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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
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PROTECTING STEEL GIRDERS

Moulded Asbestos -- a New Material for Fire Protection Passes Test

Moulded Asbestos, developed by Newall's Insulation Co. of Washington Station, Durham, England, for the protection of steel girders and electric cables, is, as the term implies, asbestos fibre mixed with a binder and moulded into sections.

The asbestos used is a white fibre that withstands heating to over 2500 degrees F. at which temperature shrinkage is only just discernible according to claims made by the manufacturers, and there is no other effect beyond a loss of the flexibility of the fibres. It is claimed that under the severest conditions of heating met with in practice, one inch of this Moulded Asbestos will prevent the collapse of structural steelwork during more than one hour's heating, two inches more than two hours.

The material has the added advantage of lightness and ease of application; its weight is less than a quarter of average concrete and it can be moulded to fit almost any girder section, or can be built up from sheets with a special refractory adhesive used for the joints.

For use in the protection of electric cables, it is made in suitable forms to protect them singly or in groups.

An interesting test of the material was carried on at one of Britain's largest electric power generating stations, located at Barking, before 200 officials, most of the large Electric Power Stations and Consulting Engineers in the country being represented, also the Admiralty, Air Ministry, War Office and H. M. Office of Works.

For the demonstration a large brick chamber with walls 14 inches thick was built over a metal tray into which oil was fed from a tank outside by means of a 1¼ in. diameter pipe. Four 6 x 3 in. girders, loaded to a maximum tensile stress of 5 tons per square inch, were placed across this chamber, two of the girders being unprotected and the

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other two protected with Moulded Asbestos one inch thick. All were subjected to the heat from an oil fire.

The unprotected girders collapsed in less than twelve minutes at a temperature of more than 1100 degrees F., while the protected girders had reached little more than 200 degrees F.

Included in the test were four different forms of cable protection: (a) Single cable protected with 1" Moulded Asbestos; (b) Single cable protected with 3" Moulded Asbestos; (c) Ducting with 2" brick sides and 1" Moulded Asbestos on front; (d) Ducting having sides and front of 1" Moulded Asbestos. After nearly one hour's heating the highest recorded temperatures at the various cable surfaces under the Insulation were, respectively 173 degrees F., 156 degrees F., 147 degrees F., 176 degrees F.

Other tests under very severe conditions have been carried out in the Laboratories of the manufacturers and also at the Fire Testing Station of the Fire Offices Committee, at Elstree, under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The latter test was made upon a steel stanchion protected with Moulded Asbestos 3" thick; the furnace temperature rose from 1450 degrees F. to 2100 degrees F. over a period of more than 4½ hours, at the end of which time the temperature of the stanchion reached only 850 degrees F.

Copies of the Report of the test made by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research at Elstree are available on request addressed to Newalls Insulation Co., Washington, County Durham, England.

Specimens of odd types, rare occurrences, peculiar colors or anything else unique in raw asbestos are always welcomed by "ASBESTOS" for inclusion in its exhibit. Readers will do us a favor by sending such specimens or advising us of them that we may obtain them from owners of the deposits in which they are found.

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ITALIAN ASBESTOS--

Its history, chemical and physical properties and other interesting data

Italian Asbestos holds a proud place in the annals of the asbestos industry, for it was from asbestos won from the Italian Alps that pioneers first began to manufacture Asbestos Yarn, Asbestos Cloth, Asbestos Paper, Asbestos Millboard and Asbestos Insulating Compositions on a commercial scale, which products formed the back-bone of the asbestos industry.

Engineers and others very quickly realized the advantage of Asbestos Packings, Heat Insulating Compounds, Fireproofing materials, etc., consequently there was a ready market for all the asbestos goods the pioneers could produce.

The success of the enterprise soon brought several companies into existence and in the year 1880, in order to co-ordinate the industry, The United Asbestos Co., Ltd., was formed and presided over by Sir James Allport of the Midland Railway Company. With extensive works at Harefield, England, this company controlled all of the Italian mines producing asbestos at that time, the raw asbestos being shipped to Harefield for manufacturing purposes.

Asbestos is found in many parts of Italy; the two main districts in which it is known to exist in large quantities are the Aosta Valley and Valmalenco. Altho some of the mines in these parts have been worked continuously for more than sixty years, little or no apparent impression has been made on the huge deposits existing there.

The mines are situated in very beautiful country at high altitudes ranging from 1500 to 10,000 ft. above sea-level. They can only be reached by bridle path, the asbestos won being brought down the mountain side by mules or by the aid of an aerial ropeway. The usual method of mining is by means of shafts and galleries; the open pit method can only be adopted in very isolated cases. Mechanical drills are used on all occasions in situations where they can

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Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA

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be advantageously employed, but in most workings, dynamite is used to blast the rock after which the asbestos is extracted by hand labor.

Italian miners are very hardy fellows and do not mind the low temperatures and the dangerous work they have to do. Working in gangs of ten to fifteen men at an opening or shaft, they follow the narrow vertical veins of asbestos, drilling and blasting the rock until the veins widen out and form what might be described as a pocket of as-



Pack Mules Transporting Italian Asbestos Down the Mountainside

bestos. Here is found the long fibre the miners search for, whereas the fibre in the veins leading to pockets is of no particular value. A few unique and extraordinarily large pieces of crude have been extracted from the mines from time to time, weighing well over a hundred pounds, containing fibres over three feet long. Pockets occur at irregular intervals; in a good mine the average yield of good asbestos is fairly constant and can be estimated with a reasonable degree of accuracy over a long period of working.

The mines are frequently referred to as caves, for that is what they actually are. The crude, being in a wet state when first brought out of the mine, is laid out on the moun-

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ASBESTOS

In a Multitude of Forms . . .

For more than three-quarters of a century, Johns-Manville has been manufacturing a large variety of asbestos products, contributing to greater comfort, protection from fire and the more efficient operation of industrial equipment.

Johns-Manville owns and operates Asbestos Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent, sales offices in all large cities and a large, scientifically equipped research laboratory in which J-M Engineers and Scientists are constantly developing new uses for this remarkable mineral, Asbestos.

Some of the better known J-M Asbestos products include: Packings, Insulations, Roofing and Siding, Transite Water Pipe and Electrical Conduit, Office Partitions, Decorative Wall Boards, Flooring and Friction Materials. In addition, Johns-Manville furnishes crude asbestos in a wide range of grades and fibre lengths.

For complete information on J-M Asbestos Products write to any J-M office or distributor.

