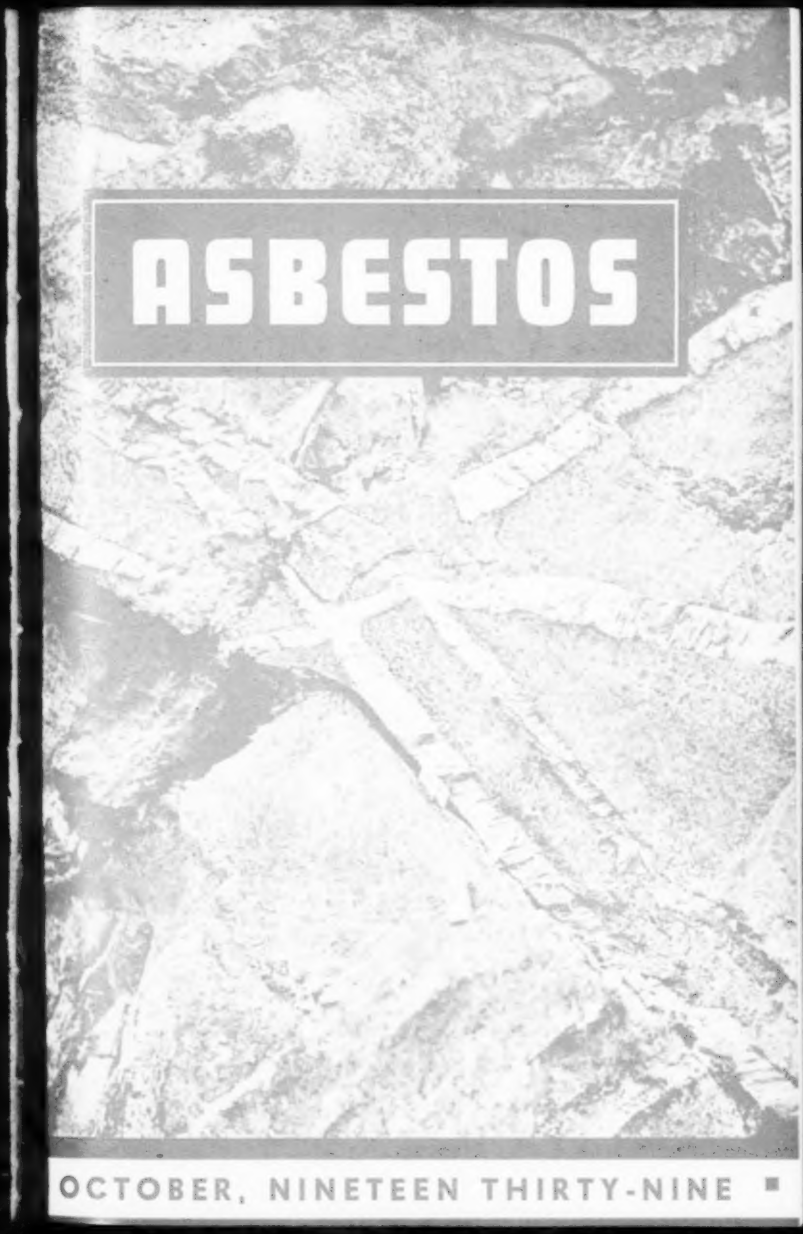
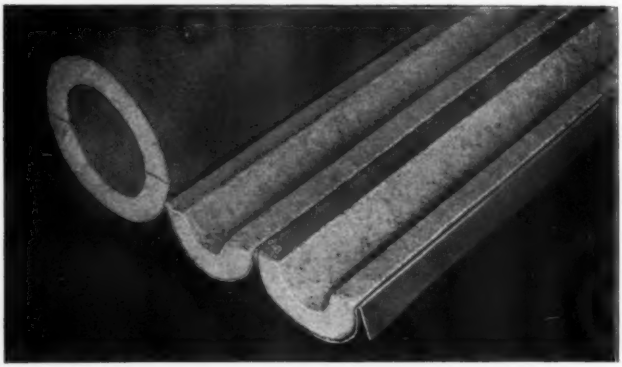


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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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PRICES, PRODUCTION AND USES OF ASBESTOS DURING WORLD WAR

For the past two or three months we have received inquiry after inquiry asking for information of various sorts concerning asbestos in the previous war period—from 1914 to 1918. It seems, therefore that the collecting of such information in the form of an article would be helpful to many in the Asbestos Industry.

This has been somewhat difficult because "ASBESTOS" did not begin publication until July 1919 and did not collect nor publish much in the way of statistics for at least a year thereafter. Nor were the records of the various Governments (with perhaps the single exception of Canada) so carefully or fully kept on asbestos production and exports at that time as they are at present.

The graph on the opposite page gives prices on the various distinctive grades from 1912 to 1920 inclusive and should answer the question of price range over the war years fairly well. As this was prepared in 1921 by a firm which at that time bought and sold raw asbestos and were fully informed on the prices obtained, we believe it can be regarded as authentic. It applies, of course, only to Canadian Asbestos.

Production of asbestos in the principal asbestos-producing countries during the World War period was:

Table 1.—Production:

Year	Cyprus Tons[1]	S. Africa Tons	Rhodesia Tons	Canada Tons	Russia Tons	U. S. A. Tons
1912	769	1,220	.....	136,301	18,463	4,403
1913	1,164	961	290	161,086	19,049	1,100
1914	246	1,190	487	117,573	16,792	1,247
1915	1,099	2,138	2,010	136,842	8,955	1,731
1916	.....	4,655	6,157	154,149	8,955	1,638
1917	1,069	6,219	9,562	153,781	577	1,958
1918	228	3,144	8,574	158,259	505	998
1919	1,331	4,011	9,799	159,236	4,477	1,161
1920	896	7,112	18,823	199,573	1,841	1,648

Exports of Asbestos from Canada, giving both ton-

[1] Short tons (2000 lbs.)

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PRICES 1912 TO 1920 ON VARIOUS GRADES OF CANADIAN ASBESTOS

Asbestos Crudes and Fibres Market Chart showing price fluctuations

This graph was prepared in 1921 by the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation which has been out of business for a number of years. It was published in Sept. 1921 "Asbestos."

