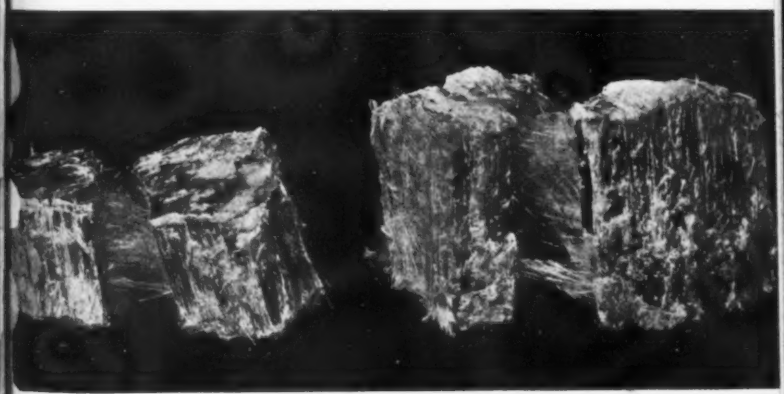
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SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX

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A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE

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CHEMICAL PROCESS FIELDS--
find Asbestos Useful

By M. E. Lerner

While it is not possible to thoroly cover the uses of asbestos products in the chemical process industries as a whole, it is the intention of this article to embrace several practical applications of asbestos in this tremendous group of industries, in addition to a discussion of several new uses.

Whether in the laboratory or in the plant, corrosion is one of the chemical engineer's biggest problems in the successful and economical operation of his machinery. Therefore the chemical process industry has welcomed with open arms the development of Haveg[1], a molded plastic construction material which possesses a combination of advantageous chemical and physical properties and may be used in producing large pieces of equipment which excellently withstand the rigors of chemical plant operation.

Haveg is made by combining a special acid-washed asbestos with a synthetic phenol-formaldehyde type of resin, the composition giving good resistance to practically all acids except those like nitric and concentrated sulphuric which are oxidizing acids. It is not, however, resistant to strong bases like sodium and potassium hydroxide. Use of this material eliminates the possibility of deterioration due to the penetration of chemicals in the mass, since the asbestos used in the composition is acid resistant.

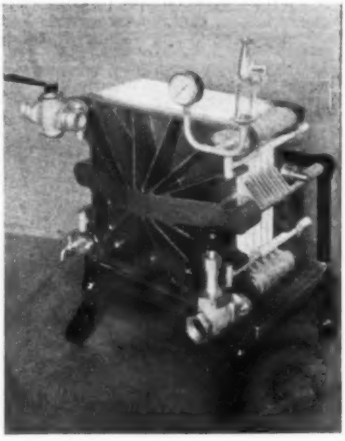
Naturally, asbestos insulation finds wide and varied use in the thousands of factories which constitute the chemical process industries. For the most part these insulation problems are similar to those with which readers of "ASBESTOS" are familiar. A few special cases, however, merit special consideraton.

Heat producing and transferring equipment plays a large part in chemical factories where heat in some form

1A product of the Haveg Corporation, Newark, Del.

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is essential to completion of a finished product. Chemical engineers have found that a plastic composition consisting of several components, of which asbestos fibre is most important, is best suited to avoid profit costing heat losses. Generally mineral wool serves as the basic raw material for the preparation of a suitable insulating plastic. One such material, which has proved effective, has as its base granulated or nodulated mineral wool mixed with long fibre asbestos and bonded with a suitable filler, usually clay. Incorporation of the long-fibred asbestos is invaluable since it gives this insulating cement a weight per



New type of filtering device which utilizes asbestos as the filtering medium.

Note the twelve screens on each of which loose asbestos is floated forming a thin, paper like filter layer.

cubic foot of 35 pounds, at the same time maintaining a thermal conductivity of 0.6. When mixed with water, cement of such proportions is readily applied to hot surfaces, including such irregularly shaped bodies as furnace and boiler walls, drying to a monolithic coating.

Another such composition[1] which overcomes many of the serious disadvantages inherent to more common types of insulating materials is composed of mineral wool, asbestos fibre and a binding agent. The wool is nodulated

[1]Eagle Super "66" Plastic Insulation, a product of Eagle Picher Lead Co.

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into small pellets, rolled to uniform size and correct density, with the pellets then thoroly mixed with long asbestos fibre by a method which entwines the fibre around each pellet and interlaces it between them. After this operation the asbestos-wool pellets are rolled in an especially designed binder so that they become completely coated. All three materials perform individual actions: the long asbestos fibres impart cohesion and structural strength; the wool gives uniform efficiency and plasticity; the binder furnishes the necessary adhesiveness.

Various types of asbestos cements, which generally contain short asbestos fibre, are also in use in the chemical industries finding application in connection with gasoline refiners, paper mill tanks, on all types of piping in sugar refineries and power plants, and a multitude of additional purposes.

As previously stated, the chemical process industries make use of the general run of asbestos insulating products for pipe coverings, etc. But, as is to be expected, experimental work in chemical laboratories calls for a wide irregularity in surfaces. Sponge felt blocks and sheets are preferred by chemists as the insulation material for curved or irregular surfaces where temperatures up to 700° F. are encountered. These blocks and sheets are usually built up in laminated form from a felt composed of a spongy, cellular material made from asbestos fibre and particles of finely ground sponge. About 40 layers of this felt make 1 inch of thickness, the adhesive strips which bond the laminations and which run the full length of the blocks, making for greater flexibility and easy application to curved or irregular surfaces. It has been found that these asbestos-sponge sheets and blocks are particularly adaptable to applications which are subject to vibration, a large majority of chemical compositions calling for vibrationary movement for fulfillment.

