ASBESTOS

AUGUST, NINETEEN FORTY



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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
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A PRAYER

Contributed

I am an American.

My forebears, with one or two exceptions, were farmers. They lived a simple, honest, humble life and, so far as I know, none of them failed to be good citizens.

All had an abiding faith in a Power higher than man, and while some of them were not so pious as others, they all, in a pinch—such as illness or death—turned quite simply to that Higher Power for comfort.

Personally, my ego has not grown to the degree that I presume to ask Providence to bother about *me*. I do have the faith of my fathers to the extent that I confidently appeal to that Higher Power for others. Right now is one of those times, and it is for my fellow Americans I would pray.

Call the Higher Power what you may—Providence, Fate, Nature, God—it makes no difference. To that Ruler of us all, I pray that every American will devote one hour to his country.

I pray that he will spend that hour, alone, in some quiet place, honestly and unselfishly asking of that Higher Power, guidance in his use of the ballot.

I pray that every American may see thru the sham and lust for power that is becoming more and more evident each day.

I pray that every American will strive mightily to see that no *one man* may ever be permitted to rule this *land*.

I pray that Americans may be so awakened that never again will *any* man presume to feel that he and he only is fit to lead.

In all humbleness, and with no ambition for place or power, I pray for America—that she may be saved from any tyrant, whatsoever his guise.

May we live in peace one with another.

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TYPES OF ASBESTOS FIBRE--
And Its Various Properties[1]

By M. F. Smith, Research Chemist
The Philip Carey Manufacturing Co.

Any natural inorganic mineral material that easily can be separated into thin, flexible fibres is called asbestos, so that there are many varieties of "asbestos", depending on the rock from which they crystallized and the chemical composition of the resulting fibre.

Chrysotile asbestos fibre is found in three states of aggregation:

a. *Cross fibre,* in which the fibre has crystallized perpendicularly to the walls of the cracks. This fibre occurs in most of the Canadian deposits. It is only as long as the vein is wide, with the length varying from hair width, very narrow cracks, to "museum" samples up to six inches in length. The pieces ranging upward from one-half inch are separated from the blasted rock by hand picking and sorting and after the adhering rock has been broken off by hammers, is sold as "crude spinning" fibre. The rock containing the shorter fibre is crushed in mills and separated out as short fibre.

b. *Slip fibre,* is similar to vein fibre, but instead of the fibre having formed perpendicular to the walls of the cracks it has formed parallel to them. Such rock is not hand picked for spinning fibre, rather, it is milled and the various grades of fibre separated by screening and grading. Chemically it is exactly the same as the cross fibre and for certain purposes where light color and greater softness and flexibility are desired is superior to the vein fibre.

c. The third type in which asbestos occurs is *mass fibre.* Here the fibres have grown in random directions so that each fibre passes among a great many others, forming a mass of irregularly interlaced asbestos. Such material is sometimes known as "mountain leather". Another type

[1] This is the second article by Mr. Smith. The first on "The Origin of Asbestos" appeared in our July number.

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of mass fibre is found where crystallization has started from a point sending out fibres in every direction. Such fibre is not frequently found in the commercial deposits in Canada. The anthophyllite fibre of Sall Mountain, Ga., is of such form.

The serpentine-derived, chrysotile asbestos fibre discussed above is, because of its properties and economic availability the most widely used, comprising about 95% of the bulk of asbestos used in manufacturing. The other 5% consists chiefly of two fibres of the amphibole or hornblende group—blue African crocidolite and the brown, long "amosite" (Asbestos Mines of South Africa—hence, AMOSA) fibre. Hornblende asbestos has greater acid resistance than chrysotile fibre and the crocidolite variety is especially tough and strong. Amosite asbestos finds some uses where extreme length and bulkiness are considered desirable, as in dry packed insulations.

VARIOUS PROPERTIES.

Asbestos fibre owes its commercial value to its fine fibrous structure, its non-combustibility, its lower heat transmission compared with metals, and its softness and low bulk density.

As mentioned previously, with the advent of the steam engine, enormous amounts of heat were lost in radiation from steam pipes and boilers. It was discovered that short asbestos fibre made into a paste with water and spread on the pipes would, after drying, satisfactorily insulate the pipe. The wet fibres would become plastic on wetting with water, entangle and retain their shape and rigidity on drying to give a hardened mass containing minute air spaces or voids. Air is a good insulator and if it can be kept from moving or circulating is very efficient. The small spaces between the fibres accomplish this. Wood fibre, paper, or cotton will do the same thing, but on prolonged heating these materials lose their strength, becoming brittle and easily powdered, therefore are less desirable than asbestos for use on heated surfaces. In addition, at temperatures of superheated steam animal or vegetable matter will actually burn. Thus cellulose (cotton, paper, etc.) chars on long exposure below 350°F. and smokes visibly at about

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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

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CANADA

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350 to 400°F., making it unsuitable for continuous use at temperatures exceeding about 300°F.