Key:

1—Crude No. 1

2—Crude No. 2

3—Long Spinning Fibres (Test 0-5-8-3 to 4-7-4-1)

4—Shingle Stock (Test 0-1½-9½-5 to 0-4-8-4)

5—Paper Stock (Test 0-0-10-6 to 0-0-11-5)

6—Short Fibres (Test 0-0-5-11 to 0-0-8-8)

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nage and value (originally taken from Reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa) were:

Table 2.—Exports from Canada.

Year	United Kingdom Tons[1]	United States Tons	Others Tons	Total Tons	United Kingdom Value	United States Value	Others Value
1912	7,314	63,353	5,649	76,316	$168,424	$1,772,474	$ 156,916
1913	8,802	72,570	10,448	91,820	211,450	1,965,246	310,073
1914	7,937	78,650	19,384	105,971	255,067	2,087,750	548,852
1915	14,726	51,447	8,731	74,904	513,877	1,437,653	275,857
1916	18,461	63,538	6,834	88,833	642,865	2,007,994	311,151
1917	15,378	70,608	10,008	95,994	682,601	3,002,861	456,506
1918	9,830	78,203	10,626	98,659	636,220	3,966,649	728,724
1919	10,594	104,041	10,726	125,361	899,559	6,890,724	1,119,927
1920	7,594	84,224	13,876	105,694	768,456	6,506,629	1,256,942

Imports into the United States of Asbestos from Africa, according to information taken from a pamphlet published in 1920 by the U. S. Bureau of Mines under the title "Asbestos" were:

Table 3.—Imports into U. S. A. from Africa:

Year	Tons[1]
1912-1915 (inclusive)	None
1916	1,184
1917	2,583
1918	2,886
1919	1,156
1920	4,563

Then we find in this same pamphlet published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, a table giving domestic asbestos marketed in the United States, this giving both tonnage and value.

Table 4.—Domestic Asbestos marketed in the U. S. A.

Year	Tons[1]	Value
1914	1,247	$ 18,965
1915	1,731	76,952
1916	1,479	448,214
1917	1,683	506,056
1918	1,002	124,687
1919	1,353	243,700
1920	1,710	1,154,000

Note that no asbestos was produced in Vermont during the war period.

When it comes to price, it seems to be impossible to get any idea of African Asbestos except thru the value figures given. The following table gives the value figures

[1] Short tons (2000 lbs.)

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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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for Rhodesian Asbestos and was taken from the annual report issued by the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines in 1936:

Table 5.—Rhodesian Production and Value.

Year	Tons[1]	Value
1912		
1913	290	$ 5,224
1914	487	8,612
1915	2,010	32,190
1916	6,157	99,059
1917	9,562	189,890
1918	8,574	158,684
1919	9,799	425,240
1920	18,823	459,572

A further tabulation which may be of interest is that showing the production in the Union of South Africa, giving both tonnage and value for Cape, Transvaal and Natal separately, this having been taken from Memoir No. 12 issued by the Geological Survey of the Department of Mines and Industries, Union of South Africa in 1930.

Table 6—Production and Value for Cape, Transvaal and Natal separately.

	Cape		Transvaal		Natal	
Year	Tons[1]	Value	Tons[1]	Value	Tons[1]	Value
1912	1,217	£18,822	.....	£	3	£ 60
1913	937	15,599	.....	.....	24	429
1914	1,160	18,657	30	1,430	....	.....
1915	2,082	33,166	55	2,733	....	.....
1916	4,227	74,293	407	8,490	20	287
1917	2,999	49,445	3,192	37,486	28	393
1918	2,738	44,148	930	9,829	5	60
1919	3,203	57,578	630	7,699	98	1,149
1920	3,525	71,875	3,541	41,183	45	1,137

The uses of asbestos in time of war are many and varied; even to this day all of them are not known, but a brief statement of those which are known is surprising—insulation for pipes of heating apparatus in cantonments; packings, gaskets and insulation for locomotive and ship engines, as well as for industrial plants where are made the implements of war; millboard as protection against fire in cantonments, shipments, etc.; electrical insulation for cable terminals, transformers and many other elec-

[1] Short tons (2000 lbs.)

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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 raw 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.

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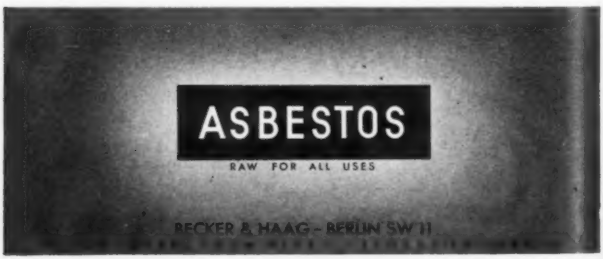
trical devices necessary in war; many uses in airplanes, tanks and trucks including packings, gaskets, brake lining; mittens and gloves for machine gunners; the list is endless.

Asbestos wick is used for the wiping of scale from steel sheeting and armor plate; submarines we understand use asbestos in many ways altho a list of them has never been obtainable. Then there are the special war uses such as asbestos cloth in the production of sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of high explosives; percussion caps in large shells are sealed by an asbestos cementitious composition; asbestos wadding in cartridges and in timing devices on bombs; asbestos paper for the lining of soldiers' helmets; asbestos cloth for gun grips. With the terriffic increase in the use of airplanes there will be a correponding use of asbestos packings and other materials for those ships of the air.

All the above tabulations may be useful to our many readers; if there is any other data which we can get for you, ask us for it and we will do our best to give you the right answers.

Editor's Note: Some discrepancies may be noted in these tabulations, especially between Canada's production and exports. This is probably partially accounted for by the inclusion of sand and waste in the production table and not in the table on exports.

Warproofing. Asbestos has found a new function—that of warproofing. Read the article "War-proofing Roofs" in the September number of the American Roofer, published at 425 Fourth Ave., New York City. We're hoping that the information given in the article may never be needed in this country.



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ASBESTOS TEXTILES

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As pioneers in the development of asbestos products, Keasbey & Mattison have long produced a line of asbestos textiles of high and uniform quality.

Included are fine tapes, yarn, thread, cloth, braided tubing, listings, wick, rope, cord, conveyor beltings, and a full range of clothing.

K & M Asbestos Clothing is designed to meet standards developed from extensive field experience. It provides the desired comfort, freedom and serviceability . . . in addition to utmost safety. Practically every type of garment is available.

