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A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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CONTENTS

	Page
Asbestos Cuts Cost of Pipe Connections	2
Ruberoid Open New Shingle Plant	6
Turner & Newall Ltd. Announce Distribution Policy	8
Asbestos Insulated Types of Cable	10
Arthur Macy of Raybestos Dies Suddenly	12
Veteran in Asbestos Dies at Eighty-Three	12
Voting Trustees of Asbestos Corporation Meet	14
Planned Development of Russian Asbestos Industry	16
Cooperation Between the Two "Standards" Organizations	16
Asbestos—Domestic and Foreign Deposits	18
Asbestos Cuts Farm Fire Risks 70%	19
Market Conditions	21
Asbestos Stock Quotations	23
Contractors and Distributors Page	
Asbestos Contractors National Association	24
Building	24
Little Lessons in Selling — Two Fishes and a Moral	26
Automobile Production	26
Production Statistics	27
Imports and Exports	28
Asbestos Lessens Explosive Risk	31
News of the Industry	33
Patents	36
Trade Marks	38
This and That	39

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Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law

ACL Doc 12225 · Page 3 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/3

Asbestos Cuts Cost of Pipe Connections

By H. C. Charles

In the conduction of moderate pressure hot gas, air and even liquid by means of piping, asbestos plays a very important part. Ordinarily such piping as used for the conduction of gas and air at low pressure, say one pound, and of which there is considerable use in factories and mills is of sheet metal. In many cases soldered joints cannot be used due to the temperature prevailing in the pipes and even where used in cold work the soldered joint is a source of trouble because of the tendency to separate after a time. The plain riveted joint is not readily air tight so that considerable welding is done at the joints. Welding also has its drawbacks since it cannot be very successfully accomplished with thin sheets and flanges are therefore resorted to in such constructions.

A method practiced by the writer on many installations and one that has proven very successful in reducing the cost of this type of piping is illustrated in figure 1. This shows two portions of adjoining pipes connected by the flanges. The piping is fourteen gage black iron with welded seam. The flanges are produced from one-quarter or five-sixteenth inch plates cut to a circle corresponding to the standard flange dimensions of riveted pipe. The flange is then welded to the end of the respective pipes. The usual number of bolt holes are, of course, made in the flanges prior to the assembling of the pipe. Obviously unless the faces of the respective flanges were machined they would not fit close enough to make the joint air tight; but to produce an air tight joint without the necessity of machining, a gasket one-eighth inch in thickness is made from asbestos felt. This gasket permits the small irregularities of the flanges to imbed and effectively seals the joint when the bolts are pulled up.

The reduction in size of the pipes necessary because of branch pipes which are smaller in diameter than the main pipe, as well as the reduction of the size of the main

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 4 of 45
asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/4

pipe, can be taken care of without the use of flanges and thereby effects a considerable saving.

In figure 2 is shown the reducer designed for use in the main pipe and figure 3 shows how the branch pipes are connected to the main pipe without the use of flanges and at the same time obtaining an air tight joint.

Referring to figure 2 the end (a) of the main pipe is tapered from the diameter (b) to the diameter (c). The female pipe, which is the smaller pipe of the two, has its end enlarged from the diameter (d) to the diameter (e) corresponding to the diameters (b) and (c) of the larger pipe. Angle clips (f) are riveted to the pipes as shown and quarter inch machine bolts (g) are provided. When the joint is set together a 1/16 inch asbestos paper gasket

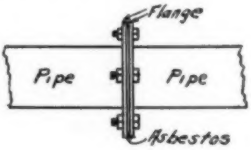


Fig 1

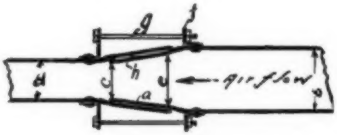


Fig 2

is placed as shown at (h) between the two pipe ends and then the pipes are drawn together by means of the bolts. It is an advantage to coat one of the pipes, preferably the male end, with shellac and then wrap the asbestos gasket around this prior to coupling up the pipes, as it will then stay in place when the joint is made.

It is quite obvious that the ordinary irregularities in the forming of the pipe ends will be taken care of by the resiliency of the asbestos gasket, but too much should not be expected of the gasket and all irregularities of any moment should be smoothed out of the pipe before assembling. The joint should lay with the current of air traveling in the pipe thus avoiding any blunt edge against the air flow. Usually two connecting bolts are sufficient to hold the joint together but this is governed by the size of the pipe. Up to nine inch diameter pipe two bolts will be sufficient.

In figure 3 the joint is seen to be similar to that

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 5 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/5

shown in figure 2, but there are some slightly different features. For example the junction piece (A) with the branch (B) is made up as a unit, the branch (B) being the male portion of the connection and therefore made with diameters (a) and (b) suitable to produce a tight connection. Diameter (b) is, of course, the diameter of the branch pipe and to determine the diameter (a) it should be remembered that the taper on the pipe should be at least ten degrees; fifteen degrees would be better and five degrees has been used. The diameter (a) should not exceed the diameter of the main pipe at the junction.

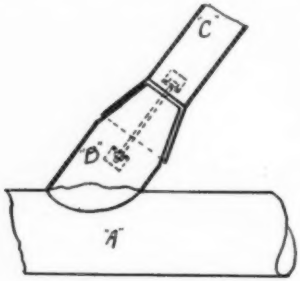


Fig 3.

The asbestos gasket is first secured to the junction (B) and then the branch pipe is slipped over this. The branch pipe is pulled up and the joint sealed by means of the small angle clips and bolts as described in connection with figure 2. Here again the joint should be in the direction of the air flow. Due to the closeness of the junction with the main pipe angle clips are preferably placed at the sides the number of clips used depending upon the diameter of the pipes.

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Ruberoid Opens New Shingle Plant

During the past month the Ruberoid Company, whose main offices are located in New York City, opened a new Asbestos Cement Shingle Plant at Bound Brook, New Jersey.

The Company now owns and operates eight modern plants, two of which are devoted to the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Products, the others making asphalt shingles and roofings, built-up roofing materials, asbestos papers, boiler coverings, etc.



