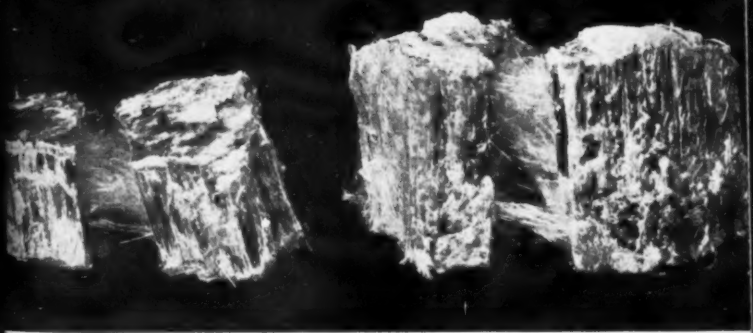
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JULY, NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX

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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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THE GREATEST NEED--
of the Asbestos Industry

"What is the greatest present need of the Asbestos Industry?"

That is the question we asked a number of executives in the Industry.

Some of the replies were written from the standpoint of one particular division of the Industry, that is, asbestos-cement products, textiles, or whatnot, while others considered the question from the angle of the entire Asbestos Industry.

Altho by no means all of those of whom we asked the question sent in an answer, the replies which *were* received showed such careful thought, and such interest in the Asbestos Industry and its needs, that all will agree the discussion of this subject well worth while. It is hoped that other executives will reply to the question before our August issue is printed.

Captain J. G. Ross, Manager, of Asbestos Corporation Limited, says:

"While it may not be the greatest need, we think it would be to the advantage of the asbestos industry to have as close cooperation as possible between the manufacturers and producers."

Herbert Abraham, President of The RUBEROID Co., replies:

"Confining my answer to the subject of asbestos-cement products only, and approaching the subject from the standpoint of the entire industry, I should say that the greatest need is to devise ways and means to broaden the market for asbestos-cement products and thereby secure a greater volume of sales. This, in the opinion of the writer, may be effectuated along either or both of the

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following directions:

"1. Improve the artistic appearance and quality of asbestos cement products and thereby invoke greater consumer appeal.

"2. Continuously keep the price of asbestos-cement products in line with competitive materials so as to minimize any economic resistance on the part of the trade and ultimate purchaser."

H. E. Sunbury, Vice President of Allbestos Corporation, gives us a thought, which, while not new, he does well to bring to the attention of the Industry:

"The greatest need of the Asbestos Industry today, and in fact the only need as I see it, is the need of applying the tried, old-fashioned ideas of selling that have never failed (forgetting the mass production panacea) whereby we make a profit, if only a small one, on the products we sell.

"Then we would not be called upon to quote a competitive price on which we have no chance of 'breaking even'."

G. Schafenacker expresses practically the same idea as Mr. Sunbury in concise form. He says:

"The writer believes the present greatest need of the Asbestos Industry today is "Cooperation for a profit.'

C. E. Harwood, Sales Manager, Automotive Equipment Division, The Russell Manufacturing Company, writes his ideas from the viewpoint of friction materials:

"From my recent field trip I should say the most essential need at the moment insofar as friction material is concerned, is a reasonably simple and accurate cost system which would be used by all plants.

"I well recognize that costs must of necessity vary widely, but if the same basis is used by all people I believe that it would stop a lot of cutthroat competition and at the same time relieve some people from the onus of being called price cutters when as a matter of fact the complainant does not know his cost. Likewise, with any given

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case where there is, we might say, a defendant and a complainant, conditions might well be reversed, with the same identical concerns on the next item in question.

"Under the present circumstances we believe this is one of the greatest stumbling blocks to cooperative effort and mutual confidence and understanding."

And the reply of G. D. Crabbs, President, The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, is of unusual interest:

"I might mention several needs of the Asbestos Industry as, for instance, the improvement of present products and the development of new products. This I feel is important in any industry to overcome the otherwise natural tendency toward inertia as well as to broaden the field of distribution. Surely there are many new and yet unexploited uses to which asbestos may be put.

"Perhaps one of the greatest needs is uniformity in handling contracts; that is, uniformity in methods of arriving at costs, particularly as to expenses on contracts and the like. Too often there is looseness in estimating those miscellaneous cost items which differ with each contract, and as a result not only does the bidder whose figures are most accurate, lose a profitable job, but the successful bidder makes no profit. After all, profit is a definite need.

"I might add that broad vision in this, as well as any other industry, is desirable to the end that fair prices may be maintained and reasonable profits result."

C. J. Stover, owner of "ASBESTOS," of whom we asked the question, also thought of several needs and listed them without further comment:

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ASBESTOS BELTING--

for the conveyance or elevation of hot materials

Right in our own hometown, Philadelphia, is made an asbestos conveyor belting of unique design. It is called the "A-B-C" Heat Resisting Belt and has been designed, manufactured and patented by the Main Belting Company.

The belt is made of strong, heavy canvas, over which is cemented two plies of heavy asbestos woven fabric, the whole then being sewed together with an especially made strong asbestos sewing twine.

By the use of asbestos sewing twine every thread of the carrying surface of the belt is of asbestos; and the two plies of asbestos mean that when the top ply is entirely worn away there is still an entirely new asbestos ply underneath. Thus is insured double service over other similar beltings.

The belt is most efficient in that range of hot conveying which is quickly destructive of other types, that is, at temperatures from 300 degrees Fahrenheit upward. While not the lowest priced belt in first cost, it is quite ordinary for the ABC belt to show a tonnage cost which makes it from two to six times more economical than other types of belting. Reports indicative of this economy are being constantly received by the manufacturers. Only recently it was reported to them that in the conveying of hot foundry sand at 600 deg. F. a belt of this type had given service for 16 months and, in the opinion of the operators of the belt, it was good for an additional 16 months' service. The best previous service given by any belt used by this particular concern was 10 months.

