Tomlinson, of the Pacific Asbestos & Supply Company, Portland, Ore.

Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur W. Knight, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.

Directors—the Officers listed above, and also C. A. Wright, of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., and C. R. Huyck, of the Asbestos Supply Company, Tacoma, Wash.

The Pacific Coast Asbestos Mining Company, recently organized at Seattle, Wash., has taken a thirty year lease (on a royalty basis) of the properties formerly operated by the Asbestos-Talc Products Company near Burlington, Wash. It is said that operations are scheduled to start shortly.

Russell Manufacturing Company has added to its line of automotive products pressed steel replacement brake drums for passenger cars and light trucks, this new line comprising 120 different drums. The present trend of garages to replace worn out drums with new ones instead of endeavoring to recondition the old drums, and the discovery of some new factors of long life, safety and efficiency in drum construction by Rusco engineers, are responsible for the introduction of this new line. It

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 53 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/53

is said that the cost to the car owner of the new drum is practically the same as the reconditioning process.

A. F. Dundon, formerly district representative in Albany, N. Y., for the Russell Manufacturing Company, has been appointed assistant manager of the Middletown Division to replace H. E. Westney, who now becomes district representative in Albany. Mr. Dundon will have his headquarters at the Middletown factory.

W. C. Fisher, Vice President, who has been seriously ill, is now fully recovered and has returned to the office.

F. B. Sinclair, formerly branch manager in Los Angeles, Calif., has been appointed manager of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Ltd., factory and plant, in St. Johns, Quebec, Canada.

"The Latest Tendencies in Connection with Asbestos Brake Linings" is the title of an article which appeared in the November 2nd issue of the India Rubber Journal. We will be glad to lend the aritcle to anyone interested.

The Multibestos Company of Cambridge, Mass., has recently published a Brake Service Manual, under the title "A Merchandising Manual for Profitable Servicing Equipment." It is a compilation of the standard practices of successful brake service stations and departments.

For the man who is considering establishing a brake service department or station the Manual tells how to make brake servicing a going, profitable business, and gives him specifically its fundamental principles. For the veteran brake servicer it contains many valuable suggestions for operating at a profit.

The manual will be sent without cost or obligation to any responsible person requesting it from the Multibestos Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Asbestos-Asphalt, Inc., 923 E. Burleigh St., Milwaukee, Wis. has been recently organized and will handle Carey products in Milwaukee and surrounding counties. D. L. Herrick is President of the Company and T. H. Ekvall, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Company has a small but uptodate warehouse and carries a good sized stock of practically all the Carey line—Asbestos, Magnesia, Roofing, and other products. They also have a contract department for furnishing and applying roofing and insulating materials, of which H. A. Page is Manager.

Melvin R. Ware, Practical Paper Mill Consultant, has recently moved his business headquarters to Glyndon, Md. He was formerly located at 515 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Ware specializes in improvement in the manufacture of paper, and acts as a consultant for paper, paper board, roofing and asbestos paper mills.

Aetna Insulations. On November 1st, the Aetna Asbestos Insulation & Roofing Company, 1213 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa., changed its name to "Aetna Insulations." The President of the Company, Arthur I. Rank, is quite enthusiastic over a new kind of home insulation which they handle. The name of this

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 54 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/54

new insulation material is Sprayo Flake Insulation; a full description of it will appear in an early issue. Other new lines added by Aetna are wood preservative and treatments to make wood fire resistant. Besides these new materials the company handles a full line of insulation materials.

Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. The Board of Directors of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 31st, 1931, to Stockholders of record December 21st, 1931.

A dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of the Company was also declared, this payable December 15th, 1931 to Stockholders of record December 10th, 1931.

"The Commercial Utilization of Dolomite and High-Magnesium Limestone" by Paul Hatmaker of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, appears in the November 18th issue of Pit and Quarry. We will be glad to lend it to anyone interested.