An interior view of the new modern Ruberoid Plant at Bound Brook, N. J.

Their western plant for the manufacture of Asbestos Cement (Eternit) materials, is located at St. Louis, Mo.; this new Eastern plant will give efficient service to their eastern dealers.

Besides the regular line of shingles, corrugated and flat sheets and wallboard, Newtile and Newmarble will be made in the Bound Brook Plant.

Ruberoid started its first factory in 1886—forty-eight years ago.

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ACL Doc 12225 · Page 8 of 45
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ACL Doc 12225 · Page 9 of 45
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Turner & Newall, Ltd. Announce Distribution Policy

Turner & Newall Ltd., Rochdale, England, has announced, by letter dated June 19th, its distribution policy, particularly as concerns raw asbestos. We quote their letter which is signed by Samuel Turner, Chairman:

"We have pleasure in stating that we have acquired a controlling interest in the Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler, U. S. A., which owns the Bell Asbestos Mine of Canada.

"By this acquisition we are now in the position of producing Canadian as well as Rhodesian asbestos, and of supplying thru our Subsidiary, Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited, all grades of Canadian and Rhodesian raw asbestos.

"We should like to take this opportunity of briefly explaining our distribution policy.

"The Asbestos properties in Rhodesia and Canada under our control will be maintained at the highest possible point of efficiency, and our close touch with the asbestos industry will assist in maintaining a steady flow of raw asbestos in all grades demanded by the industry. By scientific mines development, as far as possible ahead of demand it is hoped to prevent in future any shortage of raw asbestos such as happened in recent years with such disastrous results to all concerned.

"It will be our endeavor to keep prices of all raw asbestos at levels which will permit the maximum development of the industry and to avoid the rapid fluctuations so characteristic of the past.

"We believe that the results of such a policy consistently pursued will contribute substantially to the future prosperity of the asbestos industry, and it is upon the prosperity of the asbestos industry as a whole that the future of this company with its worldwide ramifications depends. We ask you therefore to give us such

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We have some territories open in which we are willing to consider the appointment of desirable Distributors or Approved Contractors.

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support as our policy and service may deserve.

"The distribution of all our raw asbestos is made thru Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited, 13 Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria, London, S. W. 1."

Asbestos Insulated Types of Cable

A recent publication by the General Electric Company of Schenectady "How to Select Insulated Cable" gives some information on the use of asbestos in cable insulation which appears to be of interest. We quote from Page 17 of this 80 page book:

Many special wire and cable applications call for operation at high temperatures. The connection of apparatus and switchboards and control circuits in central stations and industrial plants, especially where there are boilers, furnaces, or other sources of heat—the wiring of mining machines, electric locomotives, rheostats, controllers, cranes, boilers, motors, generators and for steel-mill applications—are some of the more obvious examples. For such applications felted-asbestos, or a combination of asbestos and varnished cambric (or Glyptal cloth) is suitable for use at low or moderate voltages.

Felted-asbestos Insulation

This type of felted insulation is suitable for use at the highest temperatures. It does not deteriorate in service to temperature or moisture, if properly installed. It is absolutely fireproof. It is, however, inherently, a low-voltage insulation, and recommendations are that it should be used with a braided finish (usually an asbestos braid) and that it should be mounted on insulators for all but the very lowest voltages.

Asbestos-varnished-cambric Insulation

This type of insulation is recommended where resistance to high temperatures is required and where it would not be feasible to use the pure asbestos, either because the

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 12 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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Canadian Spinning Fibre
Canadian Shingle Fibre
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voltage is too high, because a metallic covering is desired, because it is not desired to mount the cable on insulators, or for some other reason. The insulation consists of a layer of varnished cambric between two layers of felted asbestos. While not quite so perfect from the heat resistance standpoint as is the felted-asbestos cable, it is much safer and more reliable from the standpoint of dielectric strength. Its fireproof qualities are also excellent.

Arthur Macy of Raybestos Dies Suddenly

Arthur Macy, Credit Manager for the Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., died suddenly at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., on June 22nd immediately following his return from Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended a group meeting of a Credit Association.

Mr. Macy had been a member of the Raybestos organization for twenty-five years and his loss is keenly felt by his business associates.

He is survived by his widow, Florence Porter Macy, a daughter, Arline, and two sons, Robert and Kenneth; also his father, and two brothers. Mr. Macy was in his fifty-third year.

Veteran in Asbestos Dies at Eighty-Three

James A. Garside, Chairman of the Rochdale Asbestos Company, Limited of Shawclough, Rochdale, England, passed away at his residence, Laurel Bank, Cutgate, Rochdale, on Monday evening, June 4th. Mr. Garside was in his 83rd year.

Mr. Garside was one of the oldest members of the Asbestos Industry in England, having been connected with the Rochdale Asbestos Company for over thirty years.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 14 of 45
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/14

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Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 15 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/15

Voting Trustees of Asbestos Corporation Meet

Those in the Industry who have been reading in the newspapers, especially in the financial papers of the proposal to issue 10,000 common shares of Asbestos Corporation Limited to its President, Lt. Col. Robert F. Massie, may be interested in a brief explanation of the situation.

It appears that when the Asbestos Corporation reorganized its capital situation in 1932 and because of that reorganization funded charges could be reduced, there was also a general reduction of salaries—in the case of the President a 70% reduction.

At that time it was proposed that as part compensation the President should receive 2500 shares annually, over a period of four years dating from January 1933, no allotment to be made until the end of the four year period. The common stock at the time was selling at 40c a share. The plan was presented at the annual meeting this spring for approval of shareholders, the share allotments having been passed by the Board last October, but the fact that the stock had advanced to nearly $10 a share created objection on the part of shareholders and a general meeting of voting trust certificate holders was called for June 26th which, according to the Financial Post "promises to be an airing of personal grievances by those who seek to discredit the President."

The fact that the shares are currently selling near $10.00 can be attributed, it is said, to a more or less artificial valuation put on by heavy buying from London. Those closely studying the company's position say that the present earning position does not justify a $10 market valuation for the common shares.

The meeting held on June 26th by the holders of Asbestos Corporation voting trust certificates discussed the matter at great length and was finally adjourned until July 3rd.