An adaptation of the construction for hot elevator work has been reported by an oil refinery as lasting three times as long as the best of other types. In this case hot Fullers Earth at 300 deg. F. was conveyed.

Just another instance where asbestos, because of its durability, gives the most economical service.

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PURIFIED ASBESTOS

By Dr. F. R. Kaimer,[1]
General Electric Company

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article has been received by "ASBESTOS" entirely unsolicited, and we take no responsibility for any of the statements made therein.

General Electric Engineers and Scientists believe that a long step forward has been taken by removing certain electrolytic impurities which are present in all grades of commercial asbestos and while so far no other uses for this material except for electrical insulation are known, it is possible that research laboratories may find uses for this purified asbestos in other fields, supplanting vegetable fibres and thus extending the use of asbestos.

Now we have Purified Asbestos. This is the General Electric Company's inorganic, new, flexible, fireproof and moisture resisting textile insulating medium. It represents the first significant step in the development of a fibrous, inorganic insulation, free from electrolytic impurities, which are inherent in all the commercial materials. These electrolytic impurities, present even in the finest grades of commercial asbestos fibre as alkali salts of Potassium and Magnesium, absorb moisture from the air and may exhibit very undesirable, variations in electrical characteristics under variable conditions of humidity and temperature.

Commercial asbestos of the highest quality (chrysotile variety) has been in use for many years as standard fibre for wire insulation. The standards of quality, governing the selection of these fibres were generally established as, — length of fibre, flexibility, softness, and iron content (Magnetic and Total). These materials in the form of wrappings (roving) braidings, or feltings and supplemented for some purposes by varnishes and impregnating compounds or waxes proved sufficient insulation to withstand comparatively low voltages under dry conditions (300 and 600 volt service), the insulating value of the composite insulation being dependent in a large degree

[1] Dr. Kaimer is head of the Engineering Department of the York, Pennsylvania Works of the General Electric Company.

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upon the moisture sealing properties of the compound.

The application of these high quality commercial products, carefully selected from the mines of Arizona, Africa and other localities, constituted essentially a process of elimination and selection of the best materials supplied by nature.

Extreme variation of the magnetic iron content of asbestos fibre from the USSR has rendered it unsatisfactory for use in most applications as an electrical insulating material for wire and cable.

Inaccessibility, high costs and extreme variability in the flexibility and length of fibre has practically eliminated the Arizona fibre as a source of supply for electrical insulation on wire. Recourse to other sources of supply of chrysotile fibre introduced a factor previously unrecognized, probably because it was inherently a hidden value in the unusually high purity of the Arizona chrysotile fibre. That factor is Insulation Resistance. An extensive search of the world's supply of commercially available chrysotile fibre, having the requisite physical properties for textile use, has failed to uncover a source which combined both the high standards of electrical quality (insulation resistance) with physical properties required for wire insulation. The product obtainable commercially from the asbestos mines of the Union of South Africa constitutes probably the most extensive source of chrysotile fibre available today, possessing physical qualities equal to those formerly obtained with Arizona fibre. It is this type of asbestos fibre which has taken the place of Arizona chrysotile in the field of electrical wire insulation almost exclusively.

But, we are no longer content to make the best use of materials as supplied by nature. We draw upon the resources and scientific knowledge of our Research Engineers to build and make entirely new materials and to improve upon nature's products, with the result that we obtain the specific properties desired. Our scientists accept these requests and fulfill them by the application of physics and chemistry to the reconstruction and building of made to order molecules.

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Development work to improve asbestos insulations has had the following objective: To provide at moderate cost a super quality inorganic insulating medium, possessing improved insulation resistance and dielectric properties thruout a wide range of humidity and temperature changes.

The result of this development work has been introduced to the electrical industry, in the form of Deltabeston Purified Asbestos.

The improved asbestos fibre (chrysotile variety) possessing superior characteristics has been brought into commercial use within the past year. General Electric engineers, in cooperation with textile experts, have developed an inexpensive process, whereby all electrolytic impurities are rendered negative in their effect upon the resistivity characteristics of asbestos fibre. Commercially available fibre, possessing the required physical properties for wire application, can now be processed to the extent that insulation resistance values are improved to many times the original values of unprocessed asbestos fibres.

These factors bring to the electrical industry an improved asbestos insulated wire and cable, inherently possessing high temperature resisting properties, to which has been added the ability to withstand electrical stress with an assured factor of safety thruout the range of humidities normally encountered in service.

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AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Lewis H. Brown is appointed Chairman of the Committee

Lewis H. Brown, President of the Johns-Manville Corporation, was recently appointed Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Cooperation of the National Association of Manufacturers, thus adding another chapter to a career of service for the general welfare of industry which has marked Mr. Brown's activities thruout his regime as head of Johns-Manville.

Membership of the committee is composed of sixteen leading American industrialists who were appointed in a deliberate attempt to choose men to serve who, by reason of their antecedents or background, have some first-hand knowledge of agricultural conditions. More than half of the committee, therefore, were either born on farms or worked on them at one time or another.

Mr. Brown's first experience with agriculture was received at the age of ten at the executive end of a hay fork on a farm near Creston, Iowa, where he was born. Mr. Brown's father still owns several western farms on which, since 1920, the problem of net income versus taxes has been a very realistic one.

Realization by Mr. Brown of how little the business men of his acquaintance appreciated the economic importance of agriculture was a moving force in the establishment of this Committee on Agricultural Cooperation. His belief that something ought to be done about it is directly responsible for his appointment as chairman.

In the past three years Mr. Brown has been active in a number of important programs designed to promote industrial progress. He was one of the original drafters of the National Housing Act, and among other things he has served as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the Congress of American Industry and on the Executive Committee of the National Business Conference Committee.

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VENEZUELAN DEPOSITS

C.V. Smith makes an interesting report

The Venezuelan deposits of asbestos are found about eight miles from the town of Tinaquillo in the State of Cojedes, and 145 miles from Caracas. The region is 40 miles west of Valencia, the present railhead, and 65 miles from tide water at Puerto Cabello. Concrete roads extend to within twenty miles of the deposits and output is trucked to Valencia, and then shipped by rail to Puerto Cabello.