Practically every member of the chemical process fraternity makes use of some sort of filtering equipment, a large portion of these filters using asbestos filtering discs. The subject of asbestos as the filtering material in filters used by the chemical trades is much too

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large and important to be treated with here. A special article on this subject will appear in an early issue of "ASBESTOS." We will discuss, however, a new filter[1] which is especially adapted for gravity and pressure filtration. Finely divided and highly purified asbestos filtering material, in this filter, is suspended in a small part of the unfiltered liquid and then alluviated on to the fine screening of the filter frames inside of the filter. The asbestos filtering material has, owing to its absorptive action, the sharpest filtering effect on the microscopically finest particles of turbid matter. There is hardly any preliminary running when this filter device is employed because the asbestos filtering material suspended in the liquid has an immediate filtering and absorptional action on the turbid matters, whereas filters using filter papers or cloths are exhausted after a short period of time. The most important parts of this filter are the screens to which loose asbestos is floated on thus forming a thin, paper like filter layer. The porosity of the asbestos grade depends, of course, upon the liquid to be filtered, be it a chemical, food or pharmaceutical product.

Mention at this time should also be made of a new asbestos disc pressure filter which is remarkable in operation in comparison with its size and economy of operation. This device requires no electric motor. It is attached to a hand-operated glass lined pressure tank. It is finding ready use in laboratories and as a small production unit. Liquids may be filtered direct from tanks into receiving containers or bottles. As stated, asbestos discs are used in this filter, once again porosity being dependent upon the liquid to be filtered.

Since chemical laboratories demand flooring that will withstand the action of chemicals and which must be fireproof to a great extent, industrial flooring which incorporates some form of asbestos is highly regarded. Such flooring generally incorporates a layer of asbestos waterproofing felt and a layer of asbestos paper usually laid in a dry state. Where the protective flooring is applied over a basic wooden surface the practice then is to lay one layer of hot mopped asbestos paper directly over the

[1]Seitz Alluviation Filter.

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wooden surface. For flooring especially liable to sulphuric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric and smilar acids, special types of acid-resisting flooring must be applied in which asbestos paper plays but a minor role.

As may readily be imagined the ceiling and roofs of plants in which chemical mixtures are prepared call for special treatment. This subject, too, is one of vast proportions and will be treated with individually in some future issue, altho for the most part roofs built up of alternating layers of asphalt-saturated asbestos felt and roofing asphalt, with a top finish of an ordinary roof coating, seems preferable where acid fumes and smoke density are part of the roofing problem. Asbestos fibre and Portland cement mixtures, generally known as asbestos-cement corrugated sheets, also receive the chemical company's consideration as a roofing material.

Because of the immensity of what is termed the chemical process industries a large number of additional asbestos products find immediate and successful application in the factories comprising these groups. A few of these include twisted asbestos rope, used for packing retorts, ovens, still furnaces, etc., usually furnished in sizes of ⅜ inch up to and including 2 inches in continuous lengths; asbestos wick packing which is spun from several strands of asbestos roving and from which the strands may be separated and used in special applications when desired; asbestos lumber, generally designed for service from temperatures up to 700° F. and which find application in connection with walls, partitions, acid fume ducts, canopies, conveyor coverings, etc.: asbestos paper tape, used principally for wrapping pipe joints after aircell pipe covering or asbestos roll fibre felt has been applied to furnaces, ducts and the like; and asbestos millboard for its thousand and one varied uses. In this list we should not fail to mention the myriad asbestos friction materials which naturally find wide application in the chemical process fields, practically all members of which use power transmission equipment of one kind or another. Asbestos packings, too, find general application in pumps, valves and flanges.

Another use of asbestos in the chemical industries is

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in relation to dust collecting devices, dust being a recognized enemy of the chemical industries. In one such device the dust laden air is drawn by a fan into an entrance where it passes thru closely woven asbestos filter screens. Vibrators remove the dust from the filter screens, shaking it into collected heaps where it is automatically swept into bags made of asbestos cloth, and then the bags are carted off for disposal.

In another instance, asbestos fibres are intermixed with a rubber compound to form a composition used to line barrels with an unbroken film that is not affected by heat, cold or moisture after application. This lining is proof against all inorganic acids and against all alkalies. It is intended to replace the ordinary paraffine or animal glue with which barrels are often lined for content protection. The asbestos-rubber composition may be poured on, brushed on or sprayed on the barrel staves.

These paragraphs outlining uses of asbestos in the chemical industries barely start to scratch the surface. There are hundreds of other regular and special applications, many of which will be treated with from time to time in these pages.

It is said that deposits of raw asbestos have been found north and south of the gold fields near Arden, Ont., these goldfields having also been a recent discovery.

A reader of "ASBESTOS" would like to obtain some obsolete asbestos yarn, either 2 or 3 ply, plain or wire inserted, white or blue. If anyone has anything of this sort we will be glad to put them in touch with the inquirer.

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PRESTO-CHANGE

We thrive, as individuals, and as nations, on change. Without change business would be dead, invention would perish and research would be useless.

It is the anticipation of the effects of change which marks the successful man. Failure to keep well ahead of the parade of change can bring success to no one.

We often wonder just what the effects will be upon the Asbestos Industry of:

a. Changes in type of insulation being brought about by air conditioning.
b. Substitution of asbestos textiles by spun glass.
c. Claims and counterclaims of superiority by different kinds of insulation within and without the Industry.
d. The insane demands of some buyers for cheaper and still cheaper goods, regardless of any other consideration than **price.**

Scores of other potential changes might be cited but these few clearly suggest how essential it is for the Industry and the individuals in it to keep well abreast, if not ahead of, change.

SPRAYED INSULATION--

the newest development in the insulation field

Applying an asbestos coating to practically any type of surface, large or small, by spraying, is the newest development in the insulation field.

The product is known as K & M Limpet Sprayed Asbestos[1]; it can be used on any normal surface,—metal, wood, cement, brick or plaster,—and, regardless of shape, the surface is completely sealed.

[1]**The material is manufactured by Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., who will gladly supply further and detailed information.**

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Pebbled or smooth surface finishes are possible, either natural or colored, as well as surfaces designed for sound absorption or acoustical treatment. Hard surfaces can be had to withstand abnormal conditions, or waterproof surfaces for weather exposure. Because of its asbestos content, fire-resisting qualities are high.