Asbestos retains most of its strength up to about 800 to 900°F., a temperature just below a dull red heat. At 1300°F., a bright red heat, the asbestos completely loses its water of crystallization, leaving behind a fibrous magnesium silicate ($3MgO \cdot 2SiO_2$), which will retain its shape so long as no stress is placed on it. After such treatment the fibre may be reduced to a powder merely by rubbing between the fingers. This loss of strength above 800 - 900°F. is often a source of unexpected annoyance to the inventor, but is one of the properties with which the salesman should be acquainted. He should hesitate to recommend asbestos fibre for use at red heats without first submitting samples for test under the actual conditions of use.

As the temperature is increased above 1300°F. the asbestos retains its shape until it reaches about 2300°F., a yellow heat, where it melts to a liquid. On cooling, the asbestos appears as a piece of slag or a clinker. Asbestos fibre products are, therefore, unsuitable for exposure to such high temperatures.

Asbestos is relatively soft, the pure material having a hardness, Mohs' scale, of 3 to 3.5. This means that asbestos will scratch soft copper or anything softer, but not steel, or glass, or anything harder. Any scratching noted is due to impurities, not to the asbestos. It has a true specific gravity of 2.5 to 2.6.

To be of commercial importance the asbestos must be easily fiberizable, and the fibres must be of sufficient length, flexibility and strength to adapt them for use on the usual fibre working machinery. Fibre is of poor grade if it is excessively short, if it is low in tensile strength, or if it is so brittle that it will break easily between the fingers.

The commercial value of asbestos fibre of a given type depends to a large extent on its fibre length. Again using Canadian chrysotile as an example, the long "spinning" fibre commands a high price because long fibre is scarcer than the short fibre. In most mines the long fibre is all hand picked and worked, which necessarily involves very

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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.

Johns-Manville

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branches in All Large Cities

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

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high labor costs. Spinning fibres usually sell for $200 to $800 per ton or ten to forty cents per pound.

To many readers of ASBESTOS the above discussion of its history and mineralogy may seem elementary, but this non-technical treatment was chosen intentionally, in order to answer the natural questions of a layman seeing asbestos fibre for the first time. Much of the general information on asbestos available to non-technical readers is not reliable or accurate, nor does it satisfy his curiosity as to the origin of the fibre in the processes of the earth's development.

—:—

Firms desiring information on industrial mobilization matters, are requested to contact the nearest field offices, rather than writing or visiting Washington. Addresses of such field offices can be obtained from your local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or will be supplied by "ASBESTOS" upon request.

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ASBESTOS THEATRE CURTAINS

Comments by Jesse M. Weaver, Research and Development Engineer, Raybestos-Manhattan

Our June number reprinted an article from the magazine "Better Theatres" concerning asbestos theatre curtains.

Mr. Weaver calls our attention to the description of asbestos curtain material at the bottom of page 14 of our June number, and particularly to the phrase "80% pure asbestos," and suggests that a material which is 80% asbestos should not be termed "pure asbestos."

He also points to the tests made some years ago by the U. S. Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., and the resulting Letter Circular 406 issued by that Bureau and procurable from that source, which gives the following specifications for asbestos cloth for proscenium curtains:

> "Asbestos cloths for fire resistive curtains should have reinforcement of nickel, nickel alloy, or brass wire, spun into the yarn, should weigh not less than three pounds per square yard and have not less than 180 lb. strength per inch width of warp and 85 lb. strength per inch width of filling, unless they shall have been proven adequate for such service by performance tests. Cotton content of the asbestos cloth should not exceed five percent of the weight of the asbestos fiber."

This is a stipulation for Grade AAA, 95% asbestos cloth. The object in calling for not more than 5% cotton is to avoid two things: a smoking curtain and a glowing curtain—either of which is apt to create panic and a catastrophe. The less material there is to take fire, to make smoke and to glow on the audience side of the curtain, the more time will the audience have to leave in an orderly manner and avoid crushing and trampling at the exits. The real purpose of the curtain is to allay the fears of the audience for fifteen minutes or more—long

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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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enough for the audience to go out quietly. Any so-called safety curtain which will not do this is a menace to safety and should be condemned.