C. V. Smith of Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, has recently returned from an examination of the Venezuelan asbestos deposits and reports a most interesting trip.

While a number of concessions have been taken, exploration work has been attempted on but two of them, and in both cases the work is superficial and gives no idea of the depth and very little of the extent of the asbestos.

In these two cases the occurrence of asbestos is entirely foreign to what is generally considered a typical asbestos formation. There is much clay and shattered rock but not much solid rock yielding asbestos has been found. Much of the asbestos fibre is found in the clay where it is soft, discolored and of low tensile strength. Some of the fibre is found in a brecciated formation and here the fibre is white and apparently quite free from iron. Little blasting is required as the clay and shattered rock yield easily to the pick.

In the areas thus far mined and not sufficiently developed the yield is low after disposing of overburden, clay and barren rock.

The Venezuelan government is taking an interest in the asbestos deposits and a geological commission has been established to investigate all mineral deposits. A start has been made by taking ariel photographs of the asbestos region and some consideration has been given to physical examination of the properties by core drilling or otherwise.

The elevation at the mines being developed is approxi-

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mately 1500 to 2000 feet above sea level; the climate is excellent. From December to May there is practically no rainfall. Electricity in sufficient quantity can be had if required, and the region is well situated for development.

ASBESTOS PROTECTED CULVERTS

By R. L. Fine

In April 1932 the process of cementing asbestos to steel with metallic adhesives was announced in "ASBESTOS," this process being connected primarily with the manufacture of Asbestos Protected Metal Roofing as manufactured by the H. H. Robertson Company.

Since that date much experiment and development work has been carried on with the idea of utilizing this metal bonding for other purposes, and just recently, as a result of a cooperative program of research and development established last year by the American Rolling Mill Company and a multiple fellowship on protected metals at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, sponsored by the H. H. Robertson Company, an expansion of the original idea has developed into the making of a metal culvert protected from corrosion and from the elements by a covering of which asbestos is a very important part.

This process is used for attaching asbestos fabric permanently to galvanized iron by means of a zinc coating. The asbestos layer is impregnated with asphalt to make it impervious to moisture, and an asphalt paving is then superimposed on the saturated asbestos layer, the asbestos forming a permanent bond between the steel and paving.

Treatment of this kind produces a highly serviceable metal culvert protected by successive layers of zinc, impregnated asbestos, and asphalt paving, all securely bound to the iron base by the zinc adhesive. The process is made possible only thru the inherent characteristics of asbestos fabric.

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SEALING COAL MINES-- with Asbestos

By F. R. Cozzens

Editor's Note: The writer of this article has been in close personal contact with the mine-sealing projects now being carried out in the coal producing sections of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky and therefore writes with authority.

Metallic oxide seepage from abandoned coal mines is only mineral water to the average observer but it is costing the United States Government millions of dollars annually. This rainbow-hued slime has rendered hundreds of streams unfit for fish or other forms of aquatic life; it has ruined crops along the shores, and over a course of years the mineral deposits have filtered thru gravel beds, making water in springs and wells extremely dangerous for human consumption. So serious is the menace that huge appropriations have been granted, and a small army of workers is now engaged in sealing abandoned mines in a score of states.

Metallic seepage is of various compositions, but its formation cannot take place without the presence of oxygen. The essential requirement is to shut off the air supply by means of a barrier, usually of concrete, across the entrance. But herein lies a serious complication. Temperature within a mine averages twenty degrees lower than the outside atmosphere. At certain seasons the variation exceeds sixty degrees. This uneven pressure causes the earth to shrink from around the concrete, and at times results in collapse of the concrete itself. The sudden intake of air ruins the job, and quite often, life and property is menaced by underground explosions.

For a permanent seal, the barrier must be a non-conductor of heat as well as of air. It must be resistant to acids and oil. To accomplish this three-fold purpose, mining engineers are now generally agreed upon the aircell method, the essential feature of which is asbestos in one of three forms.

In this type of construction, a concrete barrier is made in two sections instead of one. For the average

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small mine or hand-bank as it is commonly called, the first or inner wall is made one foot in thickness at base, and six inches in thickness at the top. When the concrete has hardened, a layer of rubberized-asbestos roofing is spread over the entire front surface. Snugly against the roofing is placed a double thickness of heavy-grade asbestos insulation board. Another layer of roofing is then applied over the board, and the aircell structure is complete. The form is again set up, and the second or outer section of concrete wall is poured. This section usually averages two feet in thickness at base and one foot at top, and is reenforced by stud-bolts. The two sections are finally cemented together at the top and the job is finished.

This basic principle of divided sections is carried out in all sealing schemes, but in case of very large tunnels and shafts, a 4 inch space is allowed between sections, and between the two layers of roofing is packed short fibre asbestos instead of board. The purpose of the roofing in all cases is to protect the asbestos filler from moisture while the cement is drying. In localities where old style one section barriers have been installed a considerable measure of protection is afforded by applying a layer of asbestos insulation board to the outside cement surface. A heavy coat of roofing paint is applied to the board, three times a year.

By the modern method of mine sealing, temperature is controlled by asbestos filler. Contraction and shrinkage are reduced and sweating of cement walls is eliminated entirely. In more than 80 percent of the mines thus sealed, poisonous mineral seepage has been checked, and records show a reduction in sealing costs of from $20 to $100 per mine.

Demand for the new Raybestos Senior Deal with its attractive cabinet has had much to do with the 43% increase in sales of PG (Proving Ground) brake lining sets reported by Raybestos for the first quarter of 1936 over the corresponding period in 1935.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"The month of June has been another period of good business and on the whole of strengthened optimism with respect to the Summer and Fall outlook. Threats to the continuation of the upswing have appeared in the steel labor situation and the drout in the grain states, but undoubtedly the good trade figures and the buoyancy of the markets have made the stronger impression upon sentiment."