Johns-Manville

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branches in All Large Cities

JM

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tainside to dry, after which it is hammered out by hand and sorted into No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 grades.

Italian asbestos is classified as Amphibole, altho some types possess the characteristics of chrysotile. The chemical content of Italian asbestos is almost identical with that of Canadian and Rhodesian chrysotile asbestos, viz:—

		Italian	Canadian	Rhodesian
Humidity and water in composition crystallized	.....	15.4%	16%	15.35%
Silicate Oxide	Si.02	38.7%	39%	40.32%
Magnesia Oxide	Mg.0	41.0%	41%	40.33%
Oxide of Iron	Fe2.03	3.7%	1%	2.41%
Oxide of Aluminum	A12.03	1.2%	3%	1.59%
		100.0%	100%	100.00%

The iron associated with Italian Asbestos is mainly free, the greater part of which can be mechanically extracted.

About the year 1878, mining commenced in Canada; later, mining operations began in Russia, Rhodesia, and South Africa. As these new fibres came into the market manufacturers began to discriminate and select the fibres most suitable for the particular purpose they had in view.

Italian Asbestos is no longer regarded as a good spinning fibre and it is not offered as such because the crude is very tenacious and more difficult to reduce to a sliver than genuine chrysotile asbestos. Italian fibre is intertwined and compressed in the crude state and requires very careful treatment at the opening plant.Drastic treatment cuts the fibres before they are loosened, unravelled and separated, and when this occurs, the value of the fibre is substantially reduced.

The physical properties of Italian Asbestos, being strong, long and stringy, render it especially suitable for the manufacture of high grade packings, such as: Indurated Asbestos Fibre, Loose Metallic Packings, Obdurator Pads for gun packing, and the like, for which purpose it is now largely employed. Loose packings are increasing in popularity among users, consequently Italian Asbestos is once again occupying an important place in the asbestos industry.

A great many changes have occurred in the industry since the year 1880; further amalgamations have taken

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ASBESTOS TEXTILES
OF PROVED QUALITY

The long and unusually broad experience of The Keasbey & Mattison Company in the production of asbestos products of all kinds is clearly evident in the quality of K & M Asbestos Textiles. They provide dependable and lasting service under the widest variety of conditions.

K & M Asbestos Clothing, made of these textiles, is designed for the maximum of comfort, serviceability and safety. It is available in practically every type of garment.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

AMBLER • PENNA.

K&M best in asbestos

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place and mining properties have changed hands from time to time. Asbestos Quarries Limited of No. 1 Victoria St., London, S. W. 1, now owns and controls some of these mines in the Aosta Valley and the Valmalenco districts. This company is represented in the United States by Arnold W. Koehler, 415 Lexington Ave., New York City, who will be pleased to send samples and prices of Italian Asbestos to anyone interested in this unique product.

GADGETS

SHEATH FOR SOLDERING IRON

An electric soldering iron supplied with a reflecting sheath is found to be safer in action and much quicker than a naked flame for removing the compound around the cell tops of a storage battery when repairs are necessary.

The sheath is made from a strip of tin the width of the bit head, and a sheet of asbestos paper is applied over the outside of the strip after it has been shaped; the paper being fastened by crimping the tin over the edge of asbestos paper.



The tool (with the sheath) is simply moved along the outlines of each cell. *From Popular Science Monthly.*

ASBESTOS FILTER FOR HUMIDIFIER

A combination automatic humidifier and air vent valve for steam heated apartments, offices and homes is described in Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning. The Humidifier valve discharges 1 pint of vapor per hour with steam pressure at ½ lb. in the radiator. Installation is made by simply removing standard air vent valve from the radiator and screwing the humidifier valve in its place.

Steam is filtered and deodorized by two asbestos filters, a silencer and screen. The amount of vapor discharged may be controlled, to prevent over saturation of air during extremely cold weather, by means of a simple adjustment.

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ASBESTOS

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

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

8 West 40th Street : New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

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TRANCELL--

A new asbestos board

A new cell structure material formed from asbestos fibre with an inorganic binder, and for use in housing electrical equipment, such as bus bars, transformers, disconnect switches and other fairly high voltage apparatus, has been developed by Johns-Manville, and will be marketed under the name of Trancell.

It is made in a variety of types and combinations —



Johns-Manville Trancell Materials for Cell Structures

some types being faced with asbestos-cement sheets on one or both sides. The material has the advantage of being light in weight yet sufficiently strong as shown by exhaustive laboratory tests, to support equipment and withstand stresses.

Metal reinforcing can easily be applied to Trancell materials; doors can be made of Trancell; it can be drilled with a portable electric drill, or cut with a carpenter's saw or an electric saw; the natural color is pleasing altho it can be painted if desired.

Further information will be gladly supplied by the manufacturers.

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Rhodesian

Transvaal

Canadian
(BELL MINE)

ASBESTOS

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CABLES:—VULBESTON, LONDON

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THEY LOVE NOT HONOR MORE.

Editorial by William A. Macan

A group of men—a dozen or so—sat one evening in a Philadelphia club airing, as men will, their views of the passing show. It was an intelligent group representing various professions and trades by which men live.

One man left the group for a few minutes and returning handed to each a sheet of paper on which he had written:

Lawyer, Doctor, Business Man, Clergyman, Politician, School Teacher, Engineer.

Beneath these names appeared two questions:

First: As the greatest benefit to mankind, which of the above *should* possess the highest ethics? Vote first, second, third, etc.

Second: Which does?

When the votes on the first question were counted, the politician came first, the school teacher a close second.

In reply to the second, the medical man led unanimously and the politician was placed last, unanimously.

But the business man came next to the last—the business man ranked sixth!

How would you have voted?

RAW ASBESTOS
N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE ASBEST MY
P. O. BOX 803
ROTTERDAM (Holland)
Stocks at
Hamburg Rotterdam

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CANADA --

The origin of the word

Next to the word "asbestos" probably no other word is so frequently used by the Asbestos Industry, as "Canada."

What does it mean? Where did Canada get its name?

The Canadian Resources Bulletin[1] gives the derivation of the name of Canada as follows:

"The derivation of this name accepted by our leading historians who have investigated the records makes it an Iroquois word, still surviving among them in the form of Kanata, meaning a collection of dwellings, or a settlement.