Asbestos Theatre Curtains, particularly for school auditoriums, should be given more publicity. Suggestions to this end are invited. What has your company done to make the public realize the very great importance of adequate curtains, especially in the smaller class of buildings? Let us publish your experiences in having asbestos theatre curtains adopted. The ideas of someone in Massachusetts, for instance, may be helpful in having adequate curtains used in Iowa or California.

ASBESTOS AND NEOPRENE GASKET

A new kind of gasket which embodies a combination of asbestos and neoprene has recently been placed on the market. The gaskets are first made by blanking from asbestos sheet material, then coated with a neoprene cement developed especially to increase resistance to the passage of gases and liquids.

Two types are made, one for joints where relatively light flange pressure is applied, as between light metal stampings; the other where heavier flange pressures may be applied as between machined surfaces.

In laboratory tests sample gaskets immersed in extreme pressure lubricants for 500 hr. at 200°F. showed no disintegration, blistering, dimensional changes or loss in flexibility or delamination. At 300°F. the asbestos-neoprene combination retained its gasketing properties after 300 hours, while other materials broke down after 100 hours under the same conditions.

Further information concerning these gaskets may be had from the article "New Gasket Combines Asbestos and Neoprene" in the June 15th issue of Automotive Industries, or from the manufacturers, the Victor Mfg. & Gasket Company, 5750 Roosevelt Road, P. O. Box 1333, Chicago, Ill.

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JOHNSON'S COMPANY

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Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

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AGENTS

FRANCE and BELGIUM	GREAT BRITAIN	JAPAN
E. R. FLINT, Esq., 72 Avenue de Suffren (Paris, XV°) France	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. Bluefries House 122 Minories London E.C.3, England	S. SAITO & CO. 5th Floor Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo

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THEY SAY!

When the German army moved into Belgium Johns-Manville lost all contact with its plant at Moll Donck, Belgium, 35 miles from Antwerp. Anthony LaGattuta, Manager of the plant, and the only American citizen employed there, grabbed one suitcase and escaped to Paris one jump ahead of the Germans, thence to Bordeaux. He arrived safely in New York aboard the S. S. Washington on June 21. Germany was advised thru diplomatic channels that the plant is American property, but it has been learned that the plant is in the hands of the German army and is being operated by the German invaders. It was only slightly damaged in the Battle of Belgium.

—:—

Firemen wore asbestos suits when searching for the bodies of seven missing employees in the still hot and smoking ruins of the R. M. Hollingshead paint plant at Camden, N. J., which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, July 30th. Asbestos clothing is standard equipment now in the fire departments of almost all large cities, and is used regularly by firemen in rescue work.

—:—

A marked improvement in working conditions and a corresponding upturn in plant efficiency has been achieved in the Eternit plant of The Ruberoid Co. in St. Louis thru covering the vast expanse of windows in the factory walls with a special blue paint. This, company officials say, filters the sunlight as it comes thru the glass, effecting a substantial decrease in the latent heat of the sunlight without materially detracting from its lighting value.

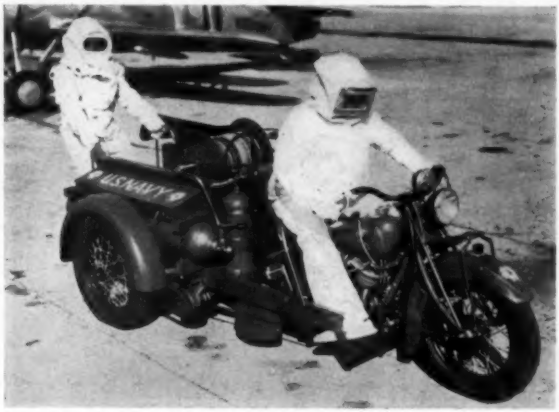
According to tests, the blue windows admit most of the light value. The small loss of light is probably compensated for by reductions in the atmospheric temperature within the plant.

—:—

Some little publicity has been given by various trade publications recently to a brake lining developed in Germany which uses aluminum or steel wool instead of as-

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bestos, the binding material being synthetic "Buna" rubber. Readers' comments are invited.



Another use for asbestos suits is shown above. When a fire alarm sounds at the U. S. Naval Reserve Air Base at Floyd Bennett Field, fire fighters in asbestos suits are ready to answer the call. The fire fighting machine was especially designed for its very important rescue work. Emergency tools, grappling hooks, asbestos suits, gloves and first aid equipment are carried in the side compartments. (Photo by Rudy Arnold, Press Photographer at Floyd Bennett Airport.)

—:—

Not exactly new, but quite odd, are pocket hand warmers which have cropped up in advertising or specialty department and sporting goods stores recently. These hand warmers are about the size of cigarette cases. They warm both hands and clothing and are especially recommended for hunters and outdoor enthusiasts. They are of foreign make. A specially prepared asbestos wick of more than usual thickness is used. This glows when saturated with lighter fluid and lit. One filling of fuel provides about 24 hours of heat at about 120 degrees. Just the thing for hunters to keep trigger fingers nimble!