Applying Limpet Sprayed Asbestos Under Deck of Tanker Gulf Belle

K & M Limpet Sprayed Asbestos seems to be particularly adapted for use in modern shipbuilding. The Sun Shipbulding & Dry Dock Company of Chester, Pa., was one of the first shipbuilding companies to use this method of insulating. Gulf Refining Company Tankers—Gulf Belle and Gulf Dawn—have been launched with underdecks and bulkheads insulated with this material and the Virginia Ferry Company's streamlined ferry boat, the Princess Anne, has the entire stack uptake and stack house insulated with K & M Limpet Sprayed Asbestos to add to the comfort of passengers in adjoining compartments.

When used as a protective coating for steel it prevents corrosion by salt water.

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SIXTY NEW SALESMEN--

employed by Johns-Manville Building Materials Department

Sixty new junior salesmen have been employed by Johns-Manville in their Building Materials Department, and will work out of J-M Offices east of the Rockies, under the guidance of present salesmen in those territories.

As a prelude to their work for Johns-Manville, the men were brought to New York for an intensive training course designed to acquaint them with the various prob-



The Sixty New Salesmen at the training course held at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

lems the building industry faces today, and to give them the highly specialized knowledge necessary to properly service J-M building material dealers and contractors as well as consumers of J-M industrial building materials.

The course lasts for two weeks, includes detailed instruction about various J-M materials and their applications and provides thoro training in sales promotional activities centering around the Triple-Insulated House

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Plan. Those salesmen who will specialize in the sale of industrial building materials are given an added four weeks of training in special application problems met with in a wide variety of industries.

The training is under the direction of L. C. Hart, General Sales Manager of the Building Materials Department of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation. Instruction in technical details of products and their applications is given by J-M specialists.

KEEPING NOISE IN--

By W. Hamilton Gordon

The usual problem of sound-proofing is to keep noise out.

At Coventry, England, Alvis, Ltd., has found it necessary to reverse the usual order and keep the noise of airplane motors **inside** the test rooms. Tests of 1400 hp. motors, operated without mufflers and subjected to 70 to 200 miles per hour winds from a 1000 hp. fan, produced 100 to 120 decibels of noise. The "neighbors" of Alvis, Ltd., didn't like the racket a bit and said so.

Noise heard outside the test plant was reduced to about 27 decibels by building a new testing house and tunnel, both double-lined with asbestos. This new testing house is really two houses, one inside the other, leaving an air space all round. Inside the inner shell, or building, there is a lining of asbestos board, drilled with small holes. Next is a wooden grill, then a layer of mineral wool and finally a layer of asbestos cloth. Foundations of both buildings are separated and rest on cork foundations.

Leaving the test house the wind and sound pass along a 100 ft. tunnel, which gradually diminishes in size to 10 ft. wide by 12 in height. The tunnel is constructed and lined in the same manner as the test chamber. Thus sound waves are progressively absorbed as they near the exit, which gives on a railroad embankment. More asbestos was used in this sound-proofing than any other one material.

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ASBESTOS RESEARCH--

at the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa

The evaluation of milled asbestos fibre, particularly of the spinning grades, has been one of the chief problems under investigation by the National Research Laboratories, according to report contained in a 20 page pamphlet just published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada, on "The Asbestos Mining Industry and The Asbestos Products Industry in Canada—1935".

The report further reads:

"Several methods for measuring some of the physical characteristics which may affect the relative values of spinning fibres of varying texture have been developed and a large number of samples have been tested. Towards the end of the year (1935) there was obtained a laboratory-size carding machine which should facilitate this study. The work conducted to date has embraced full-scale factory spinning tests. The study gives promise not only of providing a fuller understanding of the various factors which determine the behaviour of a given mass of asbestos fibre, but also of suggesting improvements in the milling methods and the machines used to extract fibre from asbestos rock.

"Further work on the separation of magnetic iron from asbestos indicates that the removal of this undesirable constituent is feasible and means for achieving this are under consideration.

"Among other matters studied were: (a) weathering resistance of asbestos, (b) behaviour of metals when in contact with asbestos fibre, (c) the effect of asbestos insulation on heating coils, (d) comparative composition of crude asbestos from different sources, (e) methods of treating asbestos with tars, resins, etc., in order to produce lightweight, water-shedding bonded material, (f) recovery of fibre from asbestos tailings and utilization of tailings."

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SAMUEL P. MOFFIT—

elected Vice President and director of The Ruberoid Co.

Samuel P. Moffit, for the past three years Assistant to the President of The Ruberoid Co., at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, August 25, was elected a Vice President and Director of the Ruberoid Co., to succeed the late E. H. Morris.

Mr. Moffit's many friends in the asbestos industry will be glad to hear of his promotion. He has been identified with the asbestos industry for many years. He began his career with the American Insulation Co. in Philadelphia, and was at one time sales manager of that organization.

When Eternit, Inc. was organized in the latter part of 1926, Mr. Moffit was made general sales manager of that concern, being in general charge of the entire sales organization, and also directly managed the sales of the Eternit office in Philadelphia.

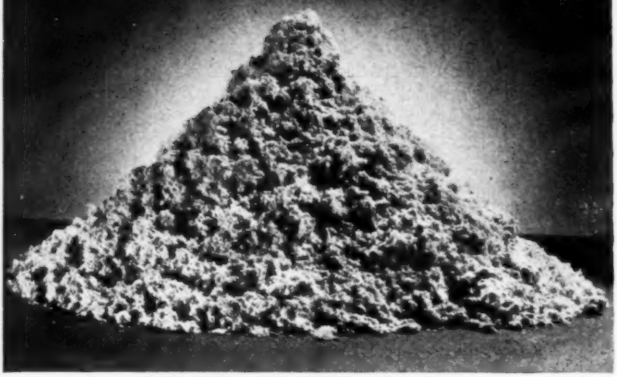
In 1928 the general offices of Eternit, Inc., were moved from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and Mr. Moffit moved to St. Louis and devoted his entire time to directing sales thruout the country. The Ruberoid Co. obtained a controlling interest in Eternit, Inc., in 1931, and Mr. Moffit was taken into the Ruberoid organization.