"Cartier in one of his vocabularies of the Iroquois speech, says of it, 'they call a town (ville) Canada.' Its evolution into our place-name Canada can be fully followed in the narratives of Cartier, wherein it appears first in his account of his second voyage in 1535. The two Iroquois Indians whom he had seized at Gaspe and taken to France the preceding year informed him on entering the Great River (now the St. Lawrence) that their home was in Canada, which proved later to be an alternative name for the village of Stadacona on the site of modern Quebec City. Cartier himself seems to have extended the word to the surrounding region as a convenient territorial name—much as the name Quebec has been extended from the City to the Province. Accordingly this interpretation of Canada is well attested by unimpeachable documents."

[1] Published weekly by Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

POSITION WANTED

Man familiar with Asbestos textiles, insulations, fibres and allied products seeks position in connection with sale of these. Address 6A-c, "ASBESTOS", 16th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., Pa.

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THE QUICK GETAWAY--

A Lesson in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

Completing the canvass of a sales call, how quick a getaway can you make?

The question is a pertinent one. Commonest of observations by buyers are such remarks as, "Jones is a good fellow, but I always hate to see him come—he takes so long to leave," "He doesn't know how to say goodbye, and I always have to bounce him out," and the like.

There are a great many salesmen whose slow departures constantly irritate their trade. And there is the second bad result. Slow leavers waste a tremendous amount of their own time.

This salesmanship blunder is wholly inexcusable. The etiquette of calls, business and personal, places the responsibility for departure on the caller. The salesman should accept this responsibility. His is the prerogative of choosing the time to leave.

This is all subject, of course, to simple politeness. Rude disregard of the fact that the customer is in the middle of a sentence will naturally not be committed.

The salesman who arrives in a businesslike manner conducts his canvass in a brisk, direct way—should have no trouble in leaving without loss of time. Indeed, this expectation of a prompt departure, felt by the salesman as he arrives, and taken for granted thruout the selling conversation, is one of the surest ways to produce the result. The salesman's expectation communicates itself to the customer, and the quick get-away transpires in a natural manner.

Salesmen become proficient in preparing the customer for leave-taking. The salesman, concluding certain remarks, or as the customer is about to do so, picks up his sample case and hat.

Seldom is it necessary to explain, excuse, or apologize for, departure. The salesman who does this sort of thing

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usually magnifies the whole proceeding in a clumsy way.

Breaking off at the end of a sentence, the salesman remarks, "Well, I'll be seeing you next trip, Mr. Simpson! Good luck!" and extends his hand. Is the customer surprised? Certainly not. He joins in the handshake, and the quick getaway is consummated.

A DRYER FOR ASBESTOS SHEETS

The drying of various kinds of asbestos sheets — i. e., millboard, asbestos cement sheets, etc. — requires special care, because if the drying is forced too much the surface of the sheet becomes case-hardened and the drying of the core is checked on account of the lack of conductivity of the surface layer. Hence radiant heat or conduction are of little value for the purpose.

An improved drying cabinet introduced in Britain[1] is claimed to overcome the difficulty by using convection to dissipate the moisture.

The cabinet, which is of light steel, is filled with detachable panels on to which asbestos is sprayed and finished with a coating of special cement to give a hard surface. In this way a chamber with a good heat insulating characteristic is obtained. It is equipped with steam heating coils and a ventilating system, worked by fans, which provides an even draft thruout the interior from the inlet box at the bottom and the outlet at the top. There is also a connection to admit steam directly to the interior. In the early part of the drying process steam is admitted by this connection to maintain the humidity at 100 per cent until the charge is heated right thru to the boiling point. The auxiliary steam is then turned off, but the heating coils are kept on and the draft of warm air dries out the moisture from the sheets.

A somewhat similar cabinet has been produced for drying welding rods after they have been coated with a fluxing paste of asbestos and silicon. The rods are placed in trays on a rack truck and are wheeled into the cabinet for drying.

[1] By the Spooner Drying & Engineering Co., Ilkley, Yorkshire.

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JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1895

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

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AGENTS

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

"The markets show that business men are not expecting much change for the better at least until seasonal influences again turn favorable, which will be in late August or September.

"Textile curtailment is now so great that it is certain to bring its own corrective, possibly in the buying season for Fall goods.

"While the unwillingness to buy ahead is depressing it is the natural policy under the conditions, and the natural policy is usually soundest in the long run.

"Building contract awards were disappointing in April but have improved in May; residential awards in the first three weeks made a sharp contra-seasonal gain over the preceding month, and totaled slightly more than a year ago. This is an encouraging showing, considering the general state of business and the high building costs.

"When inventories are cut down, costs reduced, prices brought into line and profits restored, and business men have more incentive to go ahead with plans and projects, business will pick up; demand for commodities will resume; and price recovery will begin in a normal and healthy way. Meanwhile the prevailing policy of working off inventories and staying close to shore on commitments, together with the endless effort to increase efficiency and cut costs, is strengthening the situation. Unquestionably measures of this kind will do more to brighten the Fall prospect than anything else individuals can do."

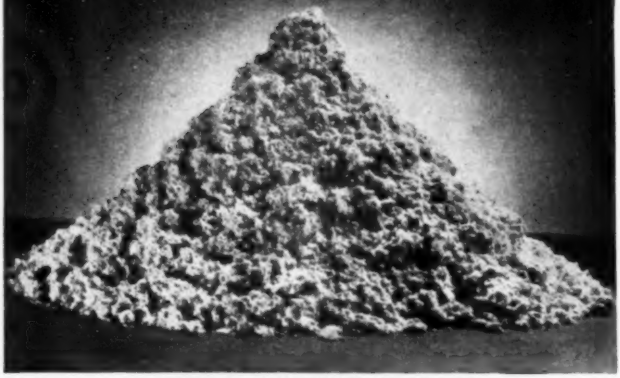
These few extracts from the monthly National City Bank Letter give a fairly clear idea of the general business situation. So far as asbestos is concerned we find:

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

No change in the raw asbestos situation. Production

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VERMONT ASBESTOS



MINED IN THE U. S. A.

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CLEAN, well fiberized asbestos particularly well suited for the manufacture of the better types of:

BRAKE LINING
CLUTCH FACING
ROOFING PAINTS
SHINGLES
BOILER COVERINGS
MILLBOARD
MOULDED PRODUCTS
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Samples and Prices upon application

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still remains at high level. Prices are firm. Exceptionally good demand for Canadian Crudes and Shingle Fibre.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Not very many large users of asbestos textiles are buying in any quantity at the present time, and outside of Government inquiries very little activity exists in the Textile field generally. Prices have declined to some extent and, generally speaking, the price situation is somewhat unstable. Continued firmness of raw material costs should tend to strengthen the price situation.

