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..ASBESTOS..

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

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE

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CONTENTS

	Page
Looking Forward to Artificial Asbestos	2
Asbestos Flexboard — A New Material	8
U. S. Bureau of Mines Publishes Circular on Asbestos	10
Winners of J-M Sales Contest Go to Bermuda	12
Quebec Asbestos Field Reduces Accident Rate	13
New Brake Block by Thermoid	14
Handy Methods for the Pipe Coverer	16
The Germans Develop Artificial Asbestos	18
Brake Lines	20
Automobile Production	20
Market Conditions	22
Asbestos Stock Quotations	24
Contractors and Distributors Page	25
Annual Meeting of the A. C. N. A. Building	25
	26
N. R. A. Holds Hearing on Code Price and Employment Provisions	27
A Glance into the Future	27
New Raybestos Talkie an all Merchandising Film	28
Production Statistics	29
Installment Sales of Modernization Products	30
Imports and Exports	31
News of the Industry	36
Patents	39
Trade Marks	39
This and That	40

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 3 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/3

Looking Forward To Artificial Asbestos

By J. M. Weaver

Editor's Note: Mr. Weaver has been connected with the Asbestos Industry for twenty-five years in various capacities, having had a wide experience in selling, manufacture, research and administrative work. For many years he has given particular attention to asbestos textiles and has made an intensive study of the various phases of that division of asbestos products and their performance. This article, the product of a rainy afternoon's reading and thought, will be of unusual interest to the readers of "Asbestos," particularly as it covers an interesting subject along a somewhat different train of thought from previous articles on artificial asbestos.

Slowly but surely the world's store of asbestos is being mined and used. Ultimate exhaustion is certain. The last specimen may be placed in a museum in the year 3000 A. D. (Asbestos Depletion) — it may be later or it may come sooner. What then? Will all deposits of coal and all pools of petroleum be consumed coincident with the last production of asbestos packing and asbestos insulation with the passing of the steam age? Or will steam power continue as a servant of man beyond the time when coal and oil shall have passed away as fuel for steam generation? Means may be found to generate steam by heat from the interior of the earth, or by concentration of sun rays. If so, asbestos will continue in demand.

Doubtless the world will need asbestos, or something similar, so long as man has occasion to control heat, power and electricity. Asbestos is a controlling element as insulation for heat and for electricity, in addition to which it is serving mankind as brake lining to control automobiles, cranes and industrial machines; as packing to control steam, as protective clothing and as fire protective curtains. Besides, there are many industrial uses for asbestos, and many household appliances of which it forms a part. It is not probable that the customs of mankind will change so that there will be no further need

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 4 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/4

for a fibrous mineral resistant to heat and to electricity. And they need not change in this respect. Artificial mineral fibre having the physical characteristics necessary in a substitute for asbestos, is well within the field of probabilities. Blast furnace slag is fiberized when made to flow at proper temperature and in controlled volume into a stream of steam. Spun glass is the product of another method of making mineral fibre.

Neither of these fibres has flexibility and strength comparable with those characteristics in chrysotile — the variety of asbestos in general use. Nevertheless, the steps that have led to the production of these useful artificial fibres may lead on in refinement of material and processes to the ultimate production of strong, flexible fibres suitable for spinning and weaving. Malleable glass was made by the ancients, if the story told of a Roman in the time of St. Paul is true. "He returned to his native town bringing a glass goblet. This he dashed upon the marble pavement, where, instead of breaking into a thousand pieces it dented as does a tin cup, and was easily brought back to its original shape by a few strokes of a hammer." Very interesting, if true! From such glass to artificial spinnable mineral fibre would be only a step.

Another idea that appears within the realm of reasonable possibilities is to duplicate nature's process in the formation of chrysotile. Chrysotile is crystallized serpentine —probably molten serpentine that cooled slowly in fissures of hot serpentine under pressure. Serpentine has practically the same chemical analysis as chrysotile asbestos, including water of crystallization, the constituent that makes asbestos strong and flexible. Why not melt serpentine under confinement to preserve its chemically combined water, and cool it while so confined? Crystallization should take place. Crystallized carbon (diamond) has been so produced. The time and cost factors might be prohibitory; but progress in the world's affairs has seen many experimental things become practical things. For example, when aluminum was so rare as to be selected as a fitting tip for the Washington Monument at Washington, who

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 5 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/5

had the vision to see it in the important place it fills today in the world's economy?

This idea of setting up a condition under which nature will take up the task of making mineral fibre has an accidental occurrence to support it—an occurrence that produced "artificial asbestos," which was reported to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow by F. Penny, Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, and published in "Mechanics Magazine, Museum, Register, Journal and Gazette," Issue No. 1168 of Saturday, December 27, 1845, under the caption: "On a Specimen of Artificial Asbestos," as follows:-

"For a specimen of this substance, I am indebted to Mr. William Murray, of Monkland; and, for a very accurate analysis of it, his son, Mr. Francis Murray.

"It was found in a Blast Furnace, imbedded in the mass of matter which had been collected at the bottom of the furnace in the course of two years and a half, and which is technically called the hearth; it was in a cavity about eight inches below the level on which the liquid metal rested, and was interspersed with distinct and beautiful crystals of titanium.

"In all its general characteristics, this substance corresponds with asbestos. It is colourless, inodorous and tasteless — and occurs in small masses, composed of extremely minute filaments or fibres, cohering longitudinally together. These fibres are very easily detached from each other — and are flexible, though not so much so as the common asbestos. They have a silky lustre, and are unattacked by sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acid. They remain unchanged in the flame of a spirit lamp, and are difficultly fusible even with the blowpipe.

"A preliminary examination having been made to ascertain the ingredients contained in the substance, ten grains of the longest and cleanest of the fibres were selected for analysis. This was the largest quantity that could be obtained free from adventitious matter. The process adopted was the one usually recommended for the analysis of insoluble siliceous minerals. The following are the results per cent:

Silica	72.5
Alumina	9.0
Protoxide Manganese	13.2
Magnesia	2.0
Lime	1.58
Iron	2.65
	100.93

"On comparing the above with the analyses that have been given of the several varieties of asbestos, we remark that the

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 6 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/6

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of

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Office and Mines
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CANADA

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 7 of 45
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artificial specimen contains about ten per cent more silica and that magnesia, of which there is twenty-five per cent in natural asbestos, is replaced by the protoxide of manganese. Now it is well known that the protoxide of manganese is isomorphous with magnesia, and hence this replacement of the one by the other, is at once explained. I apprehend the substitution of manganese for magnesia will be found much more frequent in the mineral kingdom when minerals are submitted to improved methods of analysis. The occurrence of asbestos in an iron furnace affords a beautiful proof of the igneous origin of this substance."