On July 3rd the salary plan referred to in the first paragraph of this article, was defeated by invalidation of

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ACL Doc 12225 · Page 16 of 45
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Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 17 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/17

proxies, pursuant to rulings by Colonel F. M. Gaudet, Chairman of the meeting. The result of the vote taken at the June 26th meeting was 75.7 per cent in favor of the plan and 24.3 per cent against, but because of the proxy rejections, 72.2 per cent were in favor instead of the required 75 per cent.

Planned Development of Russian Asbestos Industry

The following table is quoted from pamphlet issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada, under the title "Asbestos 1933" and may be of interest to "ASBESTOS" readers:

Planned Development of Russian Asbestos Industry 1932-1938
(Production in 1000 metric tons)

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Bashenov Dist.	121.5	255.5	325	360	425	505	562
Krasnouralsk Dist. (west of Bashenov)	16.5	23.5	28	38	38	38	38
	138	279	353	398	463	543	600

Soviet Russian exports of Asbestos from 1931 to 1933 were as follows:

	Metric tons	(Value—Rubles)
1931	13,239	2,485,000
1932	16,551	2,381,000
1933	21,458	2,651,000

Cooperation Between the Two "Standards" Organizations

Thru co-operation between the Department of Commerce and the American Standards Association further progress is being made in the development of a unified national standardization program in a single movement equally representative of Government, industry and the general public.

The Government will encourage the extension of the work of the Association and the utilization of its services by industries and groups desiring to establish standards. Meanwhile, it is realized that the facilities, experience and

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ACL Doc 12225 · Page 18 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/18

ASBESTOS

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

THETFORD MINES

QUEBEC CANADA

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ACL Doc 12225 · Page 19 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/19

contacts of the Bureau of Standards are valuable in the continuation of work on Simplification and Commercial Standards.

In order to utilize these values this new plan provides for co-operation between the Bureau, on its reduced basis, and the American Standards Association. The latter, on behalf of industry and its consumer and general interest groups, is increasing its share in the activities and responsibilities for this work.

Simplified Practice and Commercial Standards projects will be handled in accordance with a regular plan, an outline of which will be supplied by "ASBESTOS" to anyone interested.

Asbestos--Domestic and Foreign Deposits

A most informative twelve page Information Circular (I. C. 6790) has just been published by the United States Bureau of Mines under the title "Asbestos — Domestic and Foreign Deposits."

The author of this circular is Oliver Bowles, Supervising Engineer, building materials section, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and Mr. Bowles has covered the subject most thoroly.

The circular gives full information as to just where deposits of asbestos are found in every corner of the world, the kind of asbestos produced by the various countries, provinces, states, etc., tables of production where available, and, in a footnote promises that "the paper is a section of a forthcoming report covering major phases of the asbestos industry."

We assume that copies of this Circular are available upon application to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, altho we expect to have a few copies for examination by and distribution to those in the asbestos industry who are particularly interested.

In writing for a copy ask for I. C. 6790.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 20 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/20

Asbestos Cuts Farm Fire Risks 70 %

By F. R. Cozzens

Fires, due to spontaneous combustion in manure pits, hay mows, grain pits and so on are quite common in rural districts and most farmers chalk them down as a streak of bad luck, but while waiting for the insurance adjuster a recent sufferer from a fire which began in the manure pit, did some serious thinking.

He knew that such places were a necessity; he also knew that such pits were a fire hazard when kept in use. That very afternoon he visited a local hardware store and brought home a load of asbestos odds and ends, left over from the installation of furnaces.

With the aid of an extra man, he constructed a lid for the manure pit, lining the frame with asbestos. This cover is kept closed at night and on rainy days, and altho several tons of manure are dumped into the pit each week there is practically no danger from fire.

A similar cover is used on the grain bins after harvest is over, and that partition between the grain bins and feed-grinding room is also lined with asbestos.

Down the road, a short distance from his home there is another farmer whose barn has been damaged on two occasions by lightning, which followed the hay-track along the roof. Insurance experts told this man that a steel hay track was a risk that could not be corrected. Taking a tip from the first named farmer, this one bought two rolls of asbestos paper and tacked a strip along the inside of the comb of his barn, just above, and along the entire length of the hay-track. This eliminated the risk of lightning setting fire to the dry, inside timbers, and also afforded complete protection from sparks, caused by friction when hoisting hay into the mows.

These farmers, and several of their neighbors are using asbestos flue protectors, made by cutting short lengths of sheet asbestos into three foot strips and lapping them

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 21 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/21

around metal flues which come in close contact with wood or other inflammable material. From rectangular and other odd shaped strips, are cut mats, which are placed under brooding and heating stoves in their poultry houses. Other strips, cut circular in shape, and nailed to frames, are hung over the stoves to prevent a stray spark from reaching the wood overhead. In one case short lengths of asbestos paper are tacked along the walls near the gasolene engine. A mat also covers the oil and fuel buckets. In his home there is a neatly made asbestos mat for the oil-stove, and small protectors cemented to the ceiling above the lamps.

"Asbestos has reduced our fire risks more than seventy percent," one of the farmers declares. "And it can be cut and fitted into hard-to-get-at places about farm buildings where other fire-resisting materials could not be used. For this reason, we make it a rule to bring home a supply of asbestos odds and ends whenever we visit the hardware store. These pieces, including sheet fibre, and asbestos paper, range from six inch items to strips several feet in length, are placed in a shed, and on idle days we make them into articles to suit our special requirements.

"The various articles are made at very little labor and expense, and they prove money-savers for us at all seasons."

"Does business fully appreciate the value of the editorial information contained in the business publications of the United States? Does it realize the opportunities for profit represented by the authoritative presentations of every phase of engineering, production, finance, marketing and management available thru the industrial, trade and class publications of the country?"

The above is quoted from a letter received from a trade publication, and contains a thought well worth consideration—are you getting the worth out of your trade publication by subscribing, and reading regularly? Does it offer an advertising medium that you should use? And above all do you supply it with news and articles from time to time and so keep your name and product before the trade (in your case the asbestos trade) which it serves?