"Commodity prices are stronger."

"The railway freight movement is the largest of the year, and consumption of electricity the highest ever reached. The extraordinary demand for automobiles shows no slackening, and thruout June the factories have been turning out 100,000 cars weekly."

"The steel mills entered July with heavy unfilled orders, and are not expected to reduce operations, during the month by more than 10 per cent.

"Along with automobile sales, general retail gains, increases in travel bookings and similar items show that consumers are still in the mood to make up for stinting themselves during the depression."

"It is a mistake to believe, despite the seeming evidence available, that the business situation is strong enough to support a general rise of industrial costs and prices. The fact is that business is still disturbingly dependent upon Government spending, which itself is evidence of unsoundness. The urgent need is to get it upon its own feet, by restoring financial soundness, confidence in the future, and the equilibrium between costs and prices that will revive self-supporting trade."

These few extracts from the National City Bank letter for July show that business improvement is continuing and while, of course all industries do not show the same improvement, it seems safe to assume that improvement will gradually extend to practically all industrial activity.

Asbestos. Raw Material

One correspondent says: "Shipments of asbestos from

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all sources of supply, for the first six months of 1936, have exceeded shipments of 1935 for similar period.

"Prices realized by all producers show a slight increase. All asbestos mines anticipate a good demand for the balance of the year. Prices are very firm."

While another tells us: "The current market for raw asbestos fibre is strong. Spinning fibres are in good demand. Orders for shingle fibres are heavier than at any time since 1929; paper stocks are also moving in good volume and shorts continue steady. Prices are firm."

Asbestos. Manufactured Goods.

Textiles. Demand for asbestos textiles is holding its own. A small increase in prices, which have been holding firm, is noted.

Brake Lining. With automobile sales running high, the outlook in brake lining seems to be very good. Touring during the summer will undoubtedly be heavy with consequently more wear on brake lining and therefore increase in relining jobs.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume of sales moves slowly but steadily upward. With the construction industry, however, sales are still well below those of general business indices. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. There is very little change in demand for this class of material. Volume is light, due to seasonal slackening. Prices are holding fairly well.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in both these fields is light and no pickup is expected for another month. Fairly good business is anticipated in the fall, however.

Asbestos Cement Products. There is no change in the general market situation on asbestos cement shingles. Orders continue to run well ahead of production at this season of the year, and sales generally, due to the popularity of asbestos-cement siding shingles, are far ahead of any previous year in the history of the industry.

Prices continue steady on all asbestos cement products and there is a demand for the industrial products such as corrugated and flat sheets.

The above are the opinions of men closely in touch with the various field conditions. Comments are welcomed from all readers.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Fifty Feet in the Air

Among the interesting applied contract jobs which have come to our attention recently is the insulation of piping, tanks, cookers, etc., at the plant of the New England Chemical Industries, Inc., Woburn, Mass.

Work on this project extended over a period of about two and one-half years and involved several novel features, in addition to a large amount of diversified industrial insulation on pipes carrying steam at pressures ranging from five pounds to 200 pounds plus 100 deg. Superheat and on other apparatus carrying temperatures up to 500 degrees.

A Flake Glue Building about 1,000 feet in length, 250 feet wide and 70 feet high was among the buildings on this job and is the only one of its kind in New England. It contains much special apparatus imported from Germany, most of which required the development of entirely new recommendations and specifications as to thicknesses, sizes and materials used.

On part of this job asbestos workers were forced to assume the role of steeplejacks when several thousand feet of large sized piping, suspended some fifty feet above the floor, was covered. No place for weak stomachs and far from ideal conditions for handling unhandy sections or segments of insulation, but the work was completed without serious difficulty and no casualties occurred.

One of the hot water storage tanks which was insulated measured 50 feet in circumference, and 20 feet high.

Maximum insulation efficiency and long life of the installation were assured by the use of 85% Magnesia (of Keasbey & Mattison manufacture) the total amounting to approximately two carloads of covering and blocks.

Further guarantee of satisfactory and trouble free performance lies in the fact that specifications were developed and materials applied by an *experienced* insulation contractor, the Standard Asbestos Co., Inc., Approved Contractors for the Keasbey & Mattison Company in Boston, Mass.

"Insulation is only as good as its installation."

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Building

The volume of construction work started in May was more than 70 per cent greater than was reported for May 1935, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The total for May amounted to $216,070,700 covering the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains. During May, 1935 a total of only $126,720,100 was reported while in April of this year a total of $234,631,600 of construction work was undertaken in the area East of the Rockies.

For the first five months of 1936 total construction in the 37 eastern states amounted to $996,523,600. This was an increase of 81 per cent over the volume of $548,501,600 reported for the corresponding five months of last year. Every important major geographic district shared in the general expansion.

The May figures showed a total of $70,253,400 for residential building; $82,251,700 for non-residential building; and $63,565,600 for public works and public utilities of civil engineering types. This latter category, with an increase of 100 per cent showed the largest relative gain over the total for May of last year. In point of gain over last year non-residential building was next with an increase of 63 per cent over the May 1935 total. Residential building started in May of this year recorded an advance of 56 per cent over the residential total for May a year ago.

For the first five months of the current year residential building in the 37 states amounted to $261,240,000, a gain of 65 per cent over the volume reported for the like period of 1935.

Shortage of Housing Units

A direct shortage of roughly 1,200,000 housing units faces the United States at the present time, almost 700,000 more call for outright replacement and approximately 4,800,000 more require such drastic structural changes to make them livable that they would practically become new homes.

These figures are a portion of a comprehensive study entitled "The Housing Shortage and the Demand for Homes" just completed by William C. Bober, head of the Statistical Research Department of the Johns-Manville Corporation. This survey is thought to be one of the most complete and authoritative yet published on a subject which, according to the author, "has been a perennial matter of debate ever since the beginning of the depression."