Nearly a century ago this occurred—at least twenty years before asbestos received the attention that has made it one of the most useful minerals; for until chrysotile was discovered in Canada and its production was started there in about the year 1868, no attempts to manufacture asbestos products became firmly established.

Canada, Africa, Russia and other countries that produce asbestos fibre have the United States in view as the principal market for their output. As a nation we depend upon other countries for one of our most necessary raw materials. In time we may find this condition very detrimental to our well being.

There are no substitutes for some of the asbestos commodities required by our Navy. Large electric generators and motors require thin layers of fine asbestos tape as heat resisting electrical insulation between the units of copper that form fields and armatures. Flexible electrical conductors are made safe by layers of asbestos insulation. Many other essential products owe their existence to asbestos and nothing else will serve instead.

Arizona is the most promising field for production of long fibre asbestos within the limits of our own country. Some short fibre is mined in Vermont, but so far spinning lengths have not been found in quantities. There are deposits in Wyoming, Oregon and California; but none of these discoveries has been sufficiently worthwhile to justify development. Arizona alone has given any promise of domestic production of spinnable asbestos and a great deal of effort has been made to develop the Arizona field. Results have not been too encouraging; some very excellent fibre has been obtained, but along with the good there is found a lot of harsh fibre. A vein of flexible fibre may

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 8 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/8

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

In a hundred ways Johns-Manville products contribute to the comfort of modern life and to the efficiency of industrial establishments. Packings, high temperature insulations, refractory cements, low pressure insulations, asbestos roofings, brake linings and industrial friction materials, flooring and acoustical treatment form some of the major items manufactured by Johns-Manville.

Through constant research in the J-M Laboratories, scores of other items have been developed, important to the economic and physical welfare of people throughout the country.

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Branches In All Large Cities

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 9 of 45
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change abruptly into unspinnable fibre. This condition is explained by the fact that the Arizona occurrence is accompanied by limestone formations contiguous to the serpentine mother rock of the asbestos, and calcite apparently has penetrated the veins of chrysotile. The remoteness and inaccessible location of most of the several hundred claims that have been filed on asbestos discoveries in Arizona, will serve as barriers to extensive development in that region for generations to come.

Because of the improbability of any considerable domestic production of asbestos fibre, an artificial mineral fibre that will serve satisfactorily as a substitute for the natural fibre would be an enriching achievement of national importance if it can be produced at a reasonable cost.

Asbestos Flexboard - A New Material

Asbestos Flexboard, recently introduced by Johns-Manville, is a new and inexpensive building material—an asbestos cement sheet that meets a wide range of uses in wall surfacing structures.

This material is colorful, fireproof and permanent, yet so flexible that it can be made to conform to surfaces having a considerable curve; so workable that it can be sawed and nailed like wood, and so easy to handle that it can be applied as quickly and easily as any fibre board.

It is made in two styles, the decorative type which is designed to provide a colorful, sanitary wall finish in homes, offices, stores or public buildings, and the standard material designed for a wide range of utilitarian uses.

The Decorative Flexboard is furnished in either plain or scored sheets, in four pastel shades—green, buff, rose or slate. The colors are not surface coatings but are a basic part of the product, the sheet being the same color all the way thru.

Brochure TR-7A, obtainable from any J-M branch office, describes the material fully.

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 10 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/10

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U. S. Bureau of Mines Publishes Circular on Asbestos

A second Information Circular (I. C. 6817) has recently[1] been published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, under the title "Asbestos-General Information." The first one (I. C. 6790) was entitled "Asbestos — Domestic and Foreign Deposits."[2]

The series is being written by Oliver Bowles, Supervising Engineer, Building Materials Section of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The present circular, No. 6817, covers its subject very thoroly, as outlined in its table of contents:

- Definition
- Varieties
- Sources of Supply and Terms used in Ancient Times
- Origin
- Mode of Occurrence
- Physical properties
  - Outstanding characteristics
  - Fibrous character
  - Fineness of Fibre
  - Color and lustre
  - Heat resistance
  - Heat conductivity
  - Acid resistance
  - Electrical resistance
- Chemical composition
- Uses
- Mining Methods in various deposits
- World Production
- World Consumption
- Political and Commercial Control
- Foreign Trade — Imports and Exports

The Circular is a worthy and very welcome addition to our Asbestos Library.

[1]January 1935
[2]See July 1934 "ASBESTOS", page 18.

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 12 of 45
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/12

ASBESTOS

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

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Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 13 of 45
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Winners of J-M Sales Contest Go to Bermuda

For the past year building material salesmen of Johns-Manville Corporation have been engaged in a selling contest.

Briefly the contest was the offer of a prize to the five men in the building material sales force who made the best sales record during 1934, the prize being a trip to Bermuda with all expenses paid for both the winners and their wives.



Three of the winners of J. M. Sales Contest, with their wives, on deck of S. S. Queen of Bermuda. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Boyer.

As might be expected the offer created enthusiastic rivalry among the contestants, which included the sales-

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 14 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/14

men of fourteen branches, and as the rivalry increased in intensity during the year there were many changes in leadership. The final count on December 31st showed that the following were the lucky five:

J. F. O'Hara, New York District.
G. L. Forbes, Atlanta District.
D. S. Boyer, Chicago District.
E. W. Proctor, Atlanta District.
J. W. Watson, Milwaukee District.

The winners and their wives sailed on December 28th on the Queen of Bermuda. They were quartered at the Castle Harbor Hotel and the report was that "a good time was had by all."

Quebec Asbestos Field Reduces Accident Rate

As a result of cooperative measures and the pooling of experinces in the Quebec Asbestos field, the accident rate has fallen materially during the past three years, despite the fact that the hours of exposure have very materially increased due to a revival of the industry and the engagement of more workmen, according to the Canadian Mining Journal.