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 22 of 45
asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/22

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"On the whole," says the National City letter for July in discussing general business conditions "the showing has been as good as the optimists had any right to expect and better than the pessimists were looking for."

The letter gives a number of encouraging factors, particularly the renewal of optimism, the recession of major labor troubles as evidenced by the postponement of cotton textile and steel strikes; and the modification of the N R A program.

Asbestos. Raw Material.

Canadian producers look for fair business during the third quarter, altho the third may not run as high in volume as the second. Production so far during 1934 has run considerably ahead of 1933.

Asbestos. Manufactured Goods.

Textiles. There has been little change in this market, either in volume or prices and nothing to indicate a change of any magnitude appears to be on the horizon. Prices are fairly firm.

Brake Lining. Increased production of motor vehicles naturally indicates better business in brake lining, clutch facing and other asbestos materials used in automotive manufacture. Added to this is the replacement business which, in a country where touring is becoming more and more popular year by year, should show steady yearly

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 23 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/23

increase. The more mileage travelled, the better the replacement business, obviously.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand for high pressure coverings continues light. Seasonal drop accounts for some of it but until general building activity improves, makers and sellers may just as well be reconciled to small volume. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Little change in demand is reported. Of course this is the low season for aircell and woolfelt coverings and no seasonal improvement can be expected until the latter part of August. Prices are fairly steady.

Paper and Millboard. This market showed some slight improvement in June over May, and the improvement may carry over into July. Prices are firm.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of Asbestos Cement Shingles continue at a very satisfactory rate and the industry is enjoying a greatly increased volume over 1933. Sales are about 60% ahead of last year and while much of the increase is due to progress in the sale of special types of asbestos shingles for siding, there has been an appreciable increase in the quantity of roofing shingles sold as well.

Increased costs in raw materials and labor indicate the necessity for a slight increase in prices and a move in this direction has been made by one or two manufacturers recently. The Asbestos Shingle industry has been fortunate in always having had a generally firm price market without much price fluctuation, which is highly satisfactory to the trade handling this product. The Industry looks forward to a continued increase in its volume of sales during the balance of the year.

Statement made on page 18 of our June issue by a correspondent in South Africa in connection with the market situation may need some further explanation, and we therefore welcome a letter received from the Cape Asbestos Com-

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 24 of 45
asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/24

pany clarifying the situation. We quote therefrom:

"The statement is made by your South African correspondent that 'business is restricted owing to the holding back of supplies by the two chief producing companies.' As the premier producer of blue asbestos in South Africa, we take strong exception to this statement as it is at total variance with the facts. What this company is doing is what any prudent business concern in these difficult days is compelled to do, viz: regulate supplies according to the demand. Consequently a number of blue asbestos properties belonging to this company are not being worked to their full capacity because it is obviously wasteful expenditure to produce material that cannot be marketed.

"Altho blue asbestos is constantly finding new forms of application in commerce, the tonnage required in view of the present industrial position all over the world is small compared with normal times. Until world recovery arrives, therefore, and brings with it that expansion of business we all desiderate, it is hardly to be expected that this or any other company will produce unwanted material and heap up unsaleable stocks."

The above opinions are given by men closely in touch with the various markets. Comments and opinions are welcomed at all times.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Par	Div.	June 1934 Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np		8⅜	10	8½
Carey (Com.)	100	–	35	35½	35½
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	–	–	–
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	5	7⅛	6
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	25	32	32
Garlock Packing (Com.)			16¼	16¼	16¼
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	46	55¾	53¾
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	107¼	125	125
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	60c	17	19½	17
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	28	30	28
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	5	5⅞	5
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	68½	70	70

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 25 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/25

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

THE ASBESTOS CONTRACTORS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Since the signing of the Insulation Contractors Code, that is Chapter XIV of the Construction Industry Code, the A. C. N. A. has been busy getting organized for effective working of the Code.

One of the first things accomplished was the election of the Divisional Code Authority, which, according to the Code, is to have nine members, six of whom are to be selected from members of the Association and three to represent non-members of the association the latter three to be approved by the Federal Administrator.

The six members to represent members of the association have been elected and are: H. W. Porter of the H. W. Porter Co., Newark, N. J., Chairman; W. L. Cremers of the Philip Carey Co., Philadelphia; F. J. Schuber of the Eagle Asbestos & Packing Co., New Orleans; J. A. Taylor of Wallace & Gale Co., Baltimore; L. R. Hoff, President Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York City; and G. F. Stone, General Sales Manager, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. The other three members will no doubt be elected within a very short time.

In the meantime the association is constantly increasing its membership.

Copies of the Insulation Contractors Code are available at 5c each by application to the Construction League of the United States, 1741 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. (ask for Chapter XIV.)

BUILDING

Contracts let for all classes of construction during May in the 37 Eastern States were 2 per cent larger in dollar volume than the April total according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. At the same time the contract total of $134,445,700 was substantially above the contract total of $77,171,700 reported for May, 1933.

Privately-financed contracts amounted to $62,846,500 which is the largest private contract total since June of last year. It was 12 per cent over April and 17 per cent over May of last year. It should be noted that the May increase in privately-financed contracts was entirely due to the inclusion of one large new building project in connection with the development of Rockefeller Center, New York. During nine of the past 12 months, private work has exceeded the amount for the corresponding month a year previous.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 26 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/26

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.

Direct from the Mines to You

ASBESTOS CEMENT and FIBRE COMPANY

1265 Broadway - - - - New York City

Specializing In

ASBESTOS FIBRES

for the Manufacture of

ASBESTOS PAPER — ASBESTOS MILLBOARD
STUCCO — WALL PLASTER — COMPOSITION
FLOORING — INSULATING CEMENTS —
BOILER AND PIPE COVERING CEMENTS

ROOFING CEMENTS

—Write for Samples—

Eastern Representatives for CANASCO Fibres

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 27 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/27

Little Lessons in Selling

TWO FISHES AND A MORAL

By John T. Bartlett

The first fish opened its mouth—was caught, smoked and crackled in a frying pan.

The second fish kept its mouth shut—it swims the cool mountain stream today.