CANADA ISSUES 1935 REPORT

Of great interest are the various tables, reports, etc., contained in a 20 page pamphlet just published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Mining, Metallurgical & Chemical Branch) Ottawa under the title "The Asbestos Mining Industry and The Asbestos Products Industry in Canada—1935." Twenty-eight tables covering various phases of production, manufacture and sales of asbestos and asbestos products are included in the pamphlet. Some of these will be quoted in the October issue of "ASBESTOS". In the meantime we believe that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be glad to send to anyone truly interested in the subject of asbestos, this informative and instructive pamphlet.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

Generally speaking the summer has seen a very satisfactory condition in trade and business.

This is summed up by the National City Bank letter for September as follows:

"With the industries operating at the highest level in six years, farm prices advancing, and the bonus payments and other Government disbursements adding temporarily to purchasing power, the volume of goods moved has equalled the most hopeful expectations. Industrial and trade gains over last year for the three months have been in the range of 15 to 20 per cent . . . . . More money has been spent on travel and vacations than in a good many years, and July railway earnings more than doubled a year ago.

"Thus far, at least, the crop losses due to the drouth have had little apparent effect upon the business turnover. The areas involved reported a slowing down of buying during the extreme hot weather, but on the whole have shown surprisingly little loss of trade. Rural retail sales in July were 18 per cent better than last year and by all accounts they made a satisfactory gain in August also. Sears, Roebuck sales in four weeks ended August 13 were 37.3 per cent over last year. Department stores in Western cities as well as Eastern have shown good increases in the past month, tho the gains were somewhat smaller than in July."

Asbestos. Raw Material.

The month of August will show larger importations of raw asbestos in the United States than for any month in the past four years. This clearly shows the decided improvement in the Asbestos Industry.

The forward orders that are being placed for raw asbestos for the next few months indicate that there will be no falling off in demand of raw asbestos during the balance of the year. Prices have decided upward tendency."

Asbestos. Manufactured Goods.

Textiles. There has been little change in the volume of business in this particular market and prices have been holding quite firm.

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Brake Lining. Judging from the upward trend of automobile sales, the increasing interest in travel by the general public, the increased use of the trailer, the adoption by more states of safety campaigns, inspections and the like, the brake lining department of the Asbestos Industry can surely look forward to constant improvement in its business.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand continues better than a year ago with prices firm. General building must improve to greatly better the present volume.

Insulation. Low Pressure. In this market the usual seasonal demand is now noticeable. Prices are firm. Air conditioning appears to be affecting this market and "ASBESTOS" is trying to obtain information, facts, ideas and opinions on this subject for a general discussion of the subject in its pages. Data on this subject will therefore be most welcome and we urge our readers to send us such information.

Paper and Millboard. A firm market with little change in volume.

Asbestos-Cement Products. With building activity on the upturn, the real estate market showing signs of improvement, and general business apparently on the uptrend, this market looks forward to increased volume.

A report from England says: World demand for asbestos steadily increases. In the United Kingdom it promises to grow still more rapidly in the future, following the revival in shipbuilding. The asbestos manufacturers come in, however, only when the ship is nearing completion. All the boilers and pipes have to be installed before they can be lagged with asbestos. Further large quantities are used in bulkhead liners to keep the heat from rising from the boilers. More asbestos is used in a warship than in a merchant vessel of equal size. Consequently, asbestos manufacturers stand to benefit substantially from the "bigger and better Navy" proposals now being seriously considered in the United Kingdom.

The above are the opinions of men in the industry close to the various marketing conditions. Opinions, facts and comments are welcome from any reader at any time.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Using Waste Heat

An installation of insulation at the plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Gary, Ind., showed some unusual features, particularly because it enabled the plant owners to utilize waste heat gases which had formerly been simply going "up the chimney" so to speak.

This plant had been operating with sixteen B. & W. water tube boilers.

They installed two B. & W. waste heat boilers at their furnaces of the 84" mill and the 42" mill, and can now generate sufficient steam with the two waste heat boilers to replace the 16 water tube boilers formerly used.

The waste heat boiler plants are cross-connected with the two old power plants, requiring about 5400' of 10" piping and 1300' of 6" piping. All piping, boilers, ducts and other equipment under cover are insulated with 3" thick Johns-Manville Sponge Felt, the outside piping being insulated with 3½" thickness of the same material; the entire installation being finished with galvanized sheet iron jacket.

The installation was made by the Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Company of Chicago.

Building

Construction work started in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during July was larger in volume than was reported for any other month since June 1931 according to F.W. Dodge Corporation. The July total, which incidentally was larger than for any other July since 1930, amounted to $294,833,800 and compares with $233,054,600 for June and with only $159,257,500 for July, 1935.

Of the July 1936 total, $72,093,600 was for residential

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building; $96,125,200 for non-residential buildings of all descriptions; and $126,615,000 for civil engineering jobs of all types.

The July figure for residential building compares with $73,604,600 for this class of work in June and $48,394,800 for July of last year. For non-residential building the June volume was $79,078,900 while the July non-residential building figure totaled $56,969,100. The June figure for civil engineering projects of every description amounted to $80,371,100 while the total for July 1935 amounted to only $53,893,600.

Total construction work started in the 37 eastern states during the first seven months of 1936 amounted to $1,532,564,500 as against only $855,764,300 for the corresponding seven months of 1935.

Major M. H. P. Allen, M. B. E., M. I. Mech. E., M. S. A. I. E., at a recent meeting of the Association of Certificated (S. A.) Mechanical and Electrical Engineers held in Johannesburg, read a most interesting and informative paper on the subject of "Asbestos in the Service of the Engineer." The paper is quoted at length in the August 1st issue of the South African Mining & Engineering Journal.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Par	Div.	August 1936 Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	33	53	53
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	9	11¼	10¼
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	86	102	100
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	112½	120	115
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	121	126	126
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	1.50	33	35¾	33¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1.00	80	99	90
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	8⅝	10¼	9½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	–	55	76	76

CHEMICAL ENGINEER

With seven years' experience on asbestos paper, brake lining, moulded plastics, millboard, packings, roofing materials, etc., desires executive position. Address Box No. 9L-T, "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.