During the latter part of 1931 the asbestos companies operating in the province of Quebec combined to form a central safety organization with the idea of reducing the number of accidents and also reducing the expense of meeting the Workmen's Compensation assessments. Kenneth B. S. Robertson was placed in charge of this central committee. Under the arrangement each company conducts its own safety work but avails itself of the suggestions and advice of the central committee, which is made up of representatives from the staff of each mine.

The committee lays out the measures for educating and safeguarding the workmen, with the result that safety practice has become standardized thruout the Quebec asbestos industry.

The results have more than surpassed the expectations of the Committee.

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 15 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/15

New Brake Block by Thermoid

Production of a new brake block for use on truck and bus brakes which in use proves virtually indestructible, is announced by the Thermoid Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J., following many months of laboratory experimentation and high pressure friction tests under the direction of Carl Schell, Vice President, who invented and developed the product.

The new brake block has been subjected to heat tests which nearly melted a large truck brake drum used in the demonstrations, but which left the brake block undamaged when removed. Efforts to burn up the block proved unavailing. Under continuous pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, laboratory officials kept it going with a temperature of 1300 degrees, for 92 minutes of this terrific treatment without so much as a flaw developing. Next, the company equipped the brakes of standard buses and put them out on road tests in city work, inter-city runs and up over the mountains. After these service trials, the blocks were removed and found to be in perfect condition, no spreading or crumbling, with the brake drums showing a fine polish without scoring or checking. Ply separation is impossible with this compound.

On service tests made on one of the city routes, carrying probably more passengers per mile than any other similar line, the bus (a gas-electric on which the brakes operate as on a passenger car with free wheeling) made its frequent stops consistently in 22 feet at 20 miles per hour, with no fade-out. This complies with the laws of New York State—the most rigid among eastern states.

On those tests where sensational stopping was necessary, it was found that the new type block makes its stops with remarkable precision, using only 65 to 70 air pressure, instead of the 90 pounds of air usually required with ordinary brake blocks. This prevents blown-out diaphragms and excessive wear on drums, and means many other savings in operating costs outside the brake itself.

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 16 of 45 **asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/16**

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 17 of 45
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/17

Handy Methods for the Pipe Coverer

By Frank Bentley

1. Knot Holes Neatly and Tightly Plugged. Knots have an extremely aggravating way of dropping out of boards in mixing boxes, containers, storage boxes and many other places where the hole must be tightly stopped up at once. As a knot hole is invariably tapered and irregular nothing much in the form of a plug is satisfactory. An old fairly heavy rubber heel however will afford a plug to stop the hole in a very neat and satisfactory manner. Lay the solid portion of the heel over the hole and mark the outline of it on the rubber with a pencil or even a nail point, from the other side of the board. Note the direction of the taper of the hole and cut the rubber of the heel away to leave a plug something like the outline and size of the hole but a trifle larger.



With a screw driver or small chisel the rubber plug can be pushed and worked solidly and firmly into the hole filling and stopping it completely. Nothing will catch on it; it will remain in place a long time and with the swelling of the wood in the case of a tank or container of moist material, it will be absolutely water tight.

2. Cold Weather Attachment for Pencil. During the cold months a great deal of work with the pencil must at times be done out of doors or in other places where fingers must be protected by gloves, and pencils, particularly the smooth metal eversharp kind, are not easy to handle.



Take two of the common soft rubber eraser tips. Cut them off right above the hexagonal part and slip

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 18 of 45
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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 19 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/19

them over the pencil as shown.

They are very easy to handle and work comfortably with, even when the fingers are covered with heavy leather gloves.

The Germans Develop Artificial Asbestos

Almost coincidental with the receipt of article "Looking Forward to Artificial Asbestos" (See page 2) the following report is made by U. S. Consul S. B. Redecker, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, in Vol. 3, No. 10, Page 4 of "Foreign Trade Notes — Minerals and Metals published on October 27, 1934, by the U. S. Department of Commerce:

ARTIFICIAL ASBESTOS. — The German development of artificial asbestos has made considerable progress during recent years. A synthesis of hornblende, the basic product for asbestos, was produced in 1932, and since that time the synthetic product has been perfected to such an extent that its general properties and characteristics closely correspond to natural hornblende. Synthetic asbestos is composed of relatively short fibres, but these are regarded as satisfactory for the production of many high-quality asbestos products. Artificial asbestos is produced from cheap domestic raw materials, and preliminary steps have been taken to produce the synthetic product on a large scale. It is hoped in Germany that the process will render the nation independent of foreign sources of supply.

"In the Rubber Trade Control Board a special section was organized in August 1934 for the purpose of regulating and rationing imports of raw asbestos, as well as for furthering the substitution of domestic products for imported asbestos. It is probable, therefore, that the Board will put forth special effort in order to substitute the natural with the artificial asbestos, in case the latter is of the quality reported.

"Imports of raw asbestos into Germany totaled 12,613 metric tons in 1933, compared with 7,581 tons in 1932. For the first 7 months of 1934 the imports rose to 11,491 metric tons, against 6,200 tons for the same period of 1933."

This report refers to a short fibre; whether the same method might develop a long fibre suitable for spinning is probably a problem for the future.

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 20 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/20

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 21 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/21

BRAKE LINES

Manufacturers of the Brake Lining Industry met in New York at the time of the New York Automobile Show, this being the first meeting since the one in Cleveland at the time of the Automotive Parts Show.

The principal speaker at the January meeting was Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, who discussed the future of N. R. A.

Sales of Brake Lining to automotive jobbers in November showed an improvement over November of last year of 4% and for the first eleven months of 1934 were slightly above the previous year, according to figures issued by the Brake Lining Manufacturers Association. The drop in sales from October to November was less than the decline recorded in the previous five years and is taken as an indication of improved conditions. Sales to chain stores and mail order houses in November were 23% below the same month in 1933 and 29% lower than October of this year. For the first eleven months of 1934 sales to chain stores and mail order houses were 20% lower than in 1933.

Brake Lining Manufacturers brought out most of their programs for 1935 in January and most of the 1935 programs were announced by February 1st.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

December 1934 production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada, was 185,919 (183,187 in the U. S. A. and 2,732 in Canada).