A copy of Mr. Bober's article is in our hands and can be borrowed by anyone interested.

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SALESMEN'S PARLOR TRICKS

Another Selling Suggestion

By J. T. Bartlett

"Little Tommy Tucker," runs the nursery rhyme, "sang for his supper." Very useful to the salesman, winning sales in numerous situations, is entertaining talent of one sort or another—"parlor tricks" as it were.

There comes to mind a Pacific Coast salesman who, at one period of his career, was a Pinkerton detective. He is a delightful raconteur. Telling hair-raising stories to prospects, he gets them in a relaxed, congenial mood. Deftly, he returns to the purpose of his visit. His "parlor trick" has paved the way for a good order.

The commonest "parlor trick" and one of the most effective—is the funny story. There is an abundance of these which are absolutely clean, and the salesman should confine himself to such.

Some salesmen are born story-tellers, others are not —but all should develop the story-telling power. It will come in useful again and again.

The salesman who can play various games, and who talks and understands the lingo of sports, has a real advantage. Of course, there is the opportunity to play golf, or a game of bridge, with an occasional prospect or customer. The more important benefit comes, probably, in the ability to discuss the particular game which appeals to a prospect in an enthusiastic, interesting way.

There always come occasions, for the salesman who can play the piano passably well, to sit down to the instrument at a group gathering, small or large, making himself useful, pleasing the crowd.

Likewise, the salesman who can sing passably well can do service on occasions which makes him friends.

Cultivate parlor tricks! They are mighty important in a salesman's tabulation of personal assets.

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SHOE SOLES--
of Asbestos and Rubber

By R. L. Fine

New materials made from an asbestos-rubber combination continue to occupy the attention of technologists in both fields. The latest of such combinations has resulted in a material which possesses greater flexibility in a single direction than rubber alone. The advantages of such a material are many, the soling of shoes, for instance, being but one example.

The method of orienting the asbestos and rubber is a simple process. Long asbestos fibres, dyed brown, are formed into a thin bat by means of a garnetting machine. Following the ordinary rubber compounding practices, twenty-five parts of the garnetted asbestos material are slowly fed into a rubber composition on a mill, the rubber composition made up of the following formula:

Ingredients	Parts
Rubber (smoked sheet)	100
Sulphur	3
Zinc Oxide	5
Diphenyl Guanidine	¾
Clay	10
Red Oxide	5
Carbon Black	1

In the feeding the long-fibrous garnetted asbestos material is worked into the rubber composition above described on an uneven speed mill. It is essential that the direction of the fibres is substantially normal to the axes of the rolls of the mill. After the fibrous asbestos has been thoroly worked into the mass the compound is formed into sheets of any desired thickness by passing it between calender rolls as in the case of other types of compounds. In order to safeguard the quality of the finished sheet it is recommended that the material be calendered in the same direction it has been milled. In this manner the grain of the rubber and the parallel disposition of the asbestos fibres (which has continued thru the milling operation) remain practically undisturbed.

In its sheet form, this asbestos-rubber material may

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be vulcanized in the usual manner if it is to be used for such purposes as a floor covering material, or it may be died from the sheet in suitable shapes and the died pieces cured in a mold as, for instance, if used in the manufacture of shoe soles. Where shoe soles are concerned, the died pieces should be so cut that the asbestos fibres in the composition extend lengthwise of the sole.

Combining the two products—asbestos and rubber—in this process is said to have provided a shoe sole which possesses improved longitudinal flexibility and desirable transverse stiffness. Still other advantages of the material, for a goodly number of uses other than those mentioned specifically, may readily be imagined.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR BLUE

One of the producers of Blue Asbestos in South Africa writes us that they have heard indirectly of some sort of substitute for blue asbestos possessing acid resisting properties, which has been recently perfected in the United States and is now being used successfully. This producer asks if we know of the material and what it is.

No one on our staff has any knowledge of such a material. Do any of our readers know of it? If so, will you tell us about it.

It is possible that "synthetic" asbestos is meant, altho if so, the facts, as in all rumors, have been much exaggerated. We will appreciate any information which will help us to run this one to cover.

You will find it difficult stepping out in front if you use one foot for kicking most of the time.

"Old Mother Earth gets a haircut, too. Here in the picturesque eastern townships of Quebec, the business of trimming the old girl's hair nets Quebec province a revenue of some $5,000,000 annually." What? Oh yes, just some reporter *trying* to be funny.

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Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	April 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	395.40	£4,851	18	8
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	3,663.20	54,734	6	4
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co., Ltd.,) March	80.00	900	..	..
April	73.00	1,022	5	..
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	600.90	8,011	19	11
	4,810.50	£69,520	9	11

Canada.

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

	May 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	May 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Asbestos	18,562	27,361

An error was made in the figures given on page 28 of June "ASBESTOS" for Canadian Production during April 1935 and April 1936. The figures were transposed. They should have read 14,702 tons produced in April 1935 and 19,605 tons produced in April 1936. Readers should correct their copies and records accordingly.

Preliminary Statement on the Mineral Production of the Province of Quebec for 1935 has been received. The information given as to Shipments and sales of Crudes, Fibres and Shorts is exactly the same as previously received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published on page 27 of April 1936 "ASBESTOS".

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Imports Into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	April 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. South)	364	315
Canada	9,400	14,191
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	580	297
Italy	52	2
Soviet Union (Russia)	.....	972
United Kingdom	20	.....
	10,416	15,777
Value	*$368,031*	*$542,855*
Tabulation of Grades:		
Crude (Br. S. Africa)	364	315
Crude (Canada)	91	170
Crude (Soviet Union)	.....	25
Crude (Italy)	.....	2
Crude (United Kingdom)	20	.....
Mill Fibre (Canada)	3,305	4,275
Mill Fibre (Soviet Union)	.....	947
Lower Grades (Canada)	6,004	9,746
Lower Grades (Cyprus, Malta & Gozo)	580	297
Lower Grades (Italy)	52	.....
	10,416	15,777

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	April 1936 Pounds
Austria (Packing Fabric)	1,870
France (Packing Fabric)	556
Germany (Yarn)	300
Germany (Packing Fabric)	25
United Kingdom (Yarn)	601
United Kingdom (Packing Fabric)	2,250
United Kingdom (Woven Fabric)	5,454
	11,056
Value	*$5,345*

Various other asbestos manufactures (not classified by the

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U. S. Dept. of Commerce) were imported to the value of $2,262, these coming from Austria, $50; from Germany, $2,027; from United Kingdom $185.