WANTED

Experienced pipe covering estimator who has had experience in application and can take off the quantities from blue prints. **Address 9C-C, "ASBESTOS", 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.**

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COLORED ASBESTOS FABRICS--

are introduced at a London Exposition

By Geoffrey Blackall

A new development in the British asbestos industry is the introduction of colored asbestos fabrics. These fabrics bring asbestos for the first time into decorative use in the home. They made their debut at a recent exposition of asbestos products in London.

The windows of the display hall were hung with curtains produced from woven asbestos dyed in various pleasing colors, and in one instance printed in modern stripings. The dyeing of asbestos presented many difficulties, but after countless experiments a discovery was made by a Lancashire textile chemist. As a result asbestos can now be colored and finished in such a manner that it looks like a high grade textile. The dye is tolerably fast to washing.

As the staple is very short, the difficulties of securing a fine weave are considerable, yet fine weaves were among those on display. The coarser textures are like a heavy canvas cloth, and in color are suitable for curtains for bungalows, picture theaters and places where their fire resisting properties can be appreciated.

An important use of asbestos fabrics illustrated at the exposition is as fire stops. A miniature drop curtain fixed by a lead meter, which automatically drops it at 150 degrees F., was shown. Such a curtain is already in use in several schools in Britain, as well as in a big hospital and two hotels. It is designed to isolate an outbreak of fire.

Asbestos panelling is another development that attracted attention at the exposition, and as a wall covering in color it can be decorative as well as minimizing fire risk.

An asbestos automobile suit, light in weight and designed for racing drivers, was displayed in blue material, and a fire fighter's suit was shown in white.

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A housewife's apron, useful when cooking; housewife's gloves for taking food out of the oven, and some very attractive table mats in various colors are other developments of the material that attracted attention. Asbesos rugs in different weights were also on view and would be useful for hotels, or places where the constant dropper of cigarette stubs and matches does damage. Asbestos blankets in containers in two sizes were shown for use in case of outbreaks of fire in the house.

These products of asbestos fabric will not be on the market generally until the end of the year, altho some of them are already in use. Presently, from utility fabrics, other fabrics will emerge as the skill of the dyer and weaver with this unusual material increases. The primary difficulties of dampness, clamminess and a tendency to fluff, have all been successfully overcome.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Fire Prevention Week will be observed from October 4th to 10th inclusive.

As miners, manufacturers, distributors and sellers of asbestos and asbestos products, the world's most famous fireproof material, our readers should in every way possible assist in the various movements inaugurated for this week.

It is estimated that the property loss in the United States from fire during 1935 was $248,763,856[1], or $1.95 for every man, woman and child. The following showing the principal causes of fires in 1934 is interesting, and may also indicate how asbestos products can be used to help cut down the tremendous property loss:

Exposure	$26,028,496
Matches, smoking, etc.	23,082,767
Chimneys, flues, cupolas and stacks—overheated or defective	16,792,737
Petroleum and its products	13,050,874
Stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes	12,911,237
Sparks on roofs	12,165,230
Spontaneous ignition	11,369,251
Incendiarism	10,710,485
Electricity—hot irons (including electrical devices)	9,140,627
Unknown causes (probably largely preventable)	117,605,130

[1]This seems to show improvement as in 1925 the fire loss was $559,418,184.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	Tons (2000 lbs)	June 1936 Value
Bulawayo District		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	366.20	£ 4,051 12 ....
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	3,693.95	55,778 12 11
Victoria District		
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	88.00	1,256 3 ....
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	602.25	8,017 9 1
	4,750.40	£69,103 17 ....
June 1935	*3,689.45*	*£56,467 15 4*

Africa (Union of South)

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

	May 1936[1] Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal	
Amosite	569.54
Blue	25.50
Chrysotile	1,291.47
Cape	
Blue	218.26
	2,104.77

	June 1936[1] Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal	
Amosite	498.19
Blue	30.37
Chrysotile	1,248.20
Cape	
Blue	237.99
	2,014.75

[1]Note that these are production figures rather than Sales and Shipments and no comparative figures for previous years are available.

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Sales and Shipments of Chrysotile Asbestos by the Union of South Africa during 1935.

Figures are reprinted from Quarterly Information Circular Q. R. 5, dated May 1936 and published by the Department of Mines, U. of S. A., and, it will be noted that the figures are given by grades.

	Year 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude No. 1	87.70
Crude No. 2	1.70
Crude Run of Mine	128.50
Spinning Fibre	1,108.12
Shingle Fibre	8,424.30
Paper Stock	4,760.85
Millboard Stock	1,108.50
Fillers	22.00
Floats	.....
	15,641.67

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	May 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
To Australia	208	£ 2,563
To Algeria	10	182
To Belgium	59	558
To Canada	3	56
To China	20	433
To Dutch East Indies	2	24
To France	159	3,135
To Germany	108	2,484
To India	38	230
To Japan	188	2,235
To Portugal	10	209
To Sweden	10	226
To United Kingdom	921	11,618
To United States of America	322	8,286
	2,058	£32,239

Canada

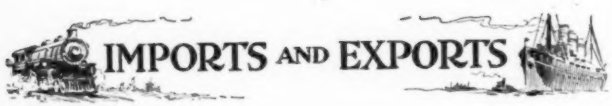
(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	June 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	June 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	15,316	23,136

Total production in Canada for the first six months of 1936 (compared with the same period in 1935) was:

	Six Months 1935	Six Months 1936
Crudes	962	1,600
Fibres	52,617	55,642
Shorts	39,167	63,139
	82,746	120,381

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Imports Into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	June 1935 (2240 lbs.) Tons	June 1936 (2240 lbs.) Tons
Africa (Br. S.)	219	478
Canada	9,453	17,192
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	372	269
Italy	53	160
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	.....	1,023
United Kingdom	.....	19
	10,097	19,141
Value	*$354,982*	*$697,131*

Tabulation of Crudes:

Crude (Africa — Br. S.)	219	478
Crude (Canada)	101	249
Crude (Italy)	3	4
Crude (United Kingdom)	.....	19
Milled Fibre (Canada)	3,236	4,891
Milled Fibre (U. S. S. R.)	.....	1,023
Lower Grades (Canada)	6,116	12,052
Lower Grades (Cyprus, Malta & Gozo)	372	269
Lower Grades (Italy)	50	156
	10,097	19,141

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1936 Pounds
Austria (Packing Fabric)	1,448
Canada (Woven Fabrics)	100
United Kingdom (Yarn)	6,223
United Kingdom (Packing Fabric)	2,516
	10,287

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Various other asbestos manufactures (not classified by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce) were imported to the value of $2,046, these coming from Germany $1,281; United Kingdom $744; Canada $21.