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WAR, ASBESTOS AND THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

By Herbert Abraham[1]

One way of approaching the question of what effect the European war may have on the asbestos industry is to ask another question, namely; What effect will the war have on the American building industry, which is normally one of the most important consumers of asbestos?

In considering this question, it should be borne in mind that the three elements of basic concern to the building industry are labor, raw and fabricated building materials and interest rates.

Almost regardless of what changes Congress may make in our neutrality laws, it seems reasonable to assume that industries which are engaged in the production of raw materials, including food stuffs, used by the belligerents, will step up their production and show a substantial increase in the employment of labor. This might be expected to lead, in time, to a generally higher level of wage scales and perhaps even a scarcity of labor.

Building products containing raw materials, such as asbestos, used by the belligerents in the fabrication of munitions and equipment are likely to become more costly.

Industrial concerns producing materials required in belligerent countries may be obliged to seek capital in volume; and the banks, now necessarily receiving an abnormally low yield on their loans and investments, are likely to feel justified in raising interest rates. This, in turn, might be expected to result, eventually, in an increase in interest charges under building financing plans such as those of the Federal Housing Administration.

The cumulative effect of influences such as these would naturally tend to increase the cost of building construction. In the meantime, those who are at present engaged in building will undoubtedly exert every pressure to complete their projects at the earliest possible moment,

[1] President, The Ruberoid Co.

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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

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to avoid the possibility of being faced with higher wage levels or material costs.

If the war is of long duration, there is the likelihood that the factories connected with war activities would have to be enlarged, necessitating substantial building operations. The demand for food supplies would also have a tendency to increase farm revenues and augment the purchasing power of the farmers, which would undoubtedly be expended in part in the building field. Additional housing facilities for augmented working forces would probably be required in some industrial centers. The prospects for home building as a whole are, however, too problematical for reasoned comment, altho it may be pointed out that houses built in the early stages of the last European war proved to be highly profitable investments.

The foregoing comments are based on the assumption that the United States will not be dragged into the war. Should this misfortune befall us, the whole situation with respect to building, the asbestos industry and virtually all other productive enterprises would, of course have to be viewed in an entirely different light.

SPONGECOUSTIC

A new acoustical material made from a mixture of natural sponge particles, asbestos fibre and cement, has been announced by Johns-Manville, under the trade name of Spongecoustic.

The asbestos and cement give it a fireproof character as well as moisture resistance, strength and durability. The unusual porosity of the natural sponge soaks up the noise. Humidity chamber tests show that the material is unaffected by moisture or water. Tests conducted by the official laboratory of the Acoustical Materials Association and by the Bureau of Standards show that this new product has excellent sound absorption characteristics.

The new product has a gray, sponge-flecked appearance; it is also available in white, mottled white, three shades of buff, French gray and apple green. It is easily cleaned and may be painted, if desired.

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Rhodesian

Transvaal

Canadian
(BELL MINE)

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DIAMOND JUBILEE OF ASBESTOS

Asbestos has Served Humanity for 75 Years

Of course we all know that asbestos has been in existence for centuries; its peculiar properties have been recognized since the ancients wrapped their dead in asbestos cloth to keep the ashes of the dead separate from those of the funeral pyre.

But the real commercial development of asbestos appears to date from about 1864 and so it is fitting that we, the Asbestos Industry, celebrate at this time, our Diamond Jubilee—75 years of service to humanity.

This preliminary announcement is made so that the whole Industry will join us in November and December in making the public *asbestos-conscious.*

The November number of "ASBESTOS" will be our Diamond Jubilee number.

Perhaps the first question our readers will ask is "How are we to celebrate this Diamond Jubilee?" Here are a few suggestions—you may follow any or all of them just as you prefer.

1. Hold an "open house" at your factory or office where your neighbors, competitors, employees, stockholders, fellow townspeople—will be cordially welcomed and given some sort of entertainment—a short talk on the many things asbestos has done and is doing for humanity. Or arrange factory tours for school classes or other groups. Perhaps an advertising pamphlet of some sort could be distributed, or, a small piece of crude asbestos which always arouses interest.
2. Tie in the Diamond Jubilee idea with your regular advertising.
3. Use the Jubilee idea when any of your executives make public addresses or statements. Rotary, Kiwanis and other Clubs of that sort will welcome

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talks on the subject. We will gladly supply material for such talks. Talks or lectures to school groups can easily be arranged by your executives or department heads.

4. Devote some space in your house organ to an article on the subject of asbestos and its 75 years of service to humanity.

5. Use stickers or a rubber stamp on all correspondence playing up the slogan "Diamond Jubilee of Asbestos—75 Years of Service to Humanity."

6. Use the Diamond Jubilee idea and slogan in window displays.

Other ways will suggest themselves.

Keep the Jubilee idea in mind and mention it in talking to customers, friends, anyone and everyone with whom you come in contact.

Get and keep the public thinking and talking of asbestos.

PACKING SCHEDULE

Apropos of the standard packing schedule shown in September "ASBESTOS", one reader says: "We believe it would be a splendid idea if the various manufacturers would agree on standard packaging (of insulation materials) and that charts such as you show in your article be in the hands of all interested." Several requests for copies of the chart have been received.

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KEEPING THE ASBESTOS BUSINESS ON AN EVEN KEEL

There has come into our hands what we regard as a most remarkable letter—taking a somewhat unusual, and admirable, stand.

The letter was sent on September 14, 1939 by Grant Wilson, Incorporated, of Chicago, Ill., to its customers—The Wholesalers of Asbestos Materials.—It is well worth your reading and, we believe, your following of its precepts. We quote it in full.

SUBJECT: ASBESTOS IS A WAR MATERIAL

"During the last World War, asbestos products in all forms played an important part. Prices advanced to extremely high levels. So far as we know, asbestos itself is not used as a munition but as a supplementary material where war equipment is made and used.

"We believe that prices should advance only when *actual consuming* demand causes or indicates a shortage of supply or when production costs *actually* increase.

"We believe it is harmful to your business and our Industry to create thru speculation *false demands, artificial values* or *excessive stocks.*

"We feel strongly a responsibility to supply you with all of the asbestos materials you can *sell* and to see that you do have these materials when you need them.

"While the possible duration of this European War is indefinite, we feel it is our duty to urge that you buy your asbestos materials as and in line with the *consuming* demands of your customers in order that

1. Your inventory turnover will be rapid.
2. Artificial demands will not be created.
3. Inflated values will not be established.
4. Sudden peace will not find you overstocked.
5. The resale market will not be broken down.
6. The aftermath will not be a depression.