December 1933 production was 83,827 (80,565 in U. S. A. and 3,262 in Canada).

Total production of motor vehicles for the year 1934 was 2,895,629 (2,778,739 in the U. S. A and 116,890 in Canada), compared with a total production in 1933 of 1,985,981 (1,920,057 in the U. S. A. and 65,924 in Canada).

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 22 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/22

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Samples and Prices upon application

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ACL Doc 12232 · Page 23 of 45
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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

The first paragraph of the National City Letter for February summarizes briefly the general business situation. It reads:

"The favorable reports from the industries during the past month seem to dispel any remaining uncertainty as to the business prospect through the first quarter of the year, giving the optimists, for that period at least, plainly the better of the argument. On the basis of orders in hand, factory schedules, and trade prospects generally, the likelihood that industrial operations will average higher than in any first quarter since 1931 appears to be clearly established. The upward trend which began during the Fall has gained momentum since the turn of the year, chiefly from the rapid increase in automobile assemblies. Apparently the automobile manufacturers intend if possible to make a million vehicles during the quarter, which would be an increase of one-third over a year ago; and their demands for materials are requiring increased operations in other industries."

Asbestos. Raw Material.

It is extremely interesting to note the amount of Raw Asbestos that Japan is importing. Japan's importations are today probably greater than ever in "boom" times and it would be interesting to know why. Not only is Japan drawing her raw asbestos supplies from Canada, but also from Russia, South Africa and Cyprus.

There is every indication that all producers of asbestos will be shipping larger tonnages during 1935 than they did in 1934.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

Textiles. The textile market remains about the same, both as to volume and price, there having been very little change during the last several months.

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 24 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/24



The new Ric-wiL Cast Iron Conduit shown here is especially designed for use under railway tracks. It withstands heavy traffic and vibration indefinitely. Improved features of this economical design are fully described in Bulletin 3411, sent on request.

For New Business— Cooperate with RIC-WIL

When you sell Ric-wiL to your customers you sell them a completely engineered system for the protection and insulation of under-ground steam pipes. And—a point very much in your favor—you can sell and apply *any* pipe covering you wish. It's true that many contractors do hold down costs by use of loose insulation, such as Ric-wiL Dry-paC, packed around pipes. But with Ric-wiL, perfect freedom of choice as to insulation is possible. Furthermore, Ric-wiL inter-locking construction insures a water-tight installation that gives the pipe covering a chance by keeping it dry. With Ric-wiL variety of designs, you can meet any specifications. Complete installation instructions are furnished and, if desired, engineering supervision. Write for Bulletin 32. Bulletin of 1935 Heating Rates also sent on request.

The Ric-wiL Company, 1562 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland
New York San Francisco Chicago
Agents in principal cities

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

RIC-WIL

CONDUIT SYSTEMS FOR UNDERGROUND STEAM PIPES

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ASBESTOS

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand continues well below normal with prices firm. Better business in the heavy industries is needed for greater volume and lower cost.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market, as well as the paper and millboard one, shows a seasonal slackening, which does not appear at present to be either more or less than other years. Prices are holding fairly firm.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of asbestos shingles are naturally off to some extent due to the usual seasonal decline at this time of the year but are very satisfactory in comparison with a year ago. Final results for 1934 show an appreciable increase in asbestos shingle sales over 1933 due, as previously reported, largely to the great advance made in the development and sale of special asbestos shingles for siding purposes. The industry looks forward to continued increase in volume during 1935.

The demand for asbestos cement flat sheets, wallboard, wall tile and marbleized as well as for corrugated asbestos cement sheets has also shown a marked improvement during the past few months. New developments in the asbestos wallboard field give promise for a greatly increased volume of asbestos wallboard sales in 1935.

The above represent the comments of men closely in touch with the various markets. All manufacturers, and sellers of the various lines are invited to send in their comments, which will be combined and printed without reference to the source.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			January 1935		
	Par	Div.	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	7¼	11¼	10
Carey (Com.)	100	–	–	–	–
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	40½	42	42
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	5	6⅝	5⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	27½	33¼	28
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	25	26¼	26¼
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	48¾	57⅜	50½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	117¾	125	122
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	60c	19	21	19⅞
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	40	43	42½
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	3⅝	4½	3⅞
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	27	27½	27½

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 26 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/26

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

ANNUAL MEETING OF A. C. N. A. — RECOMMENDATIONS ON LABOR RATES — IMPORTANT LABOR PROGRAM

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Asbestos Contractors' National Association was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 22nd and 23rd.

The present officers of the A. C. N. A. were re-elected for another year. These are:

President — H. W. Porter, Newark, N. J.

Vice President — W. L. Cremers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer — W. E. Ferguson, New York City, New York.

Three members of Executive Committee to serve with President and Vice President — H. P. Barnes, Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Lane, San Francisco, Cal.; F. J. Schuber, New Orleans, La.

Various matters were discussed and resolutions passed, but the most important work of the meeting was a recommendation to the Insulation Contractors' Divisional Code Authority for an amendment to Chapter XIV of the Construction Code, establishing minimum rates for skilled labor, this recommendation being as follows:

For Northern Zone (All States north of the northern boundary line of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and east of the eastern boundary line of Nevada, Oregon and Washington)

Mechanics — 90c per hour
Helpers — 65% of Mechanics' Rate

For Southern Zone (All States not in Northern Zone):

Mechanics — 75c per hour
Helpers — 65% of Mechanics' Rate

Further that exceptions to the above zone rates be made at a higher rate in the trading areas of certain large cities and that the ratio of helpers to mechanics shall not exceed one helper to one mechanic on any one job.

A series of resolutions were adopted developing a definite program in connection with labor agreements. This program is, briefly:

That agreements between Local Associations and Asbestos Workers Locals are essential;

That rates in new agreements should not be higher than in last effective verbal or written agreement;

That local conditions and the situation in regard to industrial work should be given consideration;

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 27 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/27

That during the present emergency new agreements should eliminate board and travel time;

That new agreements should be Association Agreements and not individual firm agreements;

That new agreements eliminate apprentice system;

That all new agreements be approved by Regional Labor Committee Chairman before being signed;

That a communication be addressed to Joseph A. Mullaney, President, International Association Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers urging his cooperation in the consummation of local agreements as rapidly as possible.