Total value of Manufactured Asbestos Goods Imported was: in June 1935 $4,194; in June 1936 $7,348.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of June 1936 amounted to 215 tons, valued at $38,339; compared with exports in June 1935 of 25 tons valued at $7,929.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1935		June 1936	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. and Rlbd.	204,217	$ 9,143	144,118	$12,226
Pipe Covg. and Cement	164,928	8,482	287,328	12,449
Textiles, Yarn and Pkg.	97,756	43,703	90,186	51,870
Brake and Clutch Lining—				
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	61,306	.....	60,972
Not Molded	114,767[1]	19,841	154,001[1]	26,378
Clutch Facings	.....[2]	.....	29,261[2]	6,371
Asbestos Roofing	1,694[3]	9,835	369[3]	2,169
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	168,941	14,216	313,482	28,341
Other Asbestos Mfrs.	137,311	15,271	249,477	18,247

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Unit. [3]Sqs.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	July 1935		July 1936	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	320	$ 16,100	549	$ 30,058
United States	4,292	219,710	6,819	326,304
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	25
Australia	92	4,585	140	7,128
Belgium	86	2,588	1,609	77,448
British India	.....	.....	40	2,000
Colombia	.....	.....	1	130
France	321	26,205	1,457	85,544
Germany	569	48,596	978	83,189
Italy	328	32,276	20	2,200
Japan	383	19,415	2,115	80,063
Netherlands	44	1,430	20	850
Poland	50	2,374	33	2,360
Spain	20	1,000	70	3,081
	6,505	$374,279	13,851	$700,380

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Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada (Cont'd)

Sand and Waste

United Kingdom	505	10,765	620	11,290
United States	7,079	110,097	11,324	187,060
Argentina	.....	.....	15	330
Belgium	197	3,154	120	2,130
Brazil	5	55	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	30	330
France	30	539	140	2,600
Germany	134	3,018	296	4,899
Netherlands	30	660	30	660
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	30	330
	7,980	$128,288	12,605	$209,629
	14,485	*$502,567*	*26,456*	*$910,009*

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom

Imports of Raw Material:

	July 1935		July 1936	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	512	£12,613	1,296	£31,388
From Africa (Union of So.)	652	8,740	1,055	15,297
From Africa (Port E.)	.....	.....	.....	1
From Australia	32	454	12	186
From Belgium	.....	.....	5	85
From British India	3	164	.....	.....
From Canada	766	8,134	929	9,281
From Cyprus	2	30	445	4,978
From Finland	.....	.....	22	147
From Italy	.....	.....	.....	19
From Africa (Rhodesia)	513	£12,613	1,296	£31,388
From Venezuela	.....	.....	37	834
	2,569	£40,234	3,827	£63,129

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	July 1935		July 1936	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	3,995	£ 3,276	3,638	£ 3,710
To British India	3,065	6,427	3,135	8,376
To Australia	1,195	5,476	1,534	9,035
To Other British Countries	10,263	16,708	29,894	31,348
To Netherlands	1,003	3,373	2,147	5,844
To Belgium	560	3,385	705	3,271
To France	735	3,546	614	3,401
To Italy	370	4,510	19	205
To Other Foreign Countries	9,545	30,502	9,641	31,420
	30,731	£77,203	51,327	£96,610

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays:

Furber Marshall, President, Marshall Asbestos Co., Troy, N. Y., September 16th.

Harold B. Buse, President, Insulations, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., September 20th.

G. Koerner, President, Insulating & Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., September 24th.

M. William Bray, Secretary, Mohawk Asbestos Shingle Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., September 25th.

C. Stanley Morgan, Detroit, Mich., September 25th.

R. H. Temple, Treasurer, Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., September 25th.

E. R. Teubner, Jr., President and Treasurer, Philadelphia Asbestos Co., Philadelphia, Pa., September 26th.

M. J. O'Malley, President, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., September 26th.

O. P. Hennig, President, Hennig Asbestos & Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., October 3rd.

A. M. Robinson, Secretary, Johnson's Co., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, October 8th.

John H. Victor, President, Victor Gasket Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., October 9th.

Russell E. Crawford, Secretary, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., October 9th.

R. Tomlinson, President, Pacific Asbestos Supply Co., Portland, Ore., October 12th.

To all the above mentioned gentlemen—congratulations and best wishes!

Western Asbestos Co., of Oakland, Calif., announce the establishment of their East Bay Office at 608 Sixteenth St., Oakland, Calif. Their main office is at 675 Townsend St., San Francisco, Calif.

Roy M. Scott, formerly connected with the Asbestos Bureau in San Francisco, has severed that connection as of September 1st, and is now representing the Mundet Cork Corporation of San Francisco, Calif.

Hall & Nielsen Ltd., Beaver Mills, Bury, Lancashire, England, manufacturers of "Bramec" Brake Lining, has been kind enough to send us their 1936 catalogue which corresponds to the Data Book published by United States Brake Lining Manufacturers. Data is given in the Hall & Nielsen catalogue on French and other European automobiles as well as on American and English makes.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., earned Net Income of $989,122.22 during the six months ended June 30, 1936, equivalent to $1.55 per share, comparing with Net Income of $752,360.59, or $1.17 per

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share, during the same period in the year prior. No provision was made for the Surtax on Undistributed Profits in arriving at the Net Income for the current year.