"Please understand that in this letter we are not attempting to forecast the market trend as either 'bull'

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or 'bear' nor are we attempting to urge you to buy or not to buy, but with our World War experience freshly in mind, we believe it is sensible to buy with relation to the ability of your customers to consume and to avoid, if possible, speculation and high prices due to a compounded artificial demand.

"We want your business and think you should be protected against possible delayed deliveries but we don't want you to have an Asbestos Headache."

(Signed) Grant V. Wilson, President.

WILL THE WAR AFFECT PRICE?

Editorial by C. J. Stover

From all sides we are being bombarded with requests for our opinion as to the probable effect of War on asbestos production, supply and price.

Certainly if War continues for any length of time prices of all goods and services *must* rise.

Canada is still the world's leading producer and Canada is at war. As productive workers are drawn to the colors the man power left available to the mines and factories is reduced, wages rise, production decreases and prices advance. Other factors, such as fluctuations in exchange rates, possible Canadian taxes, etc., may contribute to making the ultimate delivered cost of asbestos higher. True world production has shifted so much since the First World War that Canada no longer supplies over 90% of the World's needs.

In 1914-18 Russia was not in production to any extent and the Central Powers were terribly handicapped when the embargo became effective.

Now, however, Russia is a large producer and is an ally of Germany so our guess is that Germany will not seriously suffer from an Asbestos shortage, altho it must be borne in mind that Russia at present has but a small sur-

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Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

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plus to sell in the world markets and her own requirements are constantly growing.

South Africa, including Rhodesia, can and will supply large amounts to the Allies so long as ships can move.

Nevertheless, we feel certain that if war is protracted, it is inevitable that demand will exceed supply in at least some grades and unless Government sets a top price limit, the market price will advance in harmony with other material and labor costs.

CANADA TAKES CONTROL

On September 26th the Dominion Government at Ottawa assumed complete control over the exportation of all metals from Canada, and included in the list is asbestos.

Special permits are now necessary for the exportation from Canada of any nickel, bauxite, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, asbestos, cobalt, ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, cadium or scrap metals of any kind.

We are advised that all shipments of asbestos have to be covered by what is known as an Arms Export Permit, secured in advance direct from Ottawa. In addition Shippers must also secure from the Foreign Exchange Control Board a special license for every individual shipment. This latter is issued by a different Government Agency and has nothing to do with the Arms Export Permit, but no shipment can move without both of these licenses having been obtained.

In cases where shipments go forward for payment in Canadian Funds, as at present, a third permit is required, this being obtained thru the authorized dealer of the Foreign Exchange Control Board .

Because of the time required for the filling out of forms and other details, there were some delays in shipments when the regulations were first imposed but it is reported that everything is now running smoothly and Canadian shippers do not anticipate any difficulties in keeping their American customers supplied with asbestos fibre.

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VERMONT ASBESTOS



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

●

SHINGLES
MILLBOARD
BRAKE LINING
CLUTCH FACING
ROOFING PAINTS
PLASTIC-CEMENT
ASBESTOS PAPER
MOULDED PLASTICS
INSULATING CEMENT

●

Samples and Prices upon application.

VERMONT ASBESTOS MINES

Division of The RUBEROID Co.

HYDE PARK, VERMONT

SALES OFFICE, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY • MINE, EDEN, VT.

●

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business

Naturally business has been affected (for the most part favorably) by war conditions. While war orders have not been received by industries to any extent, the *preparation* of many industries for war conditions and anticipation of war orders has greatly increased demand. As noted by the National City letter for October "War brought about change but the actual war business has not been the significant factor."

On the other hand some producers of "peacetime" machines report a drop in their business because export business has practically ceased.

Taken as a whole however business is expected to reach new highs in the last quarter of the year.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

All types of asbestos from Rhodesia and South Africa, have advanced in price primarily due to higher freight rates and the increase in war risk insurance. Importations are exceptionally large especially Blue Asbestos and Amosite. Space on steamers from South Africa is difficult to obtain on account of the increased trade of all commodities between South Africa and this country.

The licensing system for obtaining asbestos from Canada is already functioning smoothly so that buyers of Canadian asbestos for consumption in the United States are experiencing no serious delays in obtaining supplies.

It is highly possible that next year all Canadian Asbestos will be sold in American dollars—and not, as in the past, in Canadian Dollars.

Since the outbreak of war, inquiries for large tonnages of asbestos have been received from commercial trading companies with headquarters in New York. However, no substantial orders are resulting because, we understand, Canada is unwilling to supply the material unless satisfactory proof of ultimate destination can be furnished. In

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AMERICAN

Asbestos Textiles

OF HIGHEST QUALITY

ASBESTOS

- **Yarns**
- **Cords**
- **Tapes**
- **Cloths**
- **Tubings**
- **Curtains**

Fine Yarns in ferrous and non-ferrous fibres from commercial to pure grades, up to and including **60 cut.**

•

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

AMERICAN ASBESTOS CO.

NORRISTOWN, PA.

Representatives in Principal Cities

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most cases, while shipment to neutral countries is specified, no definite proof that the goods are not destined for Germany can be obtained. In such instances brokers are obviously unable to accept firm orders since they have no assurance that their Canadian suppliers will be permitted by the Dominion Government to deliver the materials.

There is no shortage of asbestos as far as the United States is concerned. Prices are very firm and no doubt will remain so.

ASBESTOS— MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is a very marked improvement in the asbestos textile field and we understand that most manufacturers are enjoying a volume at the present time which can only be contrasted with the summer months of 1937.

While there is occasion to believe that some of the increased volume has a price-covering nature, there is, on the other hand, unquestionable improvement in the usage of asbestos textiles. The price level has definitely become stabilized and a number of manufacturers during the past month have put thru slight increases. The trend of increased volume shows every indication of continuing.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in this market has been about normal with prices firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. Altho there is increasing demand for immediate shipment of orders originally placed some time ago, the actual volume of new business has not by any means reached boom proportions. In fact the improvement thus far has been slight. Any continuation or extension of the present high rate of industrial activity should of course have a favorable effect on insulation sales. On the other hand, some sudden change in the world picture might prove quite depressing. For the present volume shows some improvement and prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand at present is strong, which is at least partly because of the season. Prices in this market are fair.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Sales of asbestos-cement shingles and sidings compare satisfactorily with last year and are enjoying the usual seasonal increase. There is a

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marked increase in the demand for industrial products such as corrugated and flat sheets as well as a satisfactory demand for asbestos-cement wallboards.