Paper and Millboard. Demand is slight with prices firm. Raw material price firmness tends to strengthen the price situation in manufactured goods.

Insulation. Low Pressure. A slight pick-up in demand was noticeable in this market during the latter part of May, this undoubtedly being due to the fact that stocks on jobbers' shelves are getting low.

Insulation. High Pressure. Prices in this market are firm — no pronounced trend either up or down at present. Volume continues fairly steady at an extremely low level.

Asbestos-Cement Products. One of our correspondents says, of this market: "There does not seem to be much to say about the present market, except that there is some slight improvement in the industrial Asbestos-Cement Products business, but it continues to be slow."

And another: "There is no change to report in the condition of the Asbestos-Cement Products Industry since last month. General business is slow and this is reflected in the sale of all products, altho asbestos shingle volume has held up quite satisfactorily, and the industry as a whole, and prices, have remained firm without any indication of a break, which, generally speaking makes the asbestos shingle business show up rather well by comparison with other building materials.

We welcome comments on the various markets at all times. The above opinions are advanced by men in close touch with the actual field conditions.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE
on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

	Per ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry[1])	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 76.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 45.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 25.00

[1] Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

Asbestos is used in many peculiar ways and places, some of which have nothing to do with fireproofing or fire resistance.

One of these will be described in an article in our July number—"Asbestos In Sewage Treatment."

FOR SALE

Tremendous deposit of Superfine

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS

Near Lander, Wyo.

This property contains high yield of crude fibre. Serpentine formation. Easily mined and is very accessible.

Prefer to deal with principals.
Will make a fair deal for quick action.

Owner, CHAS. RETZKY, 850 Ainslie St., Chicago
Phone, Sunnyside 4815

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Building

Building and engineering contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during the month of April amounted to $222,016,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. While this total figure was 18 per cent below the one for April, 1937 (last year's peak month), it was only 2 per cent under the total for March, 1938. Six out of fifteen districts included in this eastern territory showed increased total contracts over April of last year.

While the number of small-house units increased 5 per cent over March, apartment contracts were somewhat smaller, and the April dollar total for all residential building, $74,577,000, dropped 6 per cent from the preceding month and fell 31 per cent below the peak figure of April, 1937. Non-residential contracts in April amounted to $80,435,000, compared with $96,326,000 in April 1937 and $87,823,000 in March 1938; commercial and industrial building continued on moderate levels and public building projects have been somewhat on the increase. Public works contracts amounting to $57,631,000 last month, increased 27 per cent over the corresponding month of last year and 18 per cent over March of this year.

Public utilities construction, amounting to $9,373,000 in April, fell somewhat behind both April 1937 and March 1938. Publicly financed projects of all kinds ran 34 per cent ahead of April 1937, and privately financed projects ran 37 per cent behind last April.

Commenting on the April construction record, Thomas S. Holden, vice president in charge of Statistics and Research for F. W. Dodge Corporation, states: "The April construction record, a little disappointing to hopes of speedy revival, seems to indicate more than anything else a lag in the return of business confidence. New plans for construction projects continued to accumulate last month. During the past sixteen months, Dodge has reported $2,077,000,000 in contemplated residential building, during which time, $1,135,000,000 worth of residential contracts were let. This 83 per cent excess of contemplated new work over contracts is a quite reliable indicator of accumulated demand, since the usual excess is only 50 per cent. Significant of a better prospect for future months is the fact that no large-scale housing projects, either private or public, of the many that have been planned, have yet appeared in the contract record. Also indicated for later months, are increased public building and engineering projects under the proposed new Federal public

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works program. Deferred industrial plant and public utility projects also await the starting spark of revived business confidence."

Hints on the Application of Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

Start the job slowly and carefully — speed up later on. The manner in which a job is started, alignment, etc., may determine whether or not the finished job will give satisfactory service.

The one indispensable device in the laying of corrugated asbestos roofing is a chalk line well chalked with white or blue chalk, the latter being preferred. Chalk lines require to be pulled rather tight over long spans and the ordinary line seldom is strong enough. A fishing line is much stronger and more efficient than the ordinary line.

Corrugated asbestos roofing can be worked with hand tools, but on large jobs a supply of power tools is a decided advantage. The following are suggested: electrical portable saw with carborundum wheel, portable electric drill and, if possible to set up on the job, a circular saw and band saw.

Hand tools include a hammer, a carpenter's hand saw 5 teeth to the inch set crosscut, a brace and bit, nail punch, putty knife, small trowel, hack saw and automatic screw driver, the last named being especially useful when employed with a special chuck to tighten nuts around bolts.

Other pieces of equipment which will be found useful and in fact indispensable for easy erection, are extension ladders, a workbench for trimming sheets on the ground, chicken ladders for working on the roof, a light roof derrick and a rope sling. A half dozen planks scattered around the roof will also be found useful.

Rough edges may be smoothed either by using a power sander or a heavy wood rasp.

In drilling, only water should be applied as a lubricant; oil will stain the material.

Drills dull rapidly and should be frequently sharpened, as dull tools punch and tear the material rather than drill it.

Workmen should wear sneakers or rubber soled shoes while working on the roof, both for their own safety and to protect the material.

Unfair competition is a perennial subject with associations, but a subject with a solution. Such competition can be conquered in two ways—by education and compulsion. The latter makes use of legislation to end such abuses. The more potent is the education method. A surprisingly large number of those who are labelled "chiselers" undercut their competitors thru sheer ignorance.—U. R. C. A. Bulletin.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	March 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	636.84	8,924	7	2
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	26.00	161	2	11
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,418.21	57,531	4	11
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	64.08	407	18	9
Gaths & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	819.23	12,586	3	3
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	1.20	15	6	6
	4,965.56	£79,626	3	6
March 1937	*4,630.32*	*65.7½½*	*6*	*4*

Canada

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

	1st Qr. 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	1st Qr. 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crudes	998	591
Fibres	32,901	33,677
Shorts	48,602	17,035
	82,501	51,303

Production April 1938 ..... 24,642 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production April 1937 ..... 42,267 tons (2000 lbs.)

Bolivian Crocidolite. Minerals Circular No. 15, published on February 19, 1938 by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, mentions the availability in Bolivia of a supply of blue asbestos, found in the Department of Cochabama in the Chapare region. Specimens of this interesting and beautiful crocidolite are among our collection; unfortunately the material is too brittle for spinning.