Total Value Manufactured Asbestos Goods Imported was:

In April 1935	$14,067
In April 1936	7,607

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of April 1936 amounted to 328 tons valued at $43,717, compared with 43 tons, valued at $3,374 in April 1935.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	April 1935		April 1936	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	127,680	$14,714	71,482	$ 5,798
Pipe Covering and Cement	178,596	10,811	933,867	13,223
Textiles, Yarn and Pkg.	127,808	55,178	113,816	60,150
Brake Lining				
Molded and semi-molded	.....	64,017	.....	68,907
Not molded	141,904[1]	22,917	163,130[1]	24,765
Clutch Facings	.....	.....	14,615[3]	2,381
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	139,131	10,359	227,364	14,680
Asbestos Roofing	919[2]	3,823	3,223[2]	7,076
Other Manufactures	148,309	11,761	196,519	14,590

1 Lin. Ft. 2 Sqs. 3 Units.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	May 1935		May 1936	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	820	$ 48,947	507	$ 32,867
United States	4,418	239,104	5,842	305,542
Argentina	.....	13	.....	.....
Australia	124	6,160	34	1,580
Belgium	440	22,718	295	16,924
British India	.....	.....	20	1,000
Dutch East Indies	3	150	.....	.....
France	519	34,929	470	34,980
Germany	852	61,957	916	78,714
Italy	280	24,522	.....	.....
Japan	235	9,094	2,360	85,758
Netherlands	278	17,201	42	1,365
Poland	20	1,800	33	2,350
Portugal	20	1,538	.....	.....
Spain	34	1,791	3	390
	8,043	$469,924	10,522	$561,470

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Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada (Contd)

Sand and Waste

United Kingdom	455	$ 9,330	330	$ 4,520
United States	7,071	117,657	10,206	161,512
Australia	1	22	.....	5
Belgium	131	2,372	131	2,520
France	90	1,716	30	660
Germany	341	6,779	323	6,676
Japan	.....	.....	65	1,250
Netherlands	.....	.....	30	660
Sweden	.....	.....	30	330
	8,089	137,876	11,145	178,133
	16,132	*$607,800*	*21,667*	*$739,603*

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom:

Imports of Raw Material:

	May 1935		May 1936	
	Tons (2000 lbs)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	946	£23,550	1,461	£31,752
From Africa (U. of S.)	1,149	13,052	783	13,031
From Africa (Port. E.)	.....	.....	.....	4
From Australia	.....	.....	9	138
From Belgium	.....	.....	5	20
From Canada	743	9,801	617	7,779
From Cyprus	.....	.....	188	2,315
From Finland	.....	.....	7	49
From Italy	7	312	.....	.....
From Russia (Soviet Union)	133	2,626	.....	1
From U. S. of America	3	40	4	23
From Venezuela	.....	.....	20	554
	2,981	£49,381	3,094	£55,666

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	April 1935		April 1936	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	5,954	£ 4,910	3,357	£ 3,274
British India	2,670	7,253	5,746	7,557
Australia	930	4,316	915	4,734
Other British Countries	17,639	22,958	23,882	27,258
Netherlands	1,112	4,020	801	4,466
Belgium	578	3,527	700	3,791
France	452	2,674	836	3,224
Italy	852	6,822	27	199
Other Foreign Countries	7,434	27,013	10,572	31,594
	37,621	£83,493	46,836	£86,097

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays.

Thomas L. Gatke, President, Gatke Corporation, Chicago, Ill., July 16th.

L. W. Noland, President, Noland Co., Newport News, Va., July 17th.

W. N. Bolster, President and Treasurer, Asbestos Covering & Textile Co., Boston, Mass., July 20th.

M. T. Rhodes, John M. Watt's Sons, Philadelphia, July 21st.

George Schafenacker, Treasurer, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa., July 14th.

George R. Weber, General Manager, United States Asbestos Co., Manheim, Pa., July 25th.

Frank C. LeRow, Vice President, Illinois Philip Carey Co., Chicago, Ill., July 26th.

John Ozurovich, President, J. Ozurovich, Inc., New York City, July 31st.

S. R. Zimmerman, President, United States Asbestos Co., Manheim, Pa., August 1st.

William G. Kitchen, President, Allbestos Corporation, Germantown, Phila., Pa., August 2nd.

Arthur C. Sprinkmann, Vice President, Fred Sprinkmann & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis., August 3rd.

J. A. Whittaker, Secretary-Treasurer, Crandall Packing Co., August 6th.

A. P. Keasbey, President, Robert A. Keasbey Co., New York City, August 6th.

Paul C. Collopy, President, Acme Asbestos Covering & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., August 8th.

F. A. Sharpe, Vice President, Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., August 8th.

Grant V. Wilson, President, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., August 11th.

O. W. Trumbull, Production Manager, Asbestos Textile Co., North Brookfield, Mass., August 12th.

W. L. Steffens, Vice President, Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., August 13th.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

Article. In the May number of "Meat," a magazine published in the interest of Meat Packers and Related Manufacturers, is an article "Invisible Leaks of Heat and Cold Eat Into Your Profits." The article stresses insulation of all kinds, and goes into details of savings effected by the use of insulating materials.