It is evident from the above that the Association has a very ambitious and worthwhile program for the coming year and will require the wholehearted support of every member to bring it to a successful conclusion.

BUILDING

The construction industries in the 37 eastern states ended the year 1934 with a contract total of $1,543,101,300 for all classes of construction according to F. W. Dodge Corporation; this was a gain of about 23 per cent over the total for 1933, the increase occurring entirely in the sphere of public work. For the final month of 1934 the contract volume was smaller than in either the previous month or in December, 1933; in fact the total of $92,723,700 was lower than for any month since July, 1933. The loss from November 1934, was 17 per cent while the decline from December, 1933, amounted to 55 per cent.

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, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 28 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/28

N.R.A. Holds Hearing On Code Price and Employment Provisions

The N. R. A. has recently held hearings on both the Price and Employment Provisions of Codes of Fair Competition. The first hearing on Price Control Provisions was held during the week ending January 17th. The Asbestos Code Authority had a representative attend this meeting and a brief was later filed in support of the open price filing provisions such as are now in effect in the Asbestos Code.

A representative of the Asbestos Code Authority also attended the hearing on Employment Provisions during the week ending February 2nd, but no statement was submitted.

These hearings are held by the N. R. A. to assist in determining the future general policies of the Board and have no reference to changes in specific codes.

The N. R. A. Board has promised to issue a summary of the facts brought out at these hearings which will be available to anyone interested when finally published.

A Glance Into The Future

A paragraph which appeared in Ainsworth's Magazine in 1842, as quoted by the India Rubber Journal in its January 12, 1935 number, is, to say the least, interesting.

The paragraph was taken from an article "A Glance into the Future—The Year of Grace 1942" and reads as follows:

"I am standing on Shakpere's Cliff, or what remains of it, wondering at the ruins of the railroad, and waiting for the daily post from Australasia. I see a speck in the clouds, and hail the harbinger of news. The postman alights for half-a-second (his regulation breathing time) folds his caoutchouc wings, sucks in a concentrated lozenge the virtues of a quart of London porter, blows his nose with an asbestos pocket handkerchief and is off like a rocket before I have seen whether my letters have the postmark of Adelaide or of Sydney."

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 29 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/29

New Raybestos Talkie an all Merchandising Film

First showings of the new Raybestos sound production "Getting the Brakes" have been taking place simultaneously thruout the United States and Canada before large and small groups of jobbers, jobber salesmen and dealers.

Practically every foot of the 1265 feet of 16 mm. sound-on-film reel is packed with convincing and dramatic selling arguments covering the jobber to dealer, and dealer to car owner phases of the Raybestos merchandising program.

The production is by Caravel Films, Inc., of New York and high types of professional actors were employed to portray the various commercial characters.

Briefly, the scenario opens with considerable friction among the employes of Peck's service shop over a bungled up brake job with insufficient friction. Peck is about ready to give up brake work and its many problems and headaches when in walks Jenkins, an alert jobber salesman who offers to solve Peck's problems and relieve his headaches. Jenkins outlines the Raybestos Proving Ground story, going into detail on each important selling point (and there are many of them) and finally gets Peck to sign on the dotted line. Peck conveys his action to his men, goes to a Raybestos clinic, gets all pepped up and the picture concludes with Peck employing all the PG ammunition in selling a skeptical car owner. This is witnessed from the office doorway by none other than Jenkins himself who congratulates Peck on his Proving Ground talk, exclaims about his P. G. business and tells Peck—"That's what you call 'Getting the brakes' ".

So far the picture has received nothing but the highest praise from jobber and trade circles who feel that it is a masterpiece in the world of commercial films.

In the Market for Large or Small Quantities of
Metallic Yarn Waste—Asbestos Textile Waste—Scrap Cloth
Yarn Cuttings — Loom Sweepings — Cardroom Strippings
NEWARK WASTE CO.
47-49-51 Adams Street NEWARK, N. J.

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 30 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/30

ASBESTOS



Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	November 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District		
Croft (African Asb. Mining Co. Ltd.)	23.10	£ 288 15 ..
Nil Desperandum (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd)	180.60	2,257 10 ..
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,572.58	19,657 3 9
Victoria District		
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co., Ltd.)	35.00	420 .... ..
Gath's and King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	285.07	3,563 8 9
	2,096.35	£26,186 17 6
November 1933	*1,104.84*	*£13,810 10* ..

Africa (Union of South)

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

	October 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	October 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	291.30	£ 2,941	272.00	£ 2,718
Chrysotile	853.00	11,324	832.30	8,514
Cape				
Blue	226.90	4,328	260.23	4,640
	1,371.20	£18,593	1,364.53	£15,872
	November 1933		November 1934	
Transvaal				
Amosite	271.30	£ 2,771	336.00	£ 3,360
Chrysotile	700.00	8,258	1,045.20	9,325
Cape				
Blue	323.46	6,242	216.90	3,654
Soviet Russia	1,294.76	£17,271	1,598.10	£16,339

(Figures from Economic Survey published by USSR Chamber of Commerce at Moscow)

	1933	1934
Exports (Short Tons of 2000 lbs.)	12,237	15,079

Canada.

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

Tons—2000 lbs.

	December 1933	December 1934
Fibre	17,326	10,616
By-Products	177	177

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 31 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/31

Canada (Contd.) (Tons—2000 lbs)

	Year 1933	Year 1934
Crude (Nos. 1 & 2)	1,060	1,705
Milled (Nos. 3, 4 and 5)	76,039	79,475
Milled (Nos. 6 and 7)	73,369	78,732
	150,468	159,912
By-Products	6,629	3,978

Installment Sales of Modernization Products

"Greater popular acceptance of the deferred payment method of budgeting repairs and other modernization work for the home has developed during the last six months," says Herbert Abraham, president of The Ruberoid Company, roofing and building product manufacturers.

"Apparently home owners in all parts of the country are fast adopting the policy of installment payments for home building maintenance and modernization. As manufacturers our attention was brought to this trend by the increasing business developing under our own financing plan. In spite of a substantial monthly increase each month from April to September, the Ruberoid Company did more financing for property owners in the two months of November and December, 1934, than during the entire preceding six months period.