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Imports into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)	March 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	1,638	27
Canada	24,536	8,372
Finland	.....	20
France	109	.....
Italy	4	130
United Kingdom	.....	5
	26,287	8,554
Value	*$998,736*	*$316,29¼*

Tabulation by Grades:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	1,638	27
Crude (Canada)	188	88
Crude (Italy)	4	.....
Crude (United Kingdom)	.....	5
Milled Fibre (Canada)	7,815	3,501
Lower Grades (Canada)	16,533	4,783
Lower Grades (Finland)	.....	20
Lower Grades (France)	109	.....
Lower Grades (Italy)	.....	130
	26,287	8,554

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1937 Pounds	March 1938 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	1,887	1,924
Belgium (Shingles)	58,413	51,370
Germany (Yarn)	.....	137
United Kingdom (Yarn)	7,252	1,919
United Kingdom (Packing)	3,897	692
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	1,427	.....
	72,876	56,042
Value	*$ 7,23¼*	*$3,318*

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Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of March 1938 amounted to 171 tons, valued at $15,028; compared with 63 tons valued at $3,945 during March 1937.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

		March 1937		March 1938	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	lbs.	120,271	$25,408	29,786	$3,667
Pipe Covg. & Cement	lbs.	469,874	25,682	159,089	7,330
Textiles & Yarn	lbs.	7,276	2,719	4,262	1,643
Packing	lbs.	138,840	67,973	73,369	48,062
Brake Lining—					
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	.....	53,351	.....	43,936
Not Molded	lin. ft.	199,340	29,340	63,588	14,054
Clutch Facings—					
Molded and Semi-molded	units	20,404	7,485	11,928	7,013
Woven	units	21,165	3,875	38,123	6,873
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	lbs.	387,174	28,653	398,493	25,020
Asbestos Roofing	sqs.	1,645	4,256	6,643	22,696
Other Manufactures	lbs.	207,008	18,844	154,979	15,033

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom

Imports of Raw Material.

	March 1937		March 1938	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	1,252	£26,887	1,169	£31,547
Africa (Union of South)	895	13,056	859	19,688
Africa (Port. E.)	.....	2	.....	.....
Australia	21	287	13	1,462
Canada	291	6,653	414	5,507
Cyprus	229	1,858	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	89	1,507
Finland	10	69	20	140
Germany	.....	.....	5	27
Italy	11	528	6	399
Soviet Russia	202	3,010	.....	.....
U. S. of America	.....	.....	2	14
	2,911	£52,350	2,577	£60,291

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

March 1937 ..... 23,474 cwts. valued at £8,210
March 1938 ..... 38,429 cwts. valued at £12,836

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Imports and Exports by United Kingdom (cont'd)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	March 1937		March 1938	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	2,785	£3,188	2,483	£2,962
British India	4,142	9,925	13,812	12,366
Australia	812	4,732	960	5,258
Other Br. Countries	24,680	26,843	26,961	32,416
Netherlands	1,889	5,633	1,487	5,858
Belgium	950	5,089	743	3,360
France	415	3,581	862	2,652
Italy	82	860	115	1,867
Other Foreign Countries	9,727	31,024	7,452	32,404
	45,482	£90,875	54,875	£99,143

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	March 1937		March 1938	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	284	$ 32,714	422	$ 22,530
United States	9,823	513,527	4,763	257,739
Australia	348	17,292	428	27,412
British India	20	1,000	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	500	20,000
Czecho Slovakia	.....	.....	117	8,507
Chili	30	1,500	200	12,000
France	20	920	135	15,525
Germany	426	48,249	898	105,597
Italy	110	5,226	754	57,562
Japan	2,496	104,635	1,949	131,491
Netherlands	55	2,750	.....	.....
Poland	.....	.....	205	16,999
	13,612	$727,813	10,371	$675,362
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	110	2,710	110	2,093
United States	19,866	345,020	6,369	108,191
British India	60	750	.....	.....
Newfoundland	.....	.....	1	14
Belgium	.....	.....	30	390
France	90	1,705	.....	.....
Germany	153	2,301	2	28
Japan	.....	.....	30	482
Poland	.....	.....	100	2,400
Sweden	2	27	.....	.....
	20,281	$352,513	6,642	$113,598
	33,893	*$1,080,326*	*17,013*	*$788,960*

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ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		May 1938		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.)	np	56	62	61
Certainteed (Com.)	1	5⅛	7¼	5⅝
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	20⅛	28¼	23
Celotex (Com.)	np	15	19	15
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	52	62	61
Flintkote (Com.)	np	12¾	16⅞	13¼
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	61½	75	62½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	124	129½	129½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	15	20½	18½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	16½	21¼	18½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	2¾	3¼	3
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	7⅞	30	....
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	64	75	64
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	162½	169¾	169¾

Research. In its new research laboratory, the American Rolling Mill Co. of Middletown, O., will study the elimination of sound in metal products.

Another study will center around the coatings for metallic sheets — such coatings as asbestos, asphalt, paint, lacquers and synthetic enamels will be studied in addition to the study of surfaces to better hold such coatings.

Riddle. Someone called us on the telephone a few days ago and wanted to know where he could get an asbestos mallet. We decided to let "George" solve this one and gave him the telephone number of one of the manufacturers of asbestos products, but ever since we have been wondering just what an asbestos mallet might be and what he wanted to do with it.

ASBESTOS
ORES - MINERALS
Import · Transit · Export
"Tropag" Asbest & Erzimport
Oscar H. Ritter — K.G.
Hamburg · — · Alsterdamm 7

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

John R. Livezey, Owner of John R. Livezey Company, Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.

C. A. Schell, Vice Pres., Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., June 22.

A. F. Moore, The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., June 26.

A. H. Bennett, President, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.

Chester A. Middleton, Managing-Director, Johns-Manville Corp. of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 27.

L. B. Palmer-Ball, President, Palmer Asbestos Co., Louisville, Ky., June 29.

Frank Schueler, Illinois Philip Carey Co., Chicago, Ill., June 30.

O. J. Garlock, President, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., July 5.

A. V. Winterer, President, Asbestos Products Corp., St. Paul, Minn, July 6.

Chas. S. Wood, President, Chas. S. Wood & Co., 27 Lombardy Place, Newark, N. J., July 6.

A. M. Ehret, Jr., President, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., July 11.

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

Thomas L. Gatke, President, Gatke Corp., Chicago, Ill., July 16.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all these gentlemen.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., incurred a net loss of $171,448.37 during the quarter ended March 31, 1938 after absorbing all costs and expenses, including provisions of $188,572.32 for depreciation.