The above comments have been sent us by men closely in touch with the various markets. Comments of this kind are always welcome from those who are in a position to know.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

Canadian

	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 78.50
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

Vermont

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Hyde Park, Vt.
Shingle (Minimum test 0-2-10- 4)	$57.00
XX (Minimum test 0-0-10- 6)	40.00
E (Minimum test 0-0- 7- 9)	30.00
C (Minimum test 0-0- 5-11)	25.00
Shorts	$12.00 to 16.50
Floats	18.00

[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.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production for motor vehicles for the month of August 1939 in the United States and Canada totalled 103,343 (99,868 in the U. S. A. and 3,475 in Canada); compared with a total of 96,946 in 1938 (90,494 in the U. S. A. and 6,452 in Canada).

Total for July 1939 was 218,478

For the eight months period in 1939 the total was 2,377,489, compared with 1,552,897 in the corresponding period of 1938.

The Eastern Air Conditioning Conference, sponsored by the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, the Philadelphia chapter of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers and the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association, will be held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., November 10th and 11th.

The fall meeting of the A.S.H.V.E., to be held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., October 30th and 31st, will also devote some time to air conditioning problems.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Satisfaction Guaranteed

The stock phrase "Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money back," has become more than selling talk.

By common usage, yes, even by popular demand, it has arrived as a necessary provision in most contracts. Many customers refuse to consider signing an agreement unless a guarantee, in some form or other, is incorporated.

A sincere and conscientious contractor has no hesitancy in guaranteeing his work. Experience has been his greatest assistance in completing a job properly. However, what is the contractor's position when an exacting customer arbitrarily refuses to be satisfied?

Very often, property owners have attempted to take advantage of this "be satisfied or don't pay" clause. On the other hand, incompetent mechanics have been forced to toe the mark and do the work properly.

It is the situation where the owner capriciously refuses payment that really causes a problem. No matter what the contractor attempts to do, this type of individual finds fault, and consequently the contractor must seek redress in court.

What are the contractor's rights? Can he force the customer to pay despite the latter's dissatisfaction? Can the property owner get a "rebate" on the contract price?

Generally, Courts almost uniformly hold that when a contract specifies that the work is to be done in a satisfactory manner, compliance must be established before the owner is responsible for payment. However, if any dissatisfaction is used in defending a claim, the contractor must prove that the work was done in a workmanlike manner, equal to the usual type done by the average contractor doing similar work. The usual method of corroboration of this testimony is by offering evidence of experienced contractors who examined the particular job in controversy.

If any defect exists, and it is not past the stage of being remedied, the defendant property owner is entitled to a reasonable allowance for rectifying the contractor's error or default. Of course if proof is submitted that the entire job is improper, the plaintiff cannot recover anything.

Again, the property owner may assert that he intends to wait a certain period of time before he will express his satis-

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faction or dissatisfaction with the work. In this event, the Courts have stated that the owner is entitled to a reasonable time within which to determine compliance with the terms of the contract. Any effort to prolong the trial period will be frowned upon as a mere subterfuge to avoid prompt payment of a just claim.

Building

Construction contract volume in August increased substantially over both June and July, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Total for the 37 Eastern States, for August amounted to $312,328,000, practically equal to the figure for August, 1938, in spite of the current tapering of the public works program. During the first eight months of this year, total contracts awarded amounted to $2,311,575,000, which represents a 26 per cent increase over the same period last year and is the highest total recorded since 1931.

Residential contracts awarded in August amounted to $127,163,000. With the exception of May of this year, this monthly total is the highest since October, 1929, and represents a 28 per cent increase over August, 1938. The cumulative total of residential building for the first eight months of this year is the highest of any comparable period since 1929 and is 50 per cent greater than the total for the same months of 1938.

In terms of better housing conditions, there were 68 per cent more dwelling units provided for during 1939 to date than in the comparable period last year. Small residential construction, including one- and two-family houses, and large residential construction each showed approximately the same increase in the number of dwelling units during the same period. Small residential building, however, accounted for 65 per cent of the total of all dwelling units constructed in 1939 to date.

Wage Rate for Boston, Mass. (omitted from the list in August 1939 "ASBESTOS") is $1.50 per hour (8 hour day and 40 hour week).

Roofing—Estimating, Applying, Repairing
By James McCawley
A practical handbook describing the mechanics of shelter and application of all kinds of roofing material.
$3.00 per copy
Send orders to "ASBESTOS"
16th Fl., Inquirer Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

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ASBESTOS DRYER FELTS

Asbestos Felts of Special Weave Give Long Service on Paper Machines

Paper Mills some years ago used a heavy canvas duck as a dryer felt.

In 1931 after a number of years of experimental work the Asten-Hill Mfg. Company of Philadelphia, began the manufacture of Asbestos Dryer Felt which was more economical than the canvas variety and furthermore, according to the manufacturers, dried the paper more satisfactorily.

In the final stage of manufacture on a paper machine, the paper is pressed against the steam heated dryers by dryer felts in order to dry out the remaining 60% of moisture which the paper usually contains when it reaches this part of the machine.

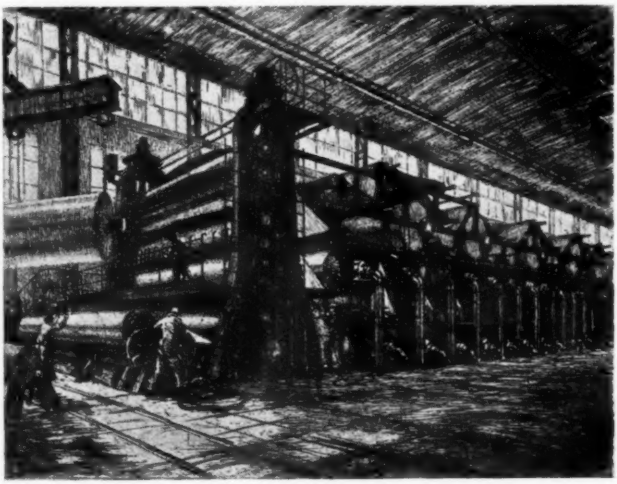
The Asbestos Felt, as made by Asten-Hill, is a three-ply woven fabric, the upper surface of which, both warp and weft, is made of asbestos yarn, and the under layers of strong cotton yarn. The asbestos surface protects the rest of the felt from the heat, moisture and acid, so that the felt lasts many times longer than the all-cotton felt. That is perhaps the outstanding advantage of the asbestos felt, at least to the purchasing agent, and this is easily understood because usually a paper machine uses from two to four dryer felts at one time, the width of which varies, according to the size of the paper machine, from 50 up to 304 inches, and the length from very short felts up to 525 feet.