"This increase in demand for consumer credit cannot be explained on a seasonal basis, for our December financing volume in 1934 was 238 per cent greater than for October, altho October is usually the month which develops greater volume of business.

"Of course, some of this increased business may be credited to improvement in general business. Much more likely, however, is the claim that repairs and modernization have been held back so long that the Federal Housing Administration's nationwide drive is providing results beyond the range of the usual statistical reports published.

"There is no reason why people should hesitate to use deferred payment financing for home repairs and modernization, any more than they would hesitate to buy an automobile this way," concludes Mr. Abraham, "and the increase in this type of business may mark the beginning of a new era in home maintenance."

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 32 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/32

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	Nov. 1933 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Nov. 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	294	49
Canada	10,899	9,395
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	1,040	373
Finland	33	.....
Italy	3	104
Soviet Russia	..	369
United Kingdom	..	7
	12,269	10,297
Value	$456,992	$284,943

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

Crude (Africa—B. S.)	294	49
Crude (Canada)	90	52
Crude (Italy)	3	1
Crude (United Kingdom)	..	7
Mill Fibre (Canada)	5,305	3,082
Lower Grades (Canada)	5,504	6,261
Lower Grades (Cyprus, etc.)	1,040	373
Lower Grades (Italy)	.....	103
Lower Grades (Soviet Russia)	.....	269
Lower Grades (Finland)	33	.....
	12,269	10,297

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Nov. 1933 Value	Nov. 1934 Value
Austria	.....	$ 556
Belgium	$ 504	.....
Canada	28	82
Germany	185	935
United Kingdom	1,957	3,068
	$ 2,674	$ 4,641

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 33 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/33

ASBESTOS

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during November 1934 amounted to 134 tons, valued at $11,119; during November 1933 exports amounted to 148 tons valued at $9,517.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	November 1933		November 1934	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. and Rlbd.	109,810	$ 7,277	74,698	$ 4,427
Pipe Covering and Cement	207,028	8,701	107,563	6,705
Textiles, Yarn and Pkg.	134,441	69,151	99,814	51,875
Brake Lining—				
Molded and semi-molded	.....	53,037	.....	56,074
Not molded	146,523[1]	23,557	117,145[1]	19,412
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	411,146	18,345	198,694	12,191
Asbestos Roofing	2,010[2]	3,996	784[2]	4,655
Other Manufactures	157,074	12,406	170,362	18,394

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

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	December 1933		December 1934	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	359	$ 33,395	216	$ 12,410
United States	6,548	356,106	3,006	129,314
New Zealand	1	30	1	55
Australia	84	4,130	124	6,160
Belgium	415	23,950	250	16,698
France	568	45,240	491	29,830
Germany	1,191	85,100	715	48,317
Italy	22	990	.....	.....
Japan	1,296	43,292	3,785	141,231
Netherlands	555	26,405	105	4,917
Poland	.....	.....	20	1,900
Spain	22	660	.....	.....
	11,061	$619,298	8,713	$390,832
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	462	8,840	40	729
United States	5,341	69,104	5,194	69,644
Australia	.....	.....	1	20
British India	.....	.....	60	750
Argentina	.....	.....	7	202
Belgium	195	3,275	90	1,725
France	35	650	60	930
Germany	427	8,227	744	15,606
Japan	.....	.....	15	292
Netherlands	.....	.....	107	1,973
	6,460	$90,096	6,318	$91,871
	17,521	*$709,394*	*15,031*	*$482,703*

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 34 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/34

Imports and Exports by England

Imports of Raw Materials:

	November 1933		November 1934	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	700	£15,492	918	£21,181
From Africa (Union of S.)	822	18,118	304	5,545
From Austria	10	75	6	34
From British India	.....	.....	3	151
From Canada	1,452	16,858	931	13,554
From Cyprus	220	3,615	.....	.....
From Finland	15	106	26	167
From Italy	3	31	32	213
From Soviet Russia	264	4,757	52	830
From U. S. of America	74	1,025	27	388
	3,560	£60,077	2,299	£42,063

	December 1933		December 1934	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	155	£ 4,122	1,236	£28,720
From Africa (Union of S.)	357	5,150	862	14,424
From Australia	.....	.....	33	408
From Canada	1,558	18,676	1,807	26,529
From Cyprus	205	3,681	45	731
From Federated Malay States	.....	.....	100	800
From Finland	10	68	26	167
From France	.....	.....	5	38
From Italy	.....	65	4	149
From Netherlands	17	581	.....	.....
From Soviet Union (Russia)	164	2,573	8	119
From U. S. of America	40	547	49	853
From Venezuela	.....	.....	5	202
	2,506	£35,463	4,180	£73,140

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	November 1933		November 1934	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	4,880	£ 4,164	2,301	£ 1,840
To British India	4,602	7,004	1,686	6,695
To Australia	913	6,056	1,243	6,979
To Other British Countries	5,010	14,593	7,453	14,251
To Netherlands	506	3,021	692	3,711
To Belgium	465	3,226	562	3,041
To France	955	3,951	670	2,628
To Italy	331	4,534	547	2,870
To Other Foreign Countries	6,038	26,212	11,182	27,083
	23,700	£72,761	26,336	£69,098

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 35 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/35

Imports and Exports by England (Continued)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.

	December 1933		December 1934	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	2,525	£ 2,237	2,104	£ 2,377
To British India	4,597	7,861	2,987	7,349
To Australia	1,252	7,172	992	5,486
To Other British Countries	14,498	18,023	25,558	22,433
To Netherlands	1,435	5,731	1,358	3,739
To Belgium	586	2,425	522	2,314
To France	472	2,717	619	2,978
To Italy	524	4,441	545	3,143
To Other Foreign Countries	5,520	19,932	6,422	21,033
	31,409	£70,539	41,107	£70,852