The Directors of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at their meeting on May 18, declared a dividend of fifteen cents per share, payable June 15, 1938 to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31, 1938.

THE KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY made its first shipment of Asbestos-Cement Pipe on Friday, May 20th, this going forward from the new Ambler plant.

W. C. SCOTT, Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison Company, left on May 28th for England, where he will spend a busy month visiting the various plants of Turner & Newall, Ltd.

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THE UNITED STATES ASBESTOS DIVISION of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., on May 1, moved its Chicago branch office and warehouse to 1732 S. Michigan Avenue.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY, London, England, have announced a dividend of 15% on the ordinary, and a similar payment, making 20%, for the year 1937 on the preference shares, for 1937. These rates constitute the highest payments since 1929, when similar payments were made on an issued capital of £200,000, against £250,000 now ranking. For 1936 the ordinary dividend was 10%. The capital of the company is divided equally into 5% cumulative participating preference and ordinary shares, all of £1 each.

C. F. PAYNE, B. Sc., rubber technician connected with British Belting & Asbestos Ltd., of London, gave an interesting lecture before the meeting of the Institution of the Rubber Industry, held in London on January 10th, 1938. Mr. Payne took as his subject "Rubber and Asbestos", first describing asbestos and the manner in which it is prepared for mixing with rubber; then describing the various rubber and asbestos materials, viz: Compressed Asbestos Fibre Jointing, Joint Rings, Packings, Rubber Bonded Brake Linings and Asbestos-covered Rubber Conveyor Belting.

The lecture has been issued in printed form, and contains various graphs, covering tests for tensile strength under different conditions. Particular attention is directed to Mr. Payne's comments on oil and petrol resistance of compressed asbestos fibre jointing.

We will gladly lend our copy of this lecture to anyone interested or possibly a copy could be obtained by writing British Belting & Asbestos Ltd., at 59 Southwark St., London, S. E. 1, England.

NEWALLS INSULATION COMPANY, a branch of Turner & Newall Ltd., has issued a most comprehensive catalog on heat, cold and sound insulation, it having been compiled as a standard work of reference in connection with the use and application of insulating materials.

The catalog is in post binder form, tab indexed, and additional sections, as well as revisions of the present sections will be issued from time to time. The descriptive matter given on the various materials is supplemented by graphs, engineering reports of tests, photographs and sketches.

"ASBESTOS" has been fortunate enough to have received from Newalls Insulation Company one of these very informative books, which is highly prized as an addition to our library on asbestos and insulation.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION announce as of June 1st, the election of Dr. Elbert C. Lathrop as a Vice President. Dr. Lathrop was with Celotex as director of research and development from 1925 to 1932, when he resigned to become technical

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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 **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
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:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—MURRAY HILL 2-8287

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director of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, paper manufacturers. He will be in general charge of technical matters for The Celotex Corporation and subsidiaries, with headquarters in Chicago.

JOHNS-MANVILLE has recently published a new 72-page booklet "J-M Materials for Marine Service," which contains complete information on structural insulation for ships, fireproof joiner work and boiler and engine room insulation.

The book describes Marnite and Marine Sheathing, two solid, homogeneous sheet materials made of asbestos with an inorganic binder—developed in line with present-day demand for quarters aboard ship which are not only attractive and livable but fireproof as well. These products have been officially approved as incombustible materials for Class B bulkheads. Condensed specifications are given for the construction of Class B bulkheads, linings and ceilings with these panel materials.

The book also describes other materials used in the construction of ships, marine packing, asphalt boat deck covering, etc. It includes charts showing the efficiency of insulation and temperature gradients and heat losses thru uninsulated and insulated construction. Copies may be obtained by addressing Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York City, and asking for Form DS Series 827.

COMMITTEE C-16 on Insulation, connected with the American Society for Testing Materials, will hold a meeting on Monday afternoon, June 27th, at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, when it will complete its organization by the election of officers and adoption of By-Laws. The meeting is to be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the A. S. T. M. to be held the week of June 27th in Atlantic City.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN price and terms cartel for "dry asbestos goods" and asbestos and fibre packings, which was established early in 1937, has been reconstructed and extended to the end of 1939. It now comprises only dry asbestos goods and impregnated asbestos packings for cylinders. This information comes to us thru the pages of U. S. Foreign Metals and Minerals Circular No. 16 of issue May 16, 1938.

FRANCOIS RYCKEWAERT at Roubaix, France, is one of the chief French manufacturers of heat resisting and insulating materials, particularly pipe coverings. It is announced by the trade press in France that in order to expand production of asbestos pipe coverings, the firm is adding a department for working asbestos which will include combing, carding, spinning and weaving.—From U. S. Foreign Metals and Minerals Circular No. 16, dated May 16, 1938.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY LIMITED. Robert Walker, Chairman, at the annual meeting of the Company held recently in

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London, stressed the fact that altho the directions in which asbestos may be used in industry give promise of continued expansion, discoveries of new deposits of crude asbestos in payable quantities outside the existing known fields have been almost negligible. "The acquisition of any farms or claims on which there is deemed to be a reasonable probability of securing payable quantities of blue asbestos have accordingly engaged the Board's continual attention" Mr. Walker proceeded, "and among such acquisitions have been the whole of the freehold and leasehold properties hitherto controlled by The Dominion Blue Asbestos Mines (Pty) Ltd."

"An increase in activity has been experienced by our subsidiary, Egnep, Ltd., whose production of amosite has been further expanded to keep pace with the growth in consumption. Egnep's profits have shown a sharp improvement and have enabled that company to pay dividends amounting to 12½% as against 3% for 1936."

Mr. Walker said that the partial collapse suffered by the Munnik-Myburgh Mine owing to abnormal rains, had proved more serious than at first seemed probable and as a result, there is a possibility of closing down this project.

On the manufacturing side of the company's activities, both plant and buildings at the company's London factory have been increased and the volume of manufactures exceeded the previous record figures.

"During the whole of 1937" Mr. Walker added, "the market for crude asbestos of all types was notably firm. The demand for blue and amosite fibres, in which our company holds an unquestioned predominance, received a favorable impetus from that condition, and the claims which we have consistently made for the superior strength and volume of crocidolite asbestos has been more firmly and more widely established."