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Turner & Newall. The directors of Turner & Newall have decided to declare an interim dividend of 3¾%, less tax at 4s. 9d., on the £4,843,933 of issued ordinary stock on account of the year to September 30th next, payable July 25th. This compares with 2½%, less tax, in the preceding year, when the final dividen was 10%, making 12½%, less tax. The directors state that present trading conditions continue to be satisfactory; the first half of the current financial year's trading shows more favorable results than the corresponding period of the previous year.—*India Rubber Journa.l*

Dr. Gerhart Rosenbaum of Guadalajara, Spain, recently had an article "On What Depends the Strength of Asbestos-cement Goods" (Ueber die Festigkeits-verhaeltnisse bei Asbestzement) accepted and published by the German magazine "The Zement." Copies of the article (in the German) are in the files of "ASBESTOS." and can be borrowed by anyone interested.

"Asbestos Industry in 1935" (M. M. S. 461) has recently been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in mimeographed form. This has been written by M. A. Cornthwaite and contains, besides the data on U. S. Production mentioned in our June number, tables covering consumption of raw asbestos by the United States, during 1935; another one on the same subject but made up to show production, imports, exports and apparent consumption from 1928 to 1935 inclusive; world production for 1931 to 1935 inclusive, and other information of interest.

Rockbestos Products Corporation, opened on June 1st a new district office at 1149 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and John C. Wise, formerly of their New York Office was appointed manager.

This was the result of increasing business in the Pittsburgh and Chicago territories which made necessary the removal of the State of Ohio from the joint jurisdiction of those offices. The change will accomplish more complete coverage of the territory and will make possible speedier handling of urgent inquiries.

Asbestos Corporation Limited. Capt. J. G. Ross, Manager is at present in Europe, while J. E. Triganne, Sales Manager, is on a trip to Japan. Mr. Triganne is expected back during the latter part of August.

PATENTS

Saturated Asbestos Sheet for Gaskets and Packing. No. 2,040,348. Granted on May 12th to John H. Victor, Wilmette; Benjamin J. Victor, Oak Park; William A. Heinze, Chicago, Ill. Assignors to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago. Application February 21, 1934. Serial No. 712,378.

An improved saturated sheet for gaskets and packing, comprising asbestos millboard impregnated with a composition resulting from a mixture of drying vegetable oils, namely China wood oil, approximately 50 to 90% and linseed oil approximately 5 to 25%, and metallic resinates 1 to 2%.

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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

AGENTS:

United States and Possessions
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Jr.
369 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Caledonia 5-4044

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Laminated Roofing or Sheet Product. No. 2,041,041. Granted on May 19th to Clements Batcheller, Portsmouth, N. H. Application December 23rd, 1933. Serial No. 703,845.

The method of making a laminated roofing or sheathing product of the character described, which comprises forming a base lamina of a plastic containing fibrous material and hydraulic cement, applying a thin layer or coating of liquid asphalt to a surface thereof while plastic; forming a surface lamina of a plastic containing coloring pigment, a small quantity of asphalt emulsion and hydraulic cement, superposing the surface lamina on the asphalt covered surface of the base lamina and compacting and concreting the laminae together while plastic by the application of substantial pressure.

Process of Manufacturing Magnesium Products. No. 2,041,-047. Granted on May 19th to Heinz H. Chesny, San Francisco, Cal., William H. Farnsworth, San Mateo, and Paul D. V. Manning, Berkeley Woods, Calif., assignors to Marine Chemicals Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif. Application July 23, 1932. Serial No. 624,268.

In a process for the manufacture of Magnesium products from concentrated brines, the steps of reacting the brine with calcium hydroxide to effect precipitation of magnesium hydroxide, and causing the reaction to proceed at a rate substantially equal to the rate of crystallization of magnesium hydroxide.

Corrugated Laminated Sheathing. No. 2,041,393. Granted on May 19th to Paul O. Beeson, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to Ruberoid Company, New York City. Application May 15, 1934. Serial No. 725,692.

A rigid laminated corrugated asbestos-cement sheathing comprising superposed laminations having increments interposed between the laminations at the crests and troughs and which permanently unite the opposed laminations.

Plastic Rubber Composition. No. 2,041,223. Granted on May 19 to Roland R. Bollman, Mt. Washinton, Ohio, assignor to The Perfect Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. Original application April 22, 1932. Serial No. 606,914. Divided and this application January 10, 1933. Serial No. 651,061.

A plastic, dough-like, untacky composition adapted to use in repairing worn shoe soles, hardenable without shrinkage into a resilient, tough composition, comprising, dominant quantities of asbestos fibre and cement, and including crude rubber, suitable solvent therefor, finely ground truck tire, carbon black toughener, rosin, stearic acid, and vulcanizing agents, all inter-mixed to provide an untacky, plastic mass suitable for preformation to approximate size before application of the material to the shoe sole.

Fastening Device. No. 2,041,780. Granted on May 26 to William L. Rowe, New Rochelle, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corp. Application September 5, 1931. Serial No. 561,499.

In a stapling device of the class described, a clinching anvil

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provided with a compound forming groove adapted to bend the two prongs of the driven staple at different angles with respect of the plane of the staple and to find overlapping of the prongs and provided also with a tapering point and different in the center to form two claws defining between them a groove which becomes narrower toward its base.

Heat and Sound Insulation. No. 2,041,910. Granted on May 26 to Richard Ericson, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Universal Insulation Co., Chicago, Ill. Application April 3, 1935. Serial No. 14,399.

The process of forming an insulating structure consisting in confining loose granular insulating material in place by a reticulated member and then treating said restrained material with a liquid bonding agent capable when dry, of holding the particles of insulating material in substantially fixed relation to one another.

Heat Insulation No. 2,041,911. Granted on May 26 to Richard Ericson, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to Universal Insulation Co., Chicago, Ill. Application May 25, 1935. Serial No. 23,471.