But in addition to economy, the asbestos felts because of their soft, smooth, porous absorbent nature, dry the paper more uniformly and satisfactorily than all-cotton felt, and since asbestos is very absorbent and absorbs moisture from the paper immediately, they speed up the process of evaporation.

The Asten felts are woven in a very complicated

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weave which enables them to have the maximum porosity and at the same time they do not narrow or lengthen on the paper machine. Common practice for joining the felts on the machine is by sewing, riveting or gluing; Asten felts are also joined by a patented seam which consists of simply inserting a wire thru clipper hooks, a practice



This etching of a large paper machine shows the dryer felt at the right top of the machine.

which is becoming very popular. For the making of very fine papers, where the slightest marking is objectionable, the felts are furnished in the form of an endless belt.

The Asten-Hill Mfg. Company spins its own asbestos yarn using Canadian fibre; they have a Canadian plant (started in 1935) as well as the one in Philadelphia, and they estimate that at the present time nearly 60% of the paper mills in the United States, and a great many in Canada and other countries, use their special Asbestos Felts.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (S. Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines) — June 1939

	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (African Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	726.09	9,167	16	7
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	17.10	102	19	2
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,303.91	65,700	1	4
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	2.50	32	4	3
Gath's & King (Rho. & Asb. Gen. Corp. Ltd.)	738.90	11,822	10	11
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Ltd.)	13.50	169	18	2
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	61.80	945	16	0
Rosey Cross (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co., Ltd.)	8.00	109	1	8
	4,871.80	£88,050	8	1
June 1938	*4,881.07*	*£85,431*	*11*	*6*

Africa (Union of South)

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

	June 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	June 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	952	1,013
Blue	138	339
Chrysotile	155	61
Cape		
Blue	539	524
	1,784	1,937

Africa (Swaziland)

June 1939 ..... 700 tons (2000 lbs.)
July 1939 ..... 1,008 tons (2000 lbs.)

Note that no asbestos has been produced in Swaziland prior to June 1939.

Canada

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

Production August 1939 ..... 35,886 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production August 1938 ..... 24,820 tons (2000 lbs.)

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U. S. S. R. (Russia)

It is very difficult to get any authentic figures on production of asbestos in Russia. However, from a reliable source we have received *estimated* figures as follows:

Production in 1937 — 125,000 short tons — all grades.

Production in 1938 — 135,000 short tons — all grades.

The extra 10,000 tons produced in 1938 is a grade of waste material which was not produced prior to that year.

It is expected that the production in 1939 will be about the same as in 1938.

Exports of asbestos from Russia in 1938 are estimated at approximately 35,000 tons. As Russia, herself, is consuming more asbestos each year, it is probable that exports will tend to decrease.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

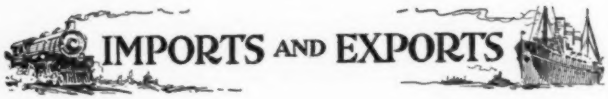
(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		September 1939		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	31¾	39¼	38
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	18	24½	23
Celotex (Com.)	np	7⅞	11⅝	11
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	60	66	62
Certainteed (Com.)	1	5¼	8	7½
RuberoidCertainteed (Pfd.)	100	22	31¾	30½
Flintkote (Com.)	np	15	19½	18
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	59	82⅛	77
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122	128½	128
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	17¾	23½	22½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	15⅝	22¼	20⅛
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3	4⅝	4¼
Themoid (Pfd.)	10	22¼	29½	26
U .S .Gypsum (Com.)	20	65¼	76⅛	73½
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	140⅛	175	153

Color Favorites. America's favorite roof color is green, according to a survey recently made by the Ross Federal Research Corporation, with color blends and blue-black second and third choice.

U.S. Minerals Yearbook for 1939 is now off the press and can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price of $2.00 in the United States, Canada and Mexico; $2.50 in foreign countries. The Asbestos chapter in pamphlet form will be supplied by the Superintendent of Documents at 5c per copy .

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Imports into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	July 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	1,242	1,000
Canada	14,519	15,787
Cyprus	5	.....
Italy	148	3
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	899	.....
	16,813	16,790
Value	*$680,061*	*$665,409*
Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:		
Crude (Br. S. Africa)	1,242	1,000
Crude (Canada)	100	118
Crude (Italy)	.....	3
Milled Fibre (Canada)	4,497	4,269
Milled Fibre (U. S. S. R.)	899	.....
Lower Grades (Canada)	9,922	11,400
Lower Grades (Cyprus)	5	.....
Lower Grades (Italy)	148	.....
	16,813	16,790

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1938 Pounds	July 1939 Pounds
Belgium (Shingles)	253,465	68,468
Canada (Shingles)	400	.....
Canada (Packing)	.....	20
Canada (Woven Fabrics)	10	.....
Canada (Pipe Covering)	.....	51
Germany (Packing)	1,166	.....
Germany (Woven Fabrics)	.....	143
United Kingdom (Yarn)	.....	3,473
United Kingdom (Packing)	214	1,145
United Kingdom (W. Fabrics)	.....	20
	255,255	73,320
Value	*$ 3,759*	*$ 4,009*

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Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of July 1939 amounted to 34 tons, valued at $3,994; compared with exports during July 1938 of 152 tons, valued at $7,134.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1938		July 1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. ....lbs.	67,680	$ 6,030	118,600	$ 7,983
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	271,552	14,793	132,355	7,375
Textiles & Yarn .....lbs.	3,771	1,850	106,060	57,238
Packing .....lbs.	77,134	44,171	92,713	53,234
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded		62,413	.....	68,628
Not Molded .....lin. ft.	85,143	12,966	111,267	19,336
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S.-molded units	21,569	15,581	20,283	8,903
Woven .....units	24,740	5,310	8,596	2,872
Magnesia & Mfrs. of ...lbs.	333,028	25,826	109,920	9,680
Asbestos Roofing .....sqs.	2,826	6,537	7,908	20,267
Other Manufactures ....lbs.	216,747	23,034	372,796	33,209

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom:

Imports of Raw Material.