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES, has issued thru the Geological Survey, Memoir 211, which gives a comprehensive account of the general and economic geology of the asbestos, chromite and other deposits of the Thetford, Disraeli and Eastern Half of Warwick areas, Quebec, with an accompanying map. The author is H. C. Cooke.

Fifty-four pages of this are devoted to the subject of asbestos, and anyone interested in the geology of asbestos bearing areas in Thetford should by all means obtain a copy of this Memoir 211. The cost is 50c and the book can be obtained by sending postal money order for this amount made out to the Receiver General of Canada, communication to be addressed to the Chief, Bureau of Geology and Topography, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario.

QUEBEC BUREAU OF MINES has issued its annual report for the year 1936. This contains the usual tables on asbestos shipments, production, imports, exports, consumption, etc.

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PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Friction Tape Wrapping. No. 2,105,881. Granted on January 18, to Donald W. Fether, Downey, Calif., assignor to Emsco Asbestos Co., Downey. Application Sept. 10, 1935. Serial No. 39,919.

A protective wrapping for friction tape, adapted to be bent longitudinally in curved form comprising an elongated paper sheath extending longitudinally of the tape and having its edges folded over the tape, said sheath having corrugations extending at right angles with the edges of the tape so that the sheath is longitudinally distensible in conformity with the current surface of the tape as the tape is bent into longitudinally curved form.

Manufacture of Asbetos Rings. No. 2,106,119. Granted on January 18, to Theodor Krasselt, Reuth v/ Neumark, Germany, assignor of four fifths to Maurice Presburg, Paris, France, and one-fifth to George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, a British company. Original application May 16, 1936. Serial No. 80,154. Divided and this application October 10, 1936. Serial No. 105,142. In Germany June 25, 1935.

A method of manufacturing asbestos rings for packing, clutches, brake linings and like purposes, which consists in bending into frusto-conical form a flat strip of the fabric formed by knitting asbestos on a machine, knitting the ends of the strip together and finally pressing the strip flat to give a circular ring.

Sealing Gasket. No. 2,106,817. Granted on February 1 to Kenneth J. Soule, Ridgewood, N. J., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Passaic, N. J. Application April 12, 1935. Serial No. 15,970.

A unitary gasket element comprising a flexible body confined within 2 perimetric lines, the portion of said body adjacent its outer extremity being of relatively soft sealing material, and having a homogeneous, transverse section, while the portion of said body adjacent its inner extremity is substantially entirely of fibrous material.

Brake Lining. No. 2,107,295. Granted on February 8 to Jesse G. Hawley, Painted Post, N. Y., Assignor to Hawley-Jones Corporation, Riverside, N. Y. Application August 26, 1933, Serial No. 687,009.

A brake lining provided on one side thereof with graphite to reduce its coefficient of friction on that side, the other side of said lining being free of said material.

Process of Impregnating Fibrous Materials. No. 2,107,304. Granted on February 8 to Izador J. Novak, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application June 27, 1934. Serial No. 732,607.

In the process of the character described, the improvement which comprises incompletely saturating a forwardly advancing wet fibrous web with a saturant by feeding said web into con-

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tact with said saturant, passing said saturated web between pressure rolls and winding said web upon itself on one of said rolls in the presence of an excess of the saturant expressed from said web whereby to cause an interfelting of the adjacent plies.

Electrical Insulating Material. No. 2,107,901. Granted on February 8, to Carl F. Obermaier, York, Pa. Assignor to General Electric Co. Original application November 20, 1931. Serial No. 576,433. Divided and this application February 20, 1936. Serial No. 64,856.

A unitary, flexible electrical insulation material of high dielectric strength, composed of a continuous sheet of cellulose acetate, united with a co-extensive continuous sheet consisting of felted asbestos.

Clip for securing Corrugated Sheathing or Side Sheets. No. 2,108,612. Granted on February 15, to Harlow T. Richardson, North Plainfield, N. J. Assignor to Ruberoid Co., New York. Application January 23, 1937. Serial No. 122,028.

A structural assembly comprising a support for an inclined corrugated covering sheet, an inclined covering sheet resting on the outer end of said support, each clip having a leg parallel to the under face of the support for seating the clip on the support, and an inclined reach connecting the two legs, a bolt passing thru the covering sheet and the leg in contact therewith to hold the sheet to the clip at one point and another bolt contiguous to the outer end of the support and passing thru the covering sheet and the leg which seats the clip on the support to hold the clip and sheet to the support.

Manufacture of Asbestos Cement Sheets. No. 2,109,532. Granted on March 1, to Noel Arthur Hill, Camellia, nr. Sydney, Australia, assignor to James Hardie & Co., Pty., Ltd., Sydney, Australia, a corporation of New South Wales, Australia. Applied for June 19, 1937. Serial No. 149,275. In Australia July 7, 1936.

A process for the manufacture of laminated aerated asbestos cement sheets consisting in forming laminated sheets from a mixture of asbestos-cement and a metal selected from the group consisting of aluminum and zinc, and then substantially immediately treating said sheets with a caustic solution, which reacts with said metal to produce a gas between the laminations.

Gasket. No. 2,109,814. Granted on March 1 to George T. Balfe, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co. Application November 9, 1936. Serial No. 110,005. Description upon request.

Weathering Surfacing Element. No. 2,110,485. Granted on March 8 to James B. Hunt, Dayton, O., assignor of one-half to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application May 2, 1935. Serial No. 19,443.

A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course and means on the non-weather exposed

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side for bridging the joint in the course between said adjacent elements and spacing overlapping portions of adjacent courses only by the normal thickness of said means.

Fabric Friction Facing. No. 2,113,261. Granted on April 5 to Gustav Walters, Middletown, Conn. Application March 19, 1934. Serial No. 716,227.

A discontinuous fabric clutch friction facing ring having substantially uniform body mass of substantially uniform thickness throughout the face width of the ring produced by longitudinal and transverse interlaced strands, the transverse strands being lesser in number adjacent the inner edge of the ring than adjacent the outer edge thereof and having opposed terminal edges secured together.

Wall Assembly. No. 2,114,770. Granted on April 19 to George E. Shipway, Noroton, Conn., and Armand V. Pretot, Westfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corp., New York Application Feb. 26 1936. Serial No. 65,800.

A wall assembly comprising panels disposed in approximately parallel relationship and defining joints between their edges and means extending each across one only of the joints securing together the panels on opposite sides thereof, and pulling the panels towards the joint, the said means including elements engaging each a panel on opposite sides the planes of a rod member extending generally parallel to and between the planes of the face and back of the panels and between the said elements and being engaged thereby.