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—CANADA

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	Year 1933		Year 1934	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	4,633	$ 303,492	4,618	$ 316,468
United States	48,469	2,324,246	44,541	1,996,915
Australia	744	39,162	998	49,859
Belgium	5,051	275,046	3,548	191,519
France	2,620	167,832	3,969	243,416
Germany	4,572	306,713	5,435	441,188
Italy	1,647	94,047	618	58,090
Japan	9,530	422,252	18,489	679,723
Netherlands	1,088	50,333	734	35,800
Spain	266	14,976	162	7,887
Columbia	2	187	.....	.....
Sweden	78	61	.....	.....
Uruguay	....	....	18	1,042
Poland	....	....	73	5,729
Br. India	....	....	63	1,500
New Zealand	1	30	1	55
	78,701	$3,998,377	83,267	$4,029,191
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	2,816	54,979	2,080	44,620
United States	63,744	869,994	68,171	964,429
Australia	4	90	181	2,727
Belgium	913	15,011	455	8,968
France	559	9,235	540	10,075
Germany	1,666	32,222	2,341	47,265
Italy	60	688	186	3,927
Japan	52	883	177	2,519
Netherlands	306	5,790	579	12,201
Br. India	60	600	60	750
Porto Rico	101	1,760	30	297

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 36 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/36

Argentina	15	165	22	367
Brazil	....	.....	5	45
Poland	....	.....	120	1,755
Cuba	....	.....	30	360
	70,296	$991,417	74,977	$1,100,305
	148,997	$4,989,794	158,244	$5,129,496

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—ENGLAND

Imports of Raw Materials.

	Year 1933		Year 1934	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	7,257	£151,896	11,266	£238,416
Africa (Union of So.)	7,384	129,845	6,415	118,024
Africa (Port. E.)	89	1,512	13	259
Australia	4	102	72	1,122
Austria	20	150	26	178
Belgium	....	....	2	26
Canada	6,477	86,779	6,106	90,681
Cyprus	1,826	31,720	908	15,537
Finland	71	497	135	879
France	....	78	5	38
Germany	62	1,291	2	57
Italy	36	2,330	85	930
Netherlands	17	581	2	67
New Zealand	5	129	....	....
Soviet Union (Russia)	1,376	24,986	1,648	27,666
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	6
U. S. of America	281	10,518	395	5,965
Venezuela	14	80	5	202
Br. India	....	....	3	151
Fed. Malay States	....	....	100	800
	24,919	£442,494	27,188	£501,004

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.

	Year 1933		Year 1934	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	51,227	£ 37,127	52,044	£ 38,518
To British India	72,130	99,141	51,513	90,912
To Australia	8,806	64,676	9,691	58,563
To Other British Countries	91,430	179,594	131,107	206,830
To Netherlands	10,783	42,525	12,842	42,970
To Belgium	6,850	40,162	8,031	36,997
To France	6,757	38,067	6,770	31,101
To Italy	5,838	50,958	5,238	43,054
To Other Foreign Countries	72,807	287,860	95,232	319,847
	326,628	£840,110	372,468	£868,792

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 37 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/37

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names: R. V. Aycock, President, R. V. Aycock Co., Kansas City, Mo., February 15th; Clarence E. Witherspoon, President, Asbestos Construction Co., Inc., New York City, February 20th; W. A. Godfrey, Secretary & Manager, Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, England, March 1st; J. P. O'Malley, Secretary, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., March 1st; Carl Bindman, Sales Manager, Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, March 7th; E. J. Wilson, President, Elwood J. Wilson, Inc., New York City, N. Y., March 7th; P. M. Taft, President, P. M. Taft Asbestos Co., P. O. Box 413, Holyoke, Mass., March 9th.

Allbestos Corporation. Lester A. Bosworth has been appointed Sales Manager of the Allbestos Corporation. Mr. Bosworth received his early training in helping to develop the automotive parts and accessories business of a large national distributor.

The Philip Carey Manufacturing Co. George D. Crabbs, President, Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, announces the acquisition of a manufacturing plant in Lennoxville, P. Q., Canada, and the formation of the Philip Carey Company Limited incorporated under Canadian Federal Charter. It is understood the new Carey plant will be put in operation the first of April on the well known line of Carey Asbestos and Asphalt Products.

The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, one of the largest producers of Asbestos, Magnesia and Asphalt products in the United States, own and operate the Quebec Asbestos Corporation of Canada with mines and mills at East Broughton, P. Q., which will provide the new Canadian company with its source of supply.

The Asbestos Cartel in Czecho-Slovakia, which expired November 30, 1934, has been renewed thru November 1935, with a possibility of extension thru 1936. The asbestos cartel controls prices, credit terms, and production quotas on wares of dry asbestos plates and sheets. In reorganizing the cartel, more rigid terms were provided in order to avoid future complaints similar to those formerly made by dealers. (This note is taken from U. S. Foreign Trade Notes of Jan. 27, 1935, the source being Consular Clerk J. S. Kralicek, Prague.)

"Processing Canadian Asbestos" is the title of an article which appeared in the December 1934 issue of Engineering & Mining Journal. The author is J. G. Ross, Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited of Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada.

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 38 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/38

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

BLUE ASBESTOS

The World's largest producers of Blue Crocidolite invite your inquiries on their "Cape" quality. Unexcelled for:-

TEXTILES & PACKINGS

Yarns, Cloths and Packings made from Blue Asbestos are Acid-Resisting, of great strength and stand high temperatures.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Blue Asbestos, with its natural affinity for cement, is the ideal material in all wet processes of Asbestos Cement Manufacture. It speeds production through quicker drying and its natural "roughness".

ELECTRIC WELDING

In the form of Yarn, fibre or powder Blue Asbestos is the ideal flux for electric arc Welding.

We are suppliers of blue yarns, cloths, millboard, rope and processed fibres.

AMOSITE

Amosite Fibre owing to its great length, bulkiness and cheapness is unexcelled alone or in combination with other fibres for:-

85% MAGNESIA INSULATION

Great success has been achieved with our latest specialty:-

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Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 39 of 45
asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/39

Munnik Myburgh Asbestos (Kaapsche Hoop) Limited. Publishes annual report for the year ended June 30th, 1934, showing a profit for the year of £4,474 5s. 4d., out of which a dividend of 2¼ per cent was paid. A sum of £1,012 15s. 9d. had been appropriated for depreciation of buildings and plant. £5 for company tax and £290 as reserve for taxation. The net credit balance of the appropriation account to be carried forward is £12,367 7s. The report adds that no difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the mine output during the year and the directors are now incurring certain capital expenditure which will shortly result in an increased output.

Union's Asbestos Industry in 1934 is the title of an article appearing in the December 21st number of the Mining and Industrial Magazine. A photograph of The Shabanie Asbestos Mines, Southern Rhodesia, giving a view of one of the quarries, accompanies the article.

The Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company's recent brochure "Keeping Pace with Modern Advancement in Insulation" is causing much favorable comment. Practically its entire 16 pages is devoted to very fine illustrations of buildings where Ehret's Insulations have been used. A delightful addition to your library of asbestos advertising literature.

United States Asbestos Division on January 4th and 5th held a meeting at its plant at Manheim, Penna., for branch managers and territorial representatives from its New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Pittsburg Zones.

The meeting included an inspection of the Manheim Plant and sales conferences, speakers being George R. Weber, General Manager; O. C. Cilley, Assistant General Manager; George Marshall, Assistant Sales Manager; E. Winslow Williams, Assistant Sales Manager and Advertising Manager; J. Donald Rohrer, Chief Engineer; Charles Burns, Works Manager. The meeting was conducted by Franklin A. Miller, Replacement Sales Manager.

Similar meetings will be held at Chicago and on the West Coast, within the near future.

United States Asbestos Division. James A. Wheatley, Jr., has been named Chicago District Sales Manager by the United States Asbestos Division.

The India Rubber Journal publishes the following articles on asbestos subjects in recent issues; Examination by Rays in the December 29th number; Asbestos Panels for Motor Cars in the January 5th number and Asbestos and Textile Fabrics in the January 12th number.

Cape Asbestos Co., Limited. The Head Office and Works Staffs of the Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., met on January 18th for a dinner dance at the Hotel Frascati, Oxford St. W. 1, London, the dance being held under the genial presidency of Giles New-

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 40 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/40

ton, Managing Director. A most enjoyable evening was spent, about 80 persons being present.

PATENTS

Process and Machinery for the Manufacture of Asbestos Cement Pipes of Small Diameter. No. 1,984,073. Granted on December 11th to Adolfo Mazza, Genoa, Italy, assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application March 18, 1931. Serial No. 523,512. In Italy March 22, 1930.

Described as in the manufacture of small, seamless, thin walled pipes of Asbestos and Portland Cement of wall thickness of one millimeter, the step which comprises winding a wet felt of asbestos and portland cement around a cylinder and compressing the wound felt at a pressure that is substantially constant during the entire winding process.

Structure such as Tank Roof. No. 1,984,551. Granted on December 18th to Elmer R. Schaeffer, New York City, assignor to Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. Application October 3, 1930. Serial No. 486,097.

Described as a structure having a convex roof, a protecting covering including a plurality of flexible members in combination extending across the roof to hold said covering against the same.

Heavy Duty Brake Block. No. 1,986,144. Granted on January 1st to John H. Glick, Milford, Conn. Assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application August 15, 1932. Serial No. 628,787.

Described as a brake block comprising in combination a segment of non-metallic molded brake material having a back of relatively strong molded, non-metallic material co-extensive in area with the area of the back of the block, said segment being provided with a plurality of spaced apertures, a star-shaped metal washer having laterally extending tangs embedded in said back adjacent each aperture whereby the shanks of bolts passed thru said apertures make contact with said washers.

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.

PMC. Serial No. 356,531. Paper Makers Chemical Corporation, Wilmington, Del. For liquid cement made from asbestos fibre and Mexican asphalt, for use in repairing wornout roofs; and a black heavy paste made from asbestos fibre and Mexican asphalt for use in filling large crevices and holes before applying the liquid cement above mentioned. Passed on January 29th.

20. Serial No. 353,259. The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Cincinnati, O. For asbestos cement for application as a coating or covering to the surfaces of heating units.

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 41 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/41

THIS AND THAT

The American Society for Testing Materials will hold its 1935 Spring Group Committee Meetings in Philadelphia at The Warwick Hotel, March 4th to March 8th inclusive. A list of the Committees participating will be mailed upon request. Committee D-13, in which the asbestos textile industry is interested, is not mentioned in the list.

Index to A. S. T. M. Standards and Tentative Standards, as of January 1, 1935, has been received and can be examined at the office of "ASBESTOS", by anyone interested.

A. R. Small, Vice President of the Underwriters' Laboratories, was on January 7th, elected President of that institution, succeeding Dana Pierce, deceased.

Dr. L. B. Walton of Gambier, Ohio, gathered a bundle of asbestos shingles from a wrecked house for kindling. He was greatly annoyed when they didn't burn. He is a Professor of Biology.—News-Week.

The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, has recently published its 1935 Guide. A copy of the Guide can be obtained from the address given at the price of $5.00.

Two new products are described in this issue — J. M. Flexboard and Thermoid Brake Blocks. Manufacturers should keep us posted about any new products put on the market so that we can feature them in "ASBESTOS."

How many friends a man has depends entirely on how many friends he is.

We come out right if we go in in the right spirit.

Asbestos Magazine, 1935, February 1935 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12232 · Page 42 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12232/42



STANDARD

HAIR FELT

INSULATION

as EHRET makes it—has a wide range of usefulness

EHRET'S Standard Hair Felt Insulation is ideally suited for temperatures ranging from 60° below zero to 100° F. Its wide range of uses include insulation of cold water pipes, and for protection of pipes against freezing—insulating refrigerators and refrigerator cars, tanks, steel passenger and tank cars, etc.

The Standard grade of Hair Felt is made of 100% pure brown cattle hair, by the platen process, and is unusually efficient, particularly at sub-zero temperatures, due to the close felting of cattle hairs. It offers excellent protection against moisture-laden air which might disintegrate other insulating materials by condensation.

#1000 is made by punching process, of 100% pure cattle hair—and #6040 is a mixture of cattle hair and jute. A SOUND CORRECTION HAIR FELT is also made of goat hair and asbestos fibre for acoustical work.

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OUT OF long, painful experience Abraham Lincoln wrote five sentences which all of us would do well to study.

"If I tried to read, much less answer, all the criticisms made of me and all the attacks leveled against me, this office would have to be closed for all other business. I do the best I know how, the very best I can. I mean to keep on doing this, down to the very end. If the end brings me out all wrong, then ten angels swearing I had been right would make no difference. If the end brings me out all right, then what is said against me now will not amount to anything." — James G. Gilkey, *You Can Master Life*

(Macmillan, 1934)

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