Connecticut Asbestos Company. At a special stockholders meeting of this company, held at its plant in Connecticut, on October 31st, a reorganization took place. It was voted to amend the present Certificate of Incorporation, increasing the capital stock from $25,000, to $100,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of 8% cumulative preferred stock, with par value of $10 per share, and 20,000 shares common stock of no par value.

The officers and entire Board of Directors resigned and the following were elected: Board of Directors, Sherman D. Cook, Howard Ackerman, O. G. Saunders, G. O. Beale. Officers: (elected to serve until the second annual meeting of stockholders, as was also the Board of Directors): President and General Manager, G. O. Beale; Vice President and Sales Manager, Sherman D. Cook; Secretary and Treasurer, Olive G. Saunders; Works Superintendent and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Howard Ackerman.

The Company is devoting its present efforts to the mining of Feldspar which is colored thru a special process and sold for use in rock gardens, landscape gardening, etc.

The cut into the mine has been opened, second growth timber cleared off, and a plant for crushing and coloring the feldspar is being built. The plant will be built sufficiently large to contain the crusher and chaser mill for asbestos when the company is ready to go ahead with that part of the operations.

Johns-Manville Corp., on November 30th declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on their Preferred Stock. The dividend on Common Stock, however, was reduced to the basis of $1.00 a year, by the declaration of a quarterly payment of 25c a share. Unsatisfactory volume made this reduction advisable.

PATENTS

Gasket. No. 1,823,342. Granted on September 15th to John H. Victor, Evanston, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co, Chicago. Filed January 17, 1930. Serial No. 421,568. Description upon request.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 55 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/55

Piston Rod Packing and Scraping Device. No. 1,828,178. Granted on October 20th to Edgar N. Fox, Palmyra, N. Y., assignor to Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra. Filed September 1, 1928. Serial No. 303,571. Description upon request.

Heat Insulating Material. No. 1,828,365. Granted on October 20th to Harvey D. Geyer, Arthur H. Flower, and Jacob C. Housekeeper, Dayton, O., assignors to Inland Mfg. Company of Dayton. Filed May 21, 1929. Serial No. 364,936.

Described as method of making heat insulating material comprising providing a cellular rubber composition structure, dividing said cellular structure into relatively small particles and then binding said particles together with a suitable binder.

Gasket. No. 1,828,471. Granted on October 20th to Frank J. Oven, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Company, Chicago. Filed March 7, 1931. Serial No. 520,859.

Described as a gasket comprising a layer of compressible gasket material, having a metal layer thereon, said metal layer being folded upon itself to form an integral hem lying snugly on one side thereof and extending along one edge of the gasket.

Shock Eliminator. No. 1,828,549. Granted on October 20th to Edward Slade, New York City, assignor to Marshall Asbestos Corporation, Troy, N. Y. Filed April 14, 1927. Serial No. 183,743. Description upon request. Not asbestos, but friction material used therein.

Pipe. No. 1,829,491. Granted on October 27th, to Andrew Thyne, Reid Camellia, near Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. Filed October 24, 1929. Serial No. 402,297. And in Australia, November 29, 1928.

Described as the process of making an Asbestos Cement Pipe from green Asbestos cement sheets, having one of their longitudinal edges disposed diagonally to their transverse edges which consists in placing the respective diagonal edges of the sheets side by side and their transverse edges parallel to a mandrel and simultaneously rolling the so placed sheets upon the mandrel to form a pipe wherein the reinforcing fibres incorporated in the said sheet are disposed to a greater extent transversely to the longitudinal axis of the pipe.

Method of Making Colored Composition Slabs. No. 1,829,187. Granted on October 27th to Georges Piessevauz, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to Eternit, Inc. Filed Nov. 14, 1929, Serial No. 407,028.

The method of producing a colored surface slab from a mixture of water and cementitious material which comprises reducing said mixture to sheet form and spraying on one surface thereof a liquid containing a pigment of a coloring differing from that of cementitious material, said spray being applied while the mixture contains a substantial quantity of water and before the cementitious material has hardened.