	July 1938		July 1939	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	1,233	£ 39,881	2,070	£ 56,036
Africa (Union of S.)	761	19,114	304	9,526
Australia	22	921	32	854
Canada	2,695	41,311	2,924	40,629
Cyprus	234	3,542	89	816
Finland	10	70	10	71
Germany	5	27	.....	.....
Italy	4	167	.....	99
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	237	5,467	190	3,941
U. S. of America	9	326	.....	.....
	5.210	£110,826	5,619	£111,972

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

July 1939 ..... 116,515 cwts. valued at £42,759
July 1938 ..... 28,747 cwts. valued at £11,082

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Imports and Exports by United Kingdom (Contd.)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	July 1938		July 1939	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	1,723	£ 2,552	2,830	£ 3,021
British India	5,099	8,181	5,269	9,605
Australia	1,324	7,262	1,050	4,531
Other British Countries	33,936	36,939	27,460	39,731
Netherlands	916	4,857	1,537	6,276
Belgium	538	3,544	416	1,862
France	55	929	306	2,435
Italy	61	649	101	1,103
Other Foreign Countries	9,713	35,017	10,191	32,763
	53,365	£99,930	49,160	£101,327

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	July 1938		July 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	2,514	$ 177,317	2,265	$ 137,669
United States	5,015	272,521	4,971	292,544
Australia	618	39,447	845	50,170
New Zealand	20	1,320	.....	.....
British India	30	1,800	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	20	1,320
Belgium	920	57,234	1,696	106,063
China	400	16,000	50	2,126
Czechoslovakia	516	37,005	.....	.....
France	882	45,187	212	18,354
Germany	1,510	142,350	1,339	146,801
Italy	677	49,025	740	55,198
Japan	989	81,927	1,346	62,979
Mexico	4	188	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	44	2,123
Poland and Danzig	75	5,936	367	27,397
Sweden	.....	.....	555	37,450
	14,170	$ 927,257	14,450	$ 940,194
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	360	7,790	657	13,643
United States	10,083	182,098	11,587	211,212
Newfoundland	.....	.....	2	35
British India	.....	.....	60	870
Argentina	15	195	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	120	2,880
Czechoslovakia	6	132	.....	.....

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Sand and Waste (Cont'd)

	July 1938		July 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
France	10	240	85	1,490
Germany	150	3,328	451	9,387
Japan	5	130	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	30	390
Sweden	.....	.....	5	72
	10,629	$ 193,913	12,997	$ 239,979
Grand Total	*24,799*	*$1,121,170*	*27,447*	*$1,180,173*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	May 1938		May 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
To Argentine	20	£ 513	.....	£ .....
Australia	99	862	10	186
Belgium	.....	.....	19	467
France	46	1,437	200	4,873
Germany	68	1,904	16	578
Italy	.....	.....	136	3,474
India	100	725	.....	.....
Japan	263	5,313	278	6,908
Netherlands	18	151	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	7	120
Sweden	6	129	.....	.....
United Kingdom	1,126	25,513	1,012	20,486
United States of America	264	6,101	388	9,049
	2,010	£42,648	2,066	£46,141

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.

David E. Kelley, President, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., October 16.

Thomas Lehon, President, The Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.

Wm. F. Reed, Secretary and Treasurer, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., October 17.

A. K. Burgstresser, President, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., October 26.

L. R. Hoff, President, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York City, October 27.

A. L. Wade, President, Asbestos Insulations, Registered, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, October 28.

George L. Abbott, President and General Manager, Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., October 31.

F. E. Byrnes, Asst. to Vice President, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, October 31.

Ernest S. Sprinkmann, President, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., November 3.

G. M. Righter, Export Manager and Eastern Sales Manager, United States Asbestos Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., New York City, November 10.

R. B. Crabbs, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City, November 11.

H. Parkinson, Head of Asbestos Division, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland, November 13.

To all of these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

CAREYSTONE MANUAL NO. 505, giving information and instructions on Asbestos Cement Corrugated roofing and siding and on industrial flat asbestos-cement products, has just been issued by the Philip Carey Company. This 16 page pamphlet is packed full of data on these materials, including sketches showing methods of application. Two pages are devoted to the advantages and outstanding features of Carey Insulated Corrugated asbestos-cement wall construction and a photograph of the million dollar Westinghouse office and warehouse building on wnich this construction was used. Two other pages describe Careystone flat asbestos-cement sheathing and its various applications. Another page tells the story of Carey Insulated Sheathing roof decks.

Readers of "ASBESTOS" may obtain a copy of this manual by letter request to us or direct to the Asbestos Cement Products Department of the Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED. To replace a temporary shaft sunk by the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Lt., following

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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.I.
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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the adoption a few years ago of underground methods of asbestos mining, a new shaft has been sunk in their King Mine and will be known as the No. 3. It will be located outside the deposit, the temporary shaft having been within the orebody.

Designed to permit hoisting of 4,000 tons of ore in 16 hours, with a generous allowance for delays, the shaft has five compartments, and is sunk to an initial depth of 1,150 feet. It is steel timbered, to eliminate the possibility of pieces of wood getting into the finished fibre.

This shaft is a part of the recently completed installation of new equipment at the King Mine, which consists of Shaft and Head Frame, New Crusher Building and Dryers, all of which were put into operation during the past summer.

A description of the No. 3 Shaft and Equipment is given in the paper prepared by J. G. Ross and Staff, and presented at the annual general meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The paper has recently been published in pamphlet form, and a copy of it is in the files of "ASBESTOS"

THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY announces the election of Robert S. King as a director and as executive vice president of the company. Mr. King's past experience has been mostly in the oil industry having entered the oil business in 1909 as an independent producer. He built up a distributing company with headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, and later was connected with Socony Vacuum Oil Company and the Pennzoil Company.

CELOTEX CORPORATION reports earnings, after all charges, for the quarter ending July 31, 1939, the third quarter of the company's fiscal year, of $436,000, as compared to net profit of $161,319.56 for the corresponding period of last year and a net profit of $22,535.56 for the previous quarter. Net sales for the third quarter were $3,701,000 as compared with sales of $2,360,000 for the same period of last year, a gain of $1,341,000.