The pictures of these two fishes were shown to me by an old salesman. The card was battered and worn—it had travelled about in a card case for years. "My first boss gave me that", he said with a smile. "I don't know of any more important lesson for a travelling salesman to learn."

Keep your mouth shut on such subjects as politics, religion, the morality and ethics of other men and their wives.

Keep your mouth shut when an unreasonable prospect "bawls you out", and you feel like pouring the boiling oil upon him verbally—you could do it!

Keep your mouth shut when your prospect and his wife get into an argument, and appeal to you as umpire.

Keep your mouth shut when your prospect, or one of his employees, takes a nasty crack at you, with a personal insinuation.

The tongue has been called the body's most unruly member. The paradox of salesmanship is that the salesman must talk, and win his case by talking—yet must talk as little as possible.

It is equally, if not more important, on thousands of occasions not to speak at all, for thus friendships are held, delicate situations are kept in hand, and the way paved for later sales effort.

Remember the story of the two fishes!

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada during May was 351,802 compared with April production of 373,108, and compared with a production figure in May 1933 of 224,228.

For the first five months of 1934 the total production was 1,474,442., compared with 774,226 for the same period in 1933.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 28 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/28

Vermont Asbestos Corporation

Producers of

Quality Asbestos Fibre

"Mined in the U. S. A."

Sales Office
60 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Shipping Point
Hyde Park
Vt.

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asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/29



Africa (Rhodesia)

	April 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	246.90	£3,086 5 ..
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	2,389.88	29,873 8 9
Victoria District		
Gath's & King (Rho. & Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	627.15	7,839 7 6
	3,263.93	40,799 1 3
April 1933	3,664.30	45,803 15 ..

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Department of Mines for Union of S. A.)

	March 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	March 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	255.50	£2,555	216.95	£2,180
Chrysotile	1,293.50	11,818	1,360.80	11,483
Cape				
Blue	191.16	3,027	182.35	3,270
	1,740.16	£17,400	1,760.10	£16,933

	April 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	April 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	132.50	£ 1,325	240.05	£ 2,412
Chrysotile	794.00	10,894	381.60	6,027
Cape				
Blue	254.23	5,630	240.19	4,553
	1,180.73	£17,849	861.84	£12,992

Canada.

(Statistics by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec).

	May 1933 Ton (2000 lbs.)	May 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	11,121	13,171
By-Products	248	510

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 30 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/30



Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	April 1933 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Canada	3,838	7,749
Italy	109	.....
Soviet Union (Russia)	.....	40
United Kingdom	10	.....
	3,957	7,789
Value	.....[1]	$233.970

[1]Value not published

Tabulation by Grades—

Crude (Canada)	33	59
Crude (Soviet Union)	.....	40
Mill Fibre (Canada)	1,173	3,016
Lower Grades (Canada)	2,632	4,674
Lower Grades (Italy)	109	.....
Lower Grades (United Kingdom)	10	.....
	3,957	7,789

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of April 1934 amounted to 214 tons, valued at $13,706; compared with 208 tons, valued at $13,284 in April 1933.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	April 1933		April 1934	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	47,782	$ 3,253	65,998	$ 7,640
Pipe Covering & Cement	174,701	9,037	142,204	8,263
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	79,719	41,126	107,918	49,840
Brake Lining				
Molded & Semi-molded	.....	28,869	.....	42,554
Not molded[1]	187,904[1]	24,901	190,283[1]	29,532
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	25,542	3,099	241,032	16,417
Asbestos Roofing[2]	892[2]	3,305	1,027[2]	5,454
Other Manufactures	76,318	7,621	83,613	9,453

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Sqs.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 31 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/31

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	May 1933		May 1934	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	197	$ 12,260	240	$ 12,828
United States	2,497	126,149	4,378	188,964
Australia	83	4,195	126	6,230
Belgium	415	18,648	80	4,375
France	244	14,206	426	26,750
Germany	631	34,578	1,075	92,798
Italy	83	4,853	50	3,630
Japan	1,066	60,228	255	9,310
Netherlands	115	5,040	137	4,453
Spain	98	3,771	.....	.....
	5,429	$283,928	6,767	$349,338
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	190	3,450	220	4,607
United States	4,363	65,120	4,615	69,394
Belgium	80	1,300	80	1,158
France	65	1,119	120	2,460
Germany	270	5,170	607	12,233
Japan	5	63	33	446
Netherlands	95	1,900	191	3,982
	5,068	$ 78,122	5,866	$ 94,280
	10,497	$362,050	12,633	$443,618

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	May 1933		May 1934	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	734	£16,403	1,222	£22,677
From Africa (U. of S.)	955	14,498	149	4,210
From Austria	.....	.....	20	138
From Australia	.....	22	.....	.....
From Canada	513	5,502	399	4,048
From Cyprus	244	4,302	132	2,400
From Finland	5	36	11	75
From Germany	2	31	1	12
From Italy	5	46	.....	.....
From Russia (Soviet Union)	16	154	206	3,596
From U. S. of America	34	1,027	40	560
	2,508	£42,021	2,180	£37,716

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 32 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/32

Imports and Exports by England.—(Contd.)

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1933		May 1934	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	4,594	£ 3,318	6,488	£ 4,801
To British India	4,256	7,562	4,231	7,667
To Australia	552	5,178	1,085	6,610
To Other British Countries	6,442	13,483	7,954	17,449
To Netherlands	700	3,362	1,610	3,831
To Belgium	627	2,837	728	3,475
To France	715	4,880	344	2,103
To Italy	563	5,863	364	4,287
Other Foreign Countries	4,522	22,775	7,087	26,268
	22,971	£69,258	29,891	£79,491

Asbestos Lessens Explosive Risk

By F. R. COZZENS

High-explosives, such as nitro-glycerin, gelatin and dynamite, are extremely sensitive to sudden changes in temperature, and in oil-field operations where these materials are used extensively more than forty per cent of the accidents can be traced to this cause. Owing to the nature of the work, high explosives are held for hours and even days on a job before being used, and are subject to extremes in temperature both winter and summer. Field experts have studied this problem for years, and recently successful methods of temperature control have been worked out in which asbestos plays a very important part.