The Balance Sheet at June 30, 1936 revealed total Assets amounting to $18,165,431.63, including $9,192,525.29 of Current Assets. The Company had no banking or funded debt, or other capital obligations. The book value of its 635,200 shares of stock outstanding, after deducting the 40,812 shares held in the treasury, was $24.93 per share. The Net Current Assets represented $12.70 per share, of which Cash and Marketable Securities amounted to $4.50 per share.

The directors declared a quarterly dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37-1-2c) per share, payable September 15, 1936 to stockholders of record at the close of business August 31, 1936.

Johns-Manville Corporation. J. S. Carroll, Vice President of Johns-Manville and a former director of the American Petrolium Institute, passed the twenty-five year mark in his career with J-M during August and was welcomed into the Quarter Century Club of that company as its 218th member. Mr. Carroll began his J-M career as a general salesman at the Philadelphia Office. He rose rapidly to become metropolitan sales manager in New York a few years later and was made Vice President of the company in 1923. Most of Mr. Carroll's business activity has been in connection with service to the oil industry. Upon his admission to the J-M Quarter Century Club he was presented with a gold watch suitably engraved and a gold chain of 17 links, on each link of which were engraved the initials of J-M men with whom he has been closely associated in his oil industry activities for more than ten years.

W. W. Hanold, 86 year old J-M veteran, completed his 64th year with Johns Manville during August. He is Eastern Chapter president of the J-M Quarter Century Club.

Lewis H. Brown, President of the Johns-Manville Corporation, was appointed a director of the New York Telephone Company at a meeting of that company's board held August 26th. Mr. Brown is also a director of Johns-Manville, chairman of the boards of Johns-Manville International Corporation and other related companies, and president of the Canadian Johns-Manville Corporation. In May of this year he was made a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Johns-Manville Industrial Products Catalog (1936 edition) is now available. This 60-page book, profusely illustrated, contains a wealth of information and recommendations on high and low temperature insulations for every industrial need, specifications on J-M Bonded Asbestos Built-up Roofs, and J-M Insulated Roofs, detailed information on various other materials of J-M manufacture and of interest in industrials.

Among the new products described in detail are Transite Korduct, a thin-walled form of asbestos-cement electrical con-

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• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **CLOTHS**

POWDER

PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

100% Amosite insulation
Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

The Cape Asbestos Co. Limited
Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
369 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—CALEDONIA 5-4044

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duit[1]; Rock Cork Pipe Covering, a mineral insulation for low temperature piping, and J-M Ohmstone, a non-impregnated asbestos-cement sheet for switch board panels that will stand shock and vibration and is immune to carbonization. The catalog also describes Steeltex Floor Lath and Welded Wire Re-inforcement, and sound control of mechanical equipment.

Turner and Newall, recently made an offer to stockholders of one new £1 ordinary share for each £10 of ordinary stock held, at the price of £3 10s. per share payable 10s. on application and £3 on October 1.

The combine's current financial period ends September 30, and the results when published are expected to show up well, as the directors have in the meantime increased the interim distribution from 2½ per cent to 3¾ per cent.

When making the new issue the board stated that the ever-widening opportunities of asbestos and allied industries rendered it desirable for the company to undertake in the near future certain important new developments involving expenditure of capital sums amounting to not less than£1,500,000 ($7,500,000). The board has expressed confidence that the result of this expenditure will be an increase of strength to the company and an acceleration of its progress in future.

The London financial world is expecting more definite news shortly as to the actual developments for which the new money is required. In any case, this year's report, with which is generally circulated an advance copy of the chairman's speech, should prove even more interesting than in past years.

Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Conn., have planned and are putting into operation a forward-looking program of plant and equipment rehabilitation and modernization. Among other improvements new equipment has recently been added to the grinding department of the automobile division which has increased the production of this department and reduced waste by greater manufacturing accuracy. Hydraulic press equipment of the most modern character has also recently been added to the automotive division.

Thermoid Company of Trenton, N. J., held its annual picnic on July 11, 3,000 of its employees, their wives, husbands and children being in attendance. The event took place on the Flemington (N. J.) Fair-grounds. Races, stunts, games, etc., were indulged in and refreshments were served by the company. Awards for years of service and for progress and achievement in the pursuit of duties were made and over $600 worth of prizes for picnic events distributed to the winners.

Three days of sales conferences were held in conjunction with the picnic and at those conferences sales plans for the second six months of 1936 and for 1937 were discussed.

Beldam Asbestos Co. F. G. Leahy, General Manager of the Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow, England, recently severed

[1]See page 13, June 1936 issue of "ASBESTOS" for description of this material.

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his connection with that concern. Mr. Leahy had been with the company for 32 years.

PATENTS

Pipe Guide and Anchor for Underground Conduits. No. 2,046,410. Granted on July 7, to Harry W. Porter, Maplewood and Walter G. W. Turmo of East Orange, N. J. Application Feb. 27, 1936. Serial No. 65,980. Description upon request.

Heat Insulating and Fireproof Materials. No. 2,046,494. Granted on July 7, 1936 to Robert Van Rolleghem, Brussels, Belgium, assignor to Compagnie Internationale de Produits Ignifuges et Calorifuges (C. I. P. I. C.) Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Application May 26, 1934. Serial No. 727,737. In Belgium May 26, 1923.

A method of treating asbestos products by subjecting same to a bath containing ammonium sulphate, alum, boric acid, and starch, drying the material, and then surface coating such material with an alkaline silicate having in suspension therein finely powdered graphite.

Process for the Purification of Asbestos. No. 2,046,971. Granted on July 7, to Ernst Schurmann, Steglitz, near Berlin, and Wilhelm Esch, Schoeneberg, near Berlin, Germany. Application May 9, 1935. Serial No. 20,610.

The herein described method of purifying asbestos which consists in subjecting the asbestos to the action of compressed air in the presence of steam and at a high temperature so as to effect a complete oxidation of any pyrite that may be present in the asbestos as an impurity.

Shingle. No. 2,047,161. Granted on July 7 to Herbert Abraham, New York, assignor to The Ruberoid Co., New York. Application April 14, 1934. Serial No. 720,518.