In a heat-insulating system for a conduit, the combination of a casing adapted to be positioned around the conduit at a distance therefrom and to accommodate a body of flowable solid heat-insulating particles occupying the space between the conduit and the casing, and a supplemental chamber adapted to accommodate a reserve supply of the heat-insulating material in direct communication with the interior of the casing, whereby the material from said supplemental chamber may feed by gravity into said casing to compensate for the settling of the heat-insulating material therein.

Corrugated Sheet and Process for Making Same. No. 2,041,967. Granted on May 26 to Fred W. Shroder and Martin Willis, New Orleans, La., assignors to R. J. Dorn Co., Inc. Application April 25, 1930. Serial No. 447,150. Renewed May 19, 1934.

A corrugated sheet formed of a pulp containing a cementitious material and having corrugated curved portions on opposite sides of transverse center lines of unequal radii.

A corrugated sheet formed of a cementitious material and having a larger amount of material on one side of its transverse center line than on the other.

Plastic Composition. No. 2,042,038. Granted on May 26 to Robert I. Colmar, Port Neches, Tex., assignor to The Texas Company, New York City. Application August 10, 1933. Serial No. 684,560.

A composition of matter comprising a homogeneous mixture of asbestos, a water soluble fluoride and stabilized asphalt emulsion, said fluoride being in the proportion of approximately 39% of the quantity of said asphalt emulsion.

Heat Insulation Material. No. 2,042,096. Granted on May 26 to Harold W. Greider, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application April 18, 1929. Serial No. 356,298.

Heat insulation material containing substantial volume of

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basic magnesium carbonate and precipitated calcined carbonate bentonite clay, diatomaceous earth, soft, flexible, asbestos mineral fibre as a binder material and amphibole fibre, the fibres of which amphibole fibre are shorter and more frangible than the fibres of the asbestos fibre and have a lower water content and more resistance to high temperatures than the fibres of asbestos fibre, said amphibole fibre being present in an amount effective to inhibit shrinkage of the insulation material.

Thermal Insulating Structure. No. 2,042,870. Granted on June 2 William L. Stafford, Somerville, N. J. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corp. Application May 27, 1932. Serial No. 614,133.

A monolithic thermal insulating structure comprising a thermal insulating layer containing a cellular material and Portland cement hardened by setting at approximately atmospheric temperature and a heat resistant facing layer integrally united to the insulating layer, said facing layer containing a large proportion of granular refractory material and a lesser proportion of a hydraulic cementitious material.

Preformed Semi-rigid Unit. No. 2,042,964. Granted on June 2 to Harry H. Rinehart, New Market, N. J. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application November 2, 1932. Serial No. 640,748.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles during May 1936 in the United States and Canada totalled 480,571 compared with 381,809 in May 1935.

Production in April 1936 was 527,726; in April 1935—477,059, for the two countries.

For the first five months of 1936 production amounted to 2,125,422 compared with 1,957,436.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			June 1936		
	Par	Div.	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	27	33	33
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	8¼	12	9¼
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	87	98⅛	88
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	92¼	106	104
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	122	125	122¾
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	1.50	31½	34	31⅝
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1.00	77¾	85	80½
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	8½	10	9¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	–	52	55¼	55

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THIS and THAT

This, the July 1936 issue, begins our 18th year.

We wish to thank all those who have stood by us during the past years and supplied news, information, advertising, subscriptions, help, encouragement.

Now, as always, our aim is to give you all uptodate news and as much information as possible to obtain on one and only one subject—ASBESTOS.

The more news and information our readers send us the more interesting will "ASBESTOS" be.

Various news articles state that a new, knitted asbestos fabric, much lighter in weight than the asbestos cloth formerly used for suits, gloves, mittens, etc., has been invented in Russia.

Definite information on this new asbestos fabric will be appreciated.

It is said that Spencer Tracy, film actor, used an asbestos suit during the filming of the prison scenes in the picture "Fury."

Asbestos, a railroad station north of Waukegan, has been ordered abandoned by the Illinois commerce commission because it was considered a fire hazard.

Everyone, we are sure, will agree that the discussion on Pages 2, 3 and 4 as to the greatest need of the Asbestos Industry at present, has been well worthwhile.

It will, if possible, be continued in the August number, we having promises from some executives who were away or could not find time to give the necessary thought to the question for their replies to be published in July.

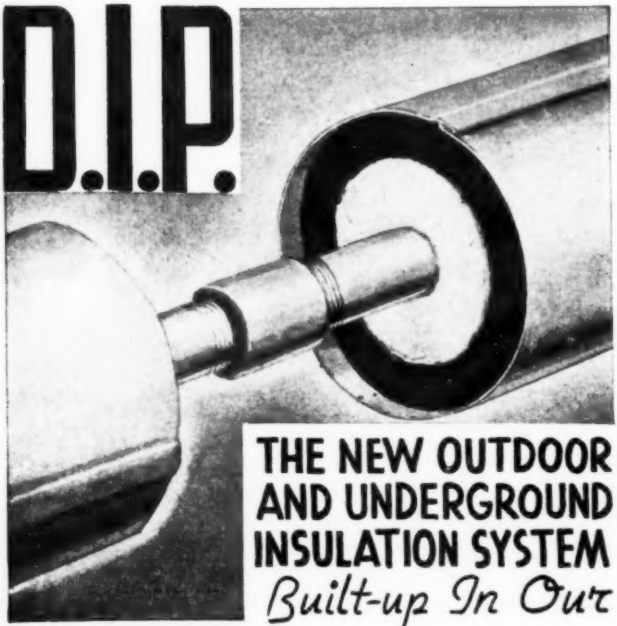
Will all readers consider this question, and send us their ideas? The more suggestions we can publish, the more interesting and helpful the discussion.

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TOLERANCE

The most lovable quality that any human can possess is tolerance.

Tolerance is the vision that enables us to see things from another person's point of view.

It is the generosity that concedes to others the right to their own opinion and their own peculiarities.

It is the bigness that enables us to let people be happy in their own way instead of our way.

—*Source Unknown.*

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