For the storage of explosives on an oil-field job, the modern operator now constructs a temporary magazine, usually made from hardwood lumber in box form, three by eight feet. All nails are countersunk and the box is provided with a sloping lid with rubber hinges and lifts. The entire inside compartment is then lined with from three to six thicknesses of asbestos paper; the sheets being pasted to the wood and to each other—never nailed. A two inch thickness of asbestos fibre is then spread in the bottom.

Explosives, upon being brought to the job are stored

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 33 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/33

immediately in their original containers in this magazine, and an additional layer of asbestos fibre is spread on top of the pack. The lid or cover is then sealed down, and the storage job is complete.

When protected in this manner, explosive materials retain their original temperature for hours. Sudden fluctuations of heat or cold do not affect the magazine contents, and changes are admitted gradually. This lessens decomposition, and eliminates "thawing" which is the most dangerous task under oil field conditions.

Carrying the temperature control method still farther, many operators see to it that high explosives are hauled from storage plant to oilfield in asbestos lined boxes, and that asbestos fibre is used instead of sawdust to spread upon the derrick floor while a "shot" is being loaded into the detonating shell. This material holds residue better than sawdust or pulp, and can be handled with less danger from fire.

Asbestos protection pays for itself in a marked decrease in number of accidents and oilfield workers keenly endorse it. They report a big saving of time in handling a shot, better results from explosives, and a greatly reduced risk to both the operator and his equipment.

The newspapers are out-doing themselves recently in giving asbestos publicity, but their statements are somewhat confused, even if they don't come under the head of "ridiculous." For instance:

"They never worry about the heat in the Eastern Townships section of the Province of Quebec for this picturesque country known as the 'New England of Canada' produces more than half of the world's supply of asbestos.'" This comes from the Washington, D. C., Times and was probably a result of the very hot weather experienced in that city recently.

Readers are requested to send us ridiculous statements for our rapidly growing collection.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 34 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/34

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. We extend congratulations and best wishes to the following gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays: Thomas L. Gatke, President, Gatke Corporation, Chicago, Ill., whose birthday falls on July 16th; Ray L. Smith, President, Smith-Faris Company, Youngstown, O., July 20th; M. T. Rhodes, John M. Watt's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., July 21st; George R. Weber, General Manager, United States Asbestos Co., Manheim, Pa., July 25th; E. H. Pierce, Secretary, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., July 27th; S. R. Zommerman, President, United States Asbestos Company, Manheim, Pa., August 1st; William G. Kitchen, President, Allbestos Corporation, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., August 2nd; J. A. Whitaker, Secretary-Treasurer, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., August 6th; A. P. Keasbey, President, Robert A. Keasbey Co., New York City, N. Y., August 6th; P. C. Collopy, President. Acme Asbestos Covering & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., August 8th; Grant V. Wilson, President, Grant Wilson Inc., Chicago, Ill., August 11th; O. W. Trumbull, Production Manager, Asbestos Textile Company, North Brookfield, Mass., August 12th.

The Ruberoid Company recently moved its New York offices to 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They were formerly located at 95 Madison Avenue.

Asbestos Corporation Limited has decided to enter appeal from the judgment recently handed down in the suit between the Corporation and Keasbey & Mattison Company.

Cape Asbestos Company Limited announce that they have appointed Arnold W. Koehler, Jr., New York City, N. Y., to act as their representative in the United States for the sale of Blue and Amosite Asbestos as well as manufactured asbestos goods.

Lewis H. Brown, President, Johns-Manville Corporation, Chairman Code Authority, Asbestos Industry, and member of the Durable Goods Industries Committee, on June 20th addressed the New York Building Congress on the subject of "Recovery and the Durable Goods Industries."

Mr. Brown gave a resume of events and conditions leading up to the organization of the Durable Goods Industries Committee, briefly analyzed the real estate market, discussed the work of the committee, the National Housing Act, and the time payment plan which is a part of the Act, and ended with a discussion of general business and national conditions and the problem of permanent unemployment. Our copy of Mr. Brown's address is available to anyone desiring to read it.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 35 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/35

ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Limited. The 41st Ordinary General Meeting was held on Friday, June 15, 1934. At meeting of the Board of Directors held previous to the General Meeting, Robert Walker was appointed Chairman to succeed Sir Evelyn Wallers (deceased).

The Directors at meeting held June 2nd recommended a dividend of 6% on the Ordinary shares, (1933) compared with 4% for 1932, in addition to the allocation of £5,000 to the Reserve Fund, and £3,000 to the Employees' Benefit Fund as against £2,000 in the previous year, leaving a remainder to be carried forward of £10,478 7s 6d.

Copy of the balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1933, follows:

ASSETS

	£	s	d
Cash at Bankers on Deposit and Current Accts. and Cash in hand	4,277	11	4
British Government Securities at or under market price on 31st, December 1933	76,154	6	10
Bills Receivable	6,266	16	1
Sundry Debtors, less Reserves	31,894	7	4
Amounts due by Subsidiary Companies	50,797	12	0
Holdings in Subsidiary Companies at cost less amounts written off	45,364	4	11
Freehold Land and Factory at Barking at cost less depreciation	43,684	11	6
Freehold Land and Factory at Turin at cost less depreciation	21,239	12	8
Asbestos Estates in South Africa at cost less depreciation	38,961	12	2
Machinery, Plant, Buildings and Furniture at cost less depreciation	21,345	12	4
Stock of Crude and Manufactured Asbestos and Sundry Stores in Great Britain, South Africa, in transit and with agents	128,166	14	6
	£468,153	1	8

LIABILITIES

Capital Account			
Authorized 150,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 ea.			
150,000 Cum. 5% Part Pref. £1 ea.			
Issued 125,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 ea.	125,000	0	0
125,000 Cum. 5% Part Pref. £1 ea.	125,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	120,000	0	0
Employees' Benefit Fund	7,972	12	11
First Mortgages and Purchase consideration payable on property in South Africa	5,910	18	0
Sundry Creditors and Bills Payable	20,053	8	11
Provision for Contingencies	6,891	4	4
Liability Under Staff Pension Scheme	7,596	10	0
Profit and Loss Account:			
Balance brought forward from last year	17,850	16	5
Add: Profit for the year 1933	21,877	11	1
	£468,153	1	8

From this it will be seen that the profit for the year 1933 was £21,877 11s 1d compared with £14,388 4s 3d in 1932.