Gasket. No. 1,829,709. Granted on October 27th to Henry Bohmer, Jr., Haddonfield, N. J., assignor to Flexitallic Gasket Company, Camden, N. J., filed April 12, 1930. Serial No. 443,699.

Described as a gasket formed of strip metal, spirally wound

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 56 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/56

with non-metallic packing and opposed between its convolutions, certain successive intermediate convolutions of the strip metal being fixedly secured together to form closed reinforcing bands amongst the convolutions of the gasket, thereby limiting radial expansion of the convolutions.

Gasket. No. 1,829,248. Granted on October 27th to John H. Victor, Evanston, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Company, Chicago, filed November 24, 1930. Serial No. 497,667.

Described as a gasket including a holder having port openings therein, and provided with cupped annuli surrounding said openings and depressed beyond one face of said holder, said annuli including portions extended thru said openings and providing walls therefor and rings of gasket material and said annuli and extending beyond the other face of said holder for equalizing the sealing action of the gasket about the ports.

Armored Hose. No. 1,831,724. Granted on November 10th to Robt. J. Stokes, Princeton Township, Mercer Co., N. J., assignor to Thermoid Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J. Filed November 7, 1929. Serial No. 405,415. Not Asbestos. Description upon request.

Sound Absorbing Material. No. 1,832,571. Granted on November 17th to Joseph H. Nash, Narberth, Pa., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Filed June 11, 1929. Serial No. 370,013. Description upon request.

TRADE MARKS

(Passed for Publication)

(This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., 900 F. St., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting).

C I. Bonded Asbestos. Serial No. 318,579. Asbestos Bureau, Inc., Seattle, Wash. Passed on November 10, 1931.

Usco. Serial No. 319,744. United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd., New York City. For Brake Lining. Passed on November 17th.

L B Latex Bonded. Serial No. 319,745. United States Rubber Co., New York City. For Brake Lining. Passed on November 17th.

BUILDINGS

Retrenchment in building and construction continued unabated during November according to S. W. Dodge Corporation figures. Only one territory in the thirty-seven states east of the Rockies, that of the Central Northwest, comprising Minnesota, the Dakotas and the Northern Peninsula in Michigan, showed a gain.

Total construction awards in the entire thirty-seven states east of the Rockies during November amounted to $151,195,900. The loss from October, when large contracts for Radio City swelled the total, amounted to 38% as contrasted with a customary seasonal decline of less than 15%.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12194 · Page 57 of 61 asbestosclaims.law/library/12194/57

THIS AND THAT

Inspiration, A Definition.

The important work in the world is the result of evolution rather than inspiration. A man does a piece of work which commands our recognition. It may be in manufacturing, merchandising or just sound living. We admire it and say: "He certainly had a great inspiration."

But that is not the way it works. A thousand times in the mind of that man and a thousand times in the life of that man the final piece of work which we admire was evolving. Thru trial, error and experience he was building himself for his crowning effort. What we call inspiration was the cumulative total of the thousands of little things this man has done. These have in turn become the big thing. This is what we mean by inspiration.

"Brake Service is the name of a magazine designed to help Brake Service Stations solve their problems. It has been published for about nine months, by The Babcox Publications, 2701 Central Depositors Tower, Akron, Ohio, who, we know, will be glad to send you a copy.

An insulated ice cream bag is mentioned in a recent publication—supposed to keep the ice cream firm for an hour. We hardly think, however, that asbestos is used in its composition.

To have good neighbors you've got to be one. How about applying that rule to competitors?

The newspaper "Asbestos," published by Mayor Gillis of Newburyport, Mass., is a snappy little sheet and quite amusing to the outsider. We haven't yet discovered, however, why it is called "Asbestos."

Mrs. Where have you been all evening?

Mr. At the office.

Mrs. You must be made of asbestos. Your office building burned down two hours ago.

Asbestos Magazine, 1931, December 1931 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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