For the nine months ended July 31, net profit amounted to $447,000 compared with net for the corresponding nine months of last year of $278,851.

A new Division Sales Office has been opened by the Celotex Corporation at Atlanta, Ga., George J. Dinges having been appointed Manager.

W. C. Rodd has recently been appointed advertising manager of the Celotex Corporation. Mr. Rodd has been associated with the company for 15 years in various sales, advertising and merchandising capacities.

LEWIS H. BROWN, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, has accepted the appointment as general chairman of the 23rd annual Roll Call of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross.

THE BRAKE LINING MANUFACTURERS 'ASSOCIATION at its annual meeting, held on September 21, 1939 in New York City, elected the following officers for the coming year: R. B. Davis

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of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., President; T. L. Gatke of Gatke Corporation, First Vice President; A. C. Teetzel of Ferodo & Asbestos, Inc., Second Vice President; J. S. Crawford of Johns-Manville Corporation, Treasurer.

Members of the Executive Committee are the above mentioned officers, and F. E. Schluter of Thermoid Company, H. A. Gillies of the American Brakeblok Division, American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co., G. M. Williams of Russell Manufacturing Co., C. P. Brockway of World Bestos Corporation, F. I. Marshall of Marshall-Eclipse Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED has recently built at their Vimy Ridge Plant a new Crusher House and are at present installing a new Primary Crusher, this with a view to increasing production at that unit.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION. What appears to be the opening gun in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Asbestos, was the Diamond Jubilee Banquet tendered to Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, and members of the Johns-Manville organization in Waukegan, Ill., by the Waukegan Chamber of Commerce, on October 10th at the Glen Flora Country Club, Waukegan.

Besides Mr. Brown other honored guests and speakers at the Diamond Jubilee banquet included S. A. Williams of New York, Vice President of Johns-Manville in charge of all factories and mines, who built the Waukegan plant; J. P. Kottcamp of New York, Vice President of Johns-Manville Products Corporation and well known former manager of the Waukegan plant, and K. W. Huffine, present manager of the plant.

On the same day, from one until three o'clock, an "open house" was held at the plant for members of the Chamber of Commerce and their friends.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION of Chicago announces the appointment of E. C. Rautenberg as assistant general sales manager. Mr. Rautenberg was formerly manager of the Boston Division.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors Mauran F. Parsons was elected Vice President in charge of the Louisiana Operations with headquarters in Marrero, La., where the main plants are located. Mr. Parsons was formerly General Manager of Louisiana operations.

PACIFIC COAST ASBESTOS ASSOCIATION will hold its 1939 Annual Meeting at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., on November 2nd and 3rd.

GET THE PUBLIC TALKING!

Just before going to press we contacted a number of asbestos firms by phone and letter to get their reaction to the Diamond Jubilee idea, and every answer received so far has been favorable, most of them enthusiastic.

Let's put this idea over with a bang! Get the public talking about asbestos!

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PATENTS

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

Single Ply Asbestos Faced Drier Felt. No. 2,168,928. Granted on August 8, 1939 to William A. Barrell, North Andover, Mass., assignor to Lawrence Duck Company, Lawrence, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Application July 13, 1937, Serial No. 153,309.

A drier felt of single ply construction consisting of interwoven substantially asbestos warp and weft strands, of which the warp strands are distributed substantially uniformly across the width of the felt and each warp strand passes over a group of successive weft strands in the face and under a single weft strand in the back of the felt, in repeated series, and the loops of adjacent asbestos warp strands passing to the back of the felt embrace respectively different weft strands, and warp strands of other material and greater strength than the asbestos strands interspersed between the asbestos warp strands and all passing in parallel sinuous courses alternately over the same weft strands which are embraced by said loops and under the intermediate weft strands, with sufficient crimp to prevent displacement of the weft strands and lengthwise of the warp.

Structural Assembly. No. 2,169,376. Granted on August 15, 1939 to Paul A. Voight, Bellerose, N. Y., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York City. Application January 12, 1938. Serial No. 184,549.

A structural assembly comprising a corrugated covering sheet, a support therefor, including a flange and a securing clip, said clip comprising extended, planar similarly shaped and proportioned end portions lying in spaced, substantially parallel planes and an intermediate portion at an angle to said end portions, the end portions of the clip underlying the flange and sheet respectively and being pressed thereagainst by means passing thru the sheet and the end portions of the clip adjacent the intermediate portion of the clip.

Gasket. No. 2,169,516. Granted on August 15, 1939 to George T. Balfe, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Application January 24, 1938. Serial No. 186,700.

An insulator gasket of integral, unitary construction, sufficiently compressible to provide a good seal and impermeable to water, gas and oil, comprising a mixture of compresssible insulating material such as asbestos, in finely divided state, having uniformly distributed therethrough a heat-hardened synthetic resin, the relationship of insulating material to resin being of the order between 4:1 and 3:2 and the mixture being compressed to shape under a compression sufficient to provide a self-sustaining form and to impart the desired gasket strength and density and being finally cured by heat treatment.

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ASBESTOS  TEXTILES

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE EMBLEM. IT STANDS FOR "TOPS" IN ASBESTOS TEXTILES—A SIGN WHICH DENOTES SKILL, KNOWLEDGE, AND INTEGRITY IN MANUFACTURING—A SHIELD FOR THE INTERESTS OF PARTICULAR CONSUMERS WHO APPRECIATE QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, SELECT MATERIALS AND DURABILITY IN ASBESTOS TEXTILES.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
INDUSTRIAL SALES DIVISION
FACTORIES
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. NO. CHARLESTON, S. C.
MANHEIM, PA. PASSAIC, N. J.

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DO YOU KNOW--

That by map measurement the distance from Asbestos, P. Q., where the asbestos mine and manufacturing plant of Canadian Johns-Manville are located, to Thetford Mines, is only about 35 miles, altho the road measurement is 75 miles. . . .

That Asbestos-Cement Pipes were first manufactured by Societa Anonima "Eternit" Pietra Artificiale of Genoa, Italy, 24 years ago, regular production and sale having begun in 1915 and 1916 altho patents were granted in 1913. . . .

That there was an ancient city in Ionia, Asia Minor by the name of Magnesia. . . .

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

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