Asbestos Covering & Textile Company, 172 High Street, Boston, has decided to consolidate its subsidiary, the Home Insulation Company, with the parent company, and to be known hereafter as the Asbestos Covering & Textile Company. There will be no change in personnel. The announcement is made by Warren N. Bolster, Manager, and dated May 1st.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 36 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/36

BLUE ASBESTOS

The "CAPE" quality of blue crocidolite, owing to great tensile strength, volume, and acid-resisting properties, has been proved to be the world's finest material for:-

(1) High Temperature Insulation
(2) Bulkheads and Fireproof Partitions
(3) Asbestos Cement Pipes
(4) Textiles
(5) Electrode Wrappings for Arc Welding

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

owing to its great length of fibre, is ideal both in economy and efficiency as a constituent for:-

85% MAGNESIA COVERINGS

Magnificent success has been achieved with the latest specialty in Amosite material, viz:-

100% AMOSITE SECTIONAL PIPE COVERINGS

AND BOILER CASINGS FOR BOTH MARINE AND POWER PLANT INSTALLATIONS

Address Enquiries to the Mine Owners and Manufacturers::

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

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 37 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/37

Keasbey & Mattison Co. Effective July 1st, Wm. A. Harris, Manager of the Building Materials Division of Keasbey & Mattison Company, resigned from his position. D. P. Osterhout, Manager of the Building Materials Department at Ambler will handle the work formerly coming under Mr. Harris' jurisdiction.

Effective July 1st Thomas Blagden, Jr., became District Manager of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Boston District (in addition to his duties as New York District Manager). H. J. Dougan, former Manager of the Boston District has resigned.

Superbestos Corporation. Creditors were notified under date of June 26th that after administrative expenses are paid there will be no funds left for payment of dividend to creditors. Final accounting was presented to creditors by the Trustee at meeting held July 9th.

D. R. Weedon, formerly Treasurer of the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Conn., has recently been elected Vice President and Director of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, and a member of the executive committee.

The General Asbestos Company Limited of 478 Salisbury House, London, Wall, E-C-2, has changed its name to Rhomines Ltd. by certificate of the Registrar of Companies, Southern Rhodesia, on December 15, 1933.

The Transvaal Amosite & Blue Asbestos (Pty.) Ltd., has been registered in South Africa, the address being Beckett's Buildings, Mare Street, Pietersburg, with a capital of £500.

Dr. R. V. Mattison, Chairman of the Board, Keasbey & Mattison Company, was recently tendered Honorary Membership in the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, which held its Annual Convention at Wernersville, Pa., during the latter part of June. The honor was bestowed in recognition of the great service which Dr. Mattison had been to the science of pure Pharmacy, thruout his long and active career.

PATENTS

Asbestos Lumber Cell Door. No. 1,954,290. Granted on April 10th to Charles P. Haff, Ambler, Pa., Assignor to Ambler Asbestos Shingle & Sheathfng Co. Application Sept. 1, 1933. Serial No. 687,855.

Described as a door construction comprising a frame formed of vertical stile and horizontal cross-rail members of fireproof asbestos composition, a panel of fireproof asbestos cement secured to the rear face of said frame and extending substantially to the extreme top side and bottom edges thereof, said stile, rail and panel members having openings, fastening bolts passing thru said openings and securing said elements in rigid relation and means for concealing the heads of fastening bolts.

Roofing Structure. No. 1,955,699. Granted on April 17th to S. P. Moffit. St. Louis, assignor to Ruberoid Company, New York City. Application March 11, 1929. Serial No. 346,224.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 38 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/38

Described as a rectangular shingle adapted to be laid in horizontal rows in side lapped relation and pre-formed with passageways for the reception of fastening elements, the butt portion of the shingle being provided in one corner with a passageway for the reception of a storm anchor to secure the corner to an underlying portion of a shingle of the same row and in the other corner with a pair of passageways, one passageway being for the reception of a roofing nail to secure the shingle to the roof deck and the other for the reception of a storm anchor to secure the shingle to an overlying portion of a shingle in the same row.

Rubber Bonded Asbestos Product. No. 1,956,053. Granted on April 24th to George R. Tucker, N. Andover, Mass., assignor to Dewey & Almy Chemical Co., North Cambridge, Mass., Application April 17, 1931. Serial No. 530.997.

Described as method of effecting consociative attachment of asbestos in an aqueous suspension and rubber particles, which comprises contacting asbestos with an aqueous dispersion of electropositive colloidal rubber particles.

Gasket. No. 1,956,183. Granted on April 24th to John H. Victor, Evanston, Ill., assignor to Victor Manufacturing & Gasket Co., Chicago. Application March 7, 1932. Serial No. 597,295. Description upon request.

Insulating Material. No. 1,596,377. Granted on April 24th to Daniel C. Drill, Alexandria, Ind., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application November 30, 1932. Serial No. 644,988. Mineral Wool Product. Description upon request.

Asbestos Article, and Method of Forming Same. No. 1,956,793. Granted on May 1st, to Harry Gillett, Cleveland, O., assignor to Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich. Application December 21, 1931.

Described as the method of forming a colored asbestos article, which comprises mixing asbestos fibres, coloring pigment and binding material, forming the mixed material into a felt and then waterproofing the felt by impregnating the felt with a transparent waterproof material.

Gasket. No. 1,957,798. Granted on May 8th to Frank J. Oven, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago. Application Dec. 1, 1930. Serial No. 499,275. Description upon request.

Brake Lining. No. 1,958,116. Granted on May 8th to John Henry Simpson, Jr., Philadelphia, and Allen B. Merritt, Akron, O. Assignors, one half to J. Sullivan & Sons Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and one half to B. F. Goodrich Corp., New York City. Application December 3, 1930. Serial No. 499,761.