Pipe Joint and Packing Ring. No. 2,114,771. Granted on April 19 to Lionel Alfred Turner, Widnes and Edward George Latham, Daveyhulme, Manchester, England, assignors to Turner & Newall, Ltd., Rochdale, England, a British Company.

Application Nov. 2, 1936. Serial No. 108,838. In Great Britain Nov. 16, 1935.

A gasket for use in pipe couplings including a pipe, a recessed sleeve and a threaded member coacting with the sleeve and adapted to apply pressure to the gasket, said gasket having its major portion made of soft, deformable rubber and provided on its pipe engaging edges with an annular protuberance of smaller diameter than the external diameter of the pipe with which it is used, the part of said gasket adapted to be engaged by the threaded member being substantially homogeneous but of harder material than the major portion and having a plain surface lying at an angle to the plane of the portion of the member engaged thereby, whereby as the threaded member is screwed down on the sleeve, the gasket will be deformed to completely fill the recess in the sleeve and constitute the sole sealing means at the joint.

Anti-corrosion Packing Assembly. No. 2,114,923. Granted on April 19 to Ralph T. Halstead, Somerville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York. Application July 10, 1934. Serial No. 734,527.

A packing member for use in contact with a metal member

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constituted of corrodible material of the type of iron and in the presence of water, comprising packing material including a lubricated asbestos fibre composition and an agent associated therewith and adapted to increase the electronegativity of the packing material with respect to the water.

TRADE MARKS

We have arranged with the National Trade-Mark Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to conduct this Department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the U. S. Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed.

An advance search without charge on any trade-mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering has been arranged for. Write us, or send inquiry direct to the National Trade-Mark Company, mentioning our name.

Nu-Wick Asweco. Serial No. 395,344. Joseph R. Hanslip, doing business as Asbestos Weaving Co., Gleasondale, Mass. Filed July 17, 1937. For Oil Burner Wicks. Passed October 19, 1937.

Shallex. Serial No. 396,623. The James Walker Packing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 20, 1937. For molded Packing with Groove and Corresponding Projection composed of Asbestos or Cotton Duck, with a Rubber or Composition Binder, with or without metal strips of an anti-frictional composition made in various sizes and lengths spiraled or coiled. Also cut or molded rings, for use in packing rods and stuffing boxes or engines, etc. Passed October 26, 1937.

"G" (in a wreath, with two diamond-shaped figures). Serial No. 396,075. B. F. Goodrich Co., New York City and Akron, Ohio. Filed Aug. 6, 1937. For Asbestos Sheet Packing. Passed Feb. 15, 1938.

Mikolite. Serial No. 394,044. Mikolite Co., Kansas City, Mo. Filed June 14, 1937. For heat insulating materials in loose form or admixed with other materials such as cement plaster, gypsum plaster, asphalt, or the like. Passed March 1, 1938.

Battleship. Serial No. 403,697. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. Filed March 4, 1938. For Asbestos Gasketing tapes woven asbestos gasketing tapes, etc. Passed April 12, 1938.

Pyro-bestos. Serial No. 390,876. United States Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed April 2, 1937. For asbestos pipe coverings for heat insulation. Passed May 31, 1938.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of automobiles during April 1938 totalled 238,133 (219,314 in the United States and 18,819 in Canada) compared with a total of 553,231 in April 1937 (536,150 in the United States and 17,081 in Canada).

The March 1938 total was 238,753 (221,951 in the United States and 16,802 in Canada).

Total production for the first four months of 1938 was 907,502 (838,191 in the U. S. A. and 69,311 in Canada); for the same period last year the total was 1,855,339 (1,774,067 in the United States and 81,272 in Canada).

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THIS and THAT

Paper and Millboard Simplified Practice. A copy of Simplified Practice Recommendation R19-37 (issued by the National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce) effective date of which was December 15, 1937, is in our possession and may be consulted by anyone interested or copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

Society of Chemical Industry. Annual meeting will be held in Ottawa June 20 to 22nd. A large delegation from the British Isles is expected.

Oilproof. Paranite-G. O. P. Transmission Belting recently perfected by the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, solves the problem of the destructive action of mineral oil on rubber friction compounds. Paranite-G. O. P. (Gas and Oil Proof). Belt contains no natural rubber, the friction compounds being of recently perfected G. O. P. synthetic material which may be used and compounded as is rubber. Oil accumulating on the belt, as is common in machine shops, automobile manufacturing plants and other factories, will not cause swelling or deterioration.

Standards Department. General Electric Co. has formed a new Standards Department to work with the various local, national and international associations and agencies interested in standards and codes and promote the development of standards for use in the Company's Engineering and Manufacturing department. The new department will be headed by L. F. Adams.

Westinghouse will spend $12,000,000 on new buildings, new machinery and equipment and other improvements and repairs during this year. The sum is being spent because of faith that a revival of business is coming, plus their natural desire to do their part in effecting a return of prosperity and employment, according to announcement made by A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board.

Imports Licensed. Imports of asbestos by Italy are subject to license from Istcambi, the bureau in the Ministry of Finance in Italy, which controls all imports, of metals, minerals, etc.—From U. S. Foreign M. & M. Circular No. 16.

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ASBESTOS

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

made of asbestos fibre obtained from Africa, Arizona and Canada—each selected for specific qualities and properly blended to produce:—

Maximum strength and heat resistance.
Minimum iron for electrical purposes.
Non-scoring rod and valve packing.
Frictional properties in brake lining.

GARCO roving, yarn, cord, cloth, tape, tubing, rope, wick, wicking and other asbestos textile products give satisfaction because they are made of the best fibre for the particular purpose on modern equipment by skilful workmen.

Commercial Grade
Underwriters' Grade
Grade AA
Grade AAA
Grade AAAA

Write for Textile Catalog

GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIVISION

of

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, Inc.
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DO YOU KNOW--

That the quantity of asbestos crudes and fibre sold and shipped from Quebec Mines in 1937 made an all time record — 410,024 short tons. In the previous peak year (1929) 306,055 tons were shipped . . . .

That three generations of one family have been connected with the Canadian Asbestos Company of Montreal, Berthold M. Marcuse having been one of its original founders . . . .

That the Ric-wiL Company, a user of asbestos, has manufactured underground heating conduit systems exclusively since 1910 . . . .

That in 1905 the Keasbey & Mattison Company produced the first Asbestos-Cement Shingle in the United States . . . .

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(Send us interesting facts concerning your company, for use on this page).

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