A T-shaped shingle comprising a rectangular butt portion, a rectangular head portion of greater width than the butt, forming shoulders of equal width at either side of the butt, a filler strip along the middle of the top edge portion of the upper face of the head, said shingle being adapted to be laid in horizontal courses with shingles in wide-spaced overlapping relation with the shoulders of adjacent shingles of one course in line with the lower edge of the filler strip of a sub-adjacent shingle and abutting the ends of the strip.

Brake Mechanism. No. 2,047,168. Granted on July 7 to Arthur F. O'Connor, Chicago. Assignor by mesne assignments to Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Application January 16, 1935. Serial No. 2,070. Description upon request.

Clutch Mechanism. No. 2,047,737. Granted on July 14 to George S. Lane, Ridgewood, N. J. Assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application August 31, 1932. Serial No. 631,203. Description upon request.

Insulated Pipe. No. 2,047,778. Granted on July 14 to Harold P. Hayden, Woodbridge, N. J., assignor to Barber Asphalt Co.,

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Philadelphia. Application August 14, 1931. Serial No. 556,990.

In combination a length of pipe, a covering of insulating material surrounding said pipe, a flexible protective wrapping about said insulating material, said protective wrapping comprising a bitumen impregnated felt and having both of its surfaces coated with aluminum foil.

Machinery Packing. No. 2,049,063. Granted on July 28 to Cecil R. Hubbard, Palmyra, N. Y., assignor to Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra. Application Sept. 13, 1935. Serial No. 40,360. In Canada Jan. 2, 1935. Description upon request.

Electrical Insulation Material. No. 2,049,370. Granted on July 28, to Frank J. Groten, Pittsfield, Mass., assignor to General Electric Company, a corporation of New York. Application June 30, 1934. Serial No. 733,329.

An electrical arc-resistant insulator consisting of asbestos board containing a wax mixture thruout its surface and interior, said wax mixture being composed of two parts by weight of carnauba wax and one part by weight of paraffin wax.

Saturated Fibrous Products. No. 2,049,469. Granted on August 4, to Izador J. Novak, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Bridgeport, Conn. Application Aug. 16, 1933. Serial No. 685,401.

In the manufacture of saturated fibrous structures for use in products requiring water or grease resistance wherein fibrous pulp in an aqueous vehicle is formed into a continuous, relatively wet web, capable of distention in the presence of excess added liquid, on a paper making machine, and removed from the latter, the improvement which comprises passing said continuous wet web removed from the paper making machine, thru a bath of saturating liquid whereby the web distends and the fibres thereof absorb saturant, preventing disintegration of the web or disturbance of the original fibre formation by supporting the web during saturation in contact with a porous screen, compressing said distended web to remove a pre-determined quantity of liquid therefrom, causing said web to again distend in the presence of an excess of saturating liquid finally condensing said saturated web to remove all excess liquid and recovering the saturated condensed web.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada during July 1936 amounted to 451,474 (440,999 in the United States and 10,475 in Canada). July 1935 production was 345,297 (332,109 in the United States and 13,188 in Canada) while production for June 1936 totalled 469,355 (452,955 in the United States and 16,400 in Canada).

Production for the first seven months of the year 1936 was 3,046,298 (2,929,875 in the United States and 116,423 in Canada) compared with 2,674,825 (2,550,364 in the United States and 124,461 in Canada) for the first seven months of 1935.

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THIS and THAT

"Mineral Production of Canada" for the year 1934, has recently been published by the Dominion of Canada and devotes over 6 pages to the subject of Asbestos, giving various tables of capital employed, salaries and wages, number of wage-earners, sales and shipments, production, exports, etc.

Several years ago we mentioned in these pages the book "Alliance" written by Eleanor Dunbar Hall, a daughter of R. B. Hall of the firm of Hall & Nielsen, Ltd., Bury, England, manufacturers of brake linings.

Miss Hall's seventh novel "Tambour Terrace" has just been published, and it is rather interesting to find that she has woven the story around a family whose chief asset is a factory manufacturing brake linings.

"Minerals Yearbook, 1936" has recently been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. It contains 69 chapters (1089 pages), one chapter of which is devoted to the subject of Asbestos.

The book is obtainable only from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the cost of $2.00.

"Quarterly Information Circular — Industrial Minerals" has been received from the Department of Mines, Union of South Africa, devoting three pages to tables and other information on production, sales, etc., of Asbestos in the Union.

One table of unusual interest will be found on page 29 (top) of this issue of "ASBESTOS".

Since "ASBESTOS" will receive this quarterly publication from now on it will be possible to pass on to our readers interesting information found in its pages.

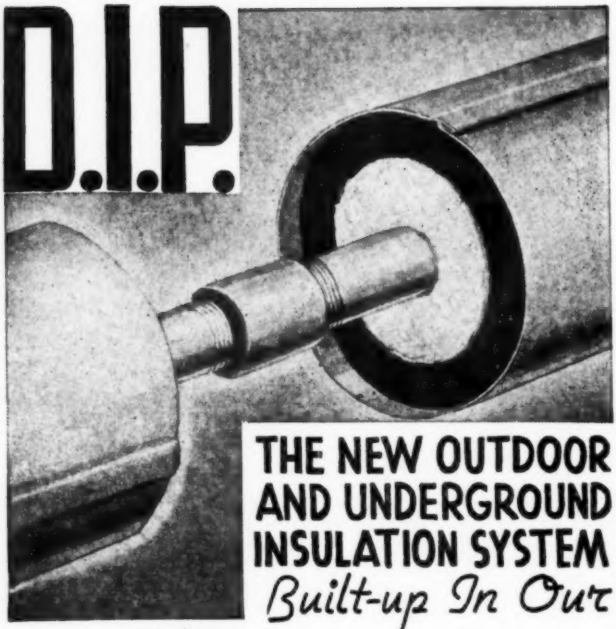
Perseverance and obstinacy are not the same. The one means a strong will, the other a strong won't.

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The Motto

You may bring to your office and put in a frame

A motto as fine as its paint,

But if you're a crook when you're playing the game

That motto won't make you a saint;

You can stick up the placards all over the wall,

But here is the word I announce,

It isn't the motto that hangs on the wall,

But the motto you *live* that counts.

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