Described as a method of making a brake lining strip which comprises impregnating with bituminous material a fibrous core of such length as to provide for cutting a plurality of brake linings from the finished product, applying a layer of rubber composition of substantially uniform thickness to all of the lateral faces of the core, including the edge faces and molding and

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 39 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/39

vulcanizing the resulting assemble to shape with application of mold-shaping pressure to all of the said laterial faces.

Sizing Material. Method of Making. No. 1,958,202. Granted on May 8th to Izador J. Novak, Briageport, Conn. Assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application December 19, 1931. Serial No. 582,183.

Described as in the sizing of fibrous material the method which comprises precipitating on the fibrous material during heating thereof, an insoluble size from an emulsion of a saponifiable free fatty acid dispersed with an emulsifier consisting of a relatively minor proportion of the same fatty acid, saponified with an alkali.

Method of Making Brake Lining. No. 1,959,686. Granted on May 22nd to William Nanfeldt, Paterson, N. J., assignor to Worldbestos Corporation. Application April 13, 1929. Serial No. 354,988.

Described as a method for the manufacture of Brake Lining, which comprises forming brake lining containing asbestos and passing the lining into a bath containing linseed oil modified by the absorption of sulphur at an elevated temperature, China wood oil and a solvent, thereafter drying the lining in an oven and rolling the product.

Method of Making Asbestos Siding in Imitation of Brick. No. 1,959,960. Granted on May 22nd to Joseph Magrath, Utica, N. Y., assignor to Creo-Dipt Company, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Application January 1, 1932. Serial No. 587,704.

Described as the method of making a shingle like siding unit adapted to provide a brick effect which consists in forming a plastic mass of asbestos fibre, Portland Cement and water into flat sheet form, pressing a band of surfacing material into one face of said sheet and over a part only of the surface of said sheet and trimming said sheet longitudinally of said band, and transversely notching said sheet across the full width of said band to trim said band to the width of the exposed face of a brick and to divide said band into one or more brick lengths and permit said sheet to harden.

Lining Plugging Machine. No. 1,960,881. Granted on May 29th to Herbert E. Sunbury, Wyncote, Pa. Assignor to Allbestos Corporation, Philadelphia. Application December 14, 1932. Serial No. 647,185. Description upon request.

TRADE MARKS

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

Aquapruf. Serial No. 346,666. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. For Brake Lining. Passed on June 26th.

Halo. Serial No. 349,034. Scandinavia Belting Co., Newark, N. J. For Brake Lining. Passed on June 26th.

K. & M. Serial No. 350,335. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. For their full line of asbestos and magnesia materials. Passed on June 26th.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 40 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/40

THIS AND THAT

This, our July issue, begins the sixteenth year of the magazine "ASBESTOS."

The illustration on the cover page shows derrick drill working on the 650 level at the Mine of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, at Asbestos, Quebec.

Some excitement prevailed in the Asbestos Industry a week or so ago when invoices from Canadian shippers of asbestos contained an item of U. S. tax, about which United States buyers knew nothing.

However it was finally learned that the tax represented a recently imposed compensating tax on containers (which includes the jute bags in which asbestos is commonly shipped).

The tax as first levied on May 9th was 2.914c per pound on the net weight of new bags. As a result of protests by different U. S. interests supplement rulings have been issued until the tax at present applies only on very small sized bags.

Another use for the asbestos suit is for firemen on board aircraft carriers. The fireman is stationed on the deck of carriers when planes are landing in case of accident where the plane catches fire and the pilot's life is endangered.

"Johnny," said the teacher to one of the pupils, "Do you know what asbestos is?"

"No'm," said Johnny.

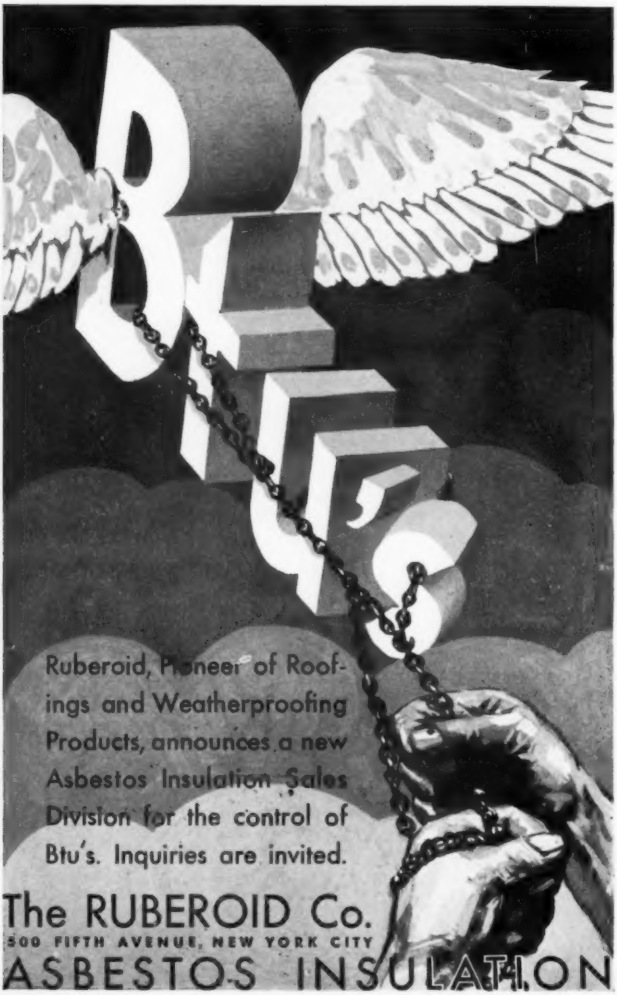
"Does anyone in the class know?" she asked.

Not a hand went up. Then one kid piped up and said: "I dunno what it means, but I can use it in a sentence."

"All right," said the teacher, "let's hear it."

"I done asbestos as I could," proudly said the boy.

Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 41 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/41



Asbestos Magazine, 1934, July 1934
ACL Doc 12225 · Page 42 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12225/42

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