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers

Rates of wage being paid to various classes of trade in the principal cities of the United States have recently been compiled by the Builders Association of Chicago, Builders Bldg., 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, and we have obtained permission from E. M. Craig, Secretary of the Association, to publish the rates paid Asbestos Workers (pipe coverers in other words).

This compilation was finished and published by the Builders Association on August 1st, 1940, and is believed to be accurate and up-to-date. Similar information will appear in the August number of "ASBESTOS" each year. (See page 24 of August 1939 issue for last year's rates.)

Akron, O.	$1.37½	Detroit, Mich.	1.45
Albany, N. Y.	1.37½	Duluth, Minn.	1.20
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.25	E. St. Louis, Ill.	** 1.62½
Asheville, N. C.	§ 1.00	Elizabeth, N. J.	1.65
Atlanta, Ga.	1.00	Erie, Pa.	1.25
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.37½	Evansville, Ind.	1.37½
Austin, Tex.	1.37½	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1.25
Baltimore, Md.	1.37½	Flint, Mich.	1.00-1.25
Beaumont, Texas	1.25	Galveston, Tex.	1.37½
Birmingham, Ala.	1.00-1.25	Gary, Ind.	1.70
Bismarck, N. D.	" 1.25	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.25
Boise, Idaho	‖	Hammond, Ind.	1.70
Boston, Mass.	** 1.50	Harrisburg, Pa.	1.25
Bridgeport, Conn.	.....	Hartford, Conn.	1.00-1.37½
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.37½	Houston, Tex.	1.37½
Camden, N. J.	** 1.37½	Huntington, W. Va.	1.37½
Charleston, W. Va.	1.37½	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.37½
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.....	Jacksonville, Fla.	.....
Chicago, Ill.	1.70	Joliet, Ill.	1.50
Cincinnati, O.	1.42½	Kansas City, Mo.	1.42½
Cleveland, O.	1.42½	Lincoln, Nebr.	1.25
Columbia, S. C.	1.00	Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
Columbus, O.	1.37½	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.25
Cumberland, Md.	.70	Louisville, Ky.	1.25
Davenport, Ia.	1.37½	Lynn, Mass.	1.50
Dayton, O.	1.40	Memphis, Tenn.	1.00-1.25
Decatur, Ill.	1.25	Miami, Fla.	1.50
Denver, Colo.	1.25	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.35

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Minneapolis, Minn.	‡	1.37½	Seattle, Wash.	***	1.35
Moline, Ill.		1.37½	Shreveport, La.		$1.00
Montreal, Canada	*§	.66	Sioux City, Ia.		1.00
Nashville, Tenn.		.60-1.25	South Bend, Ind.		1.25
Newark, N. J.		$1.65	Springfield, Ill.		1.25
New Orleans, La.		1.37½	Springfield, Mass.		1.45½
New York City, N. Y.	†	2.00	Spokane, Wash.	‡	.75-1.25
Norfolk, Va.	§	1.12½	St. Joseph, Mo.		1.22½
Oakland, Calif.	†	1.25	St. Louis, Mo.		1.62½
Oklahoma City, Okla.		1.37½	St. Paul, Minn.		1.37½
Omaha, Nebr.		1.25	St. Petersburg, Fa.		1.25
Pasadena, Calif.		1.25	Syracuse, N. Y.	**	1.37½
Philadelphia, Pa.		1.37½	Tacoma, Wash.	***	1.37½
Phoenix, Ariz.		1.25	Tampa, Fla.		.70-1.25
Pittsburg, Pa.		1.67½	Terre Haute, Ind.		1.50
Portland, Me.		1.25	Toledo, O.		1.37½
Portland, Ore.		1.37½	Toronto, Canada		.75
Providence, R. I.		1.37½	Trenton, N. J.		1.35
Racine, Wis.	**	1.35	Tucson, Ariz.		1.25
Reno, Nev.		1.50	Tulsa, Okla.		1.37½
Richmond, Va.		1.25	Utica, N. Y.		1.32
Rochester, N. Y.		1.37½	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	*	.80
Rockford, Ill.		...	Washington, D. C.		1.62½
Rock Island, Ill.		1.37½	Waukegan, Ill.		1.70
Sacramento, Calif.		1.12½	Wheeling, W. Va.		1.37½
Salt Lake City, Utah		1.10	Wichita, Kans.	"	1.25
San Antonio, Tex.		1.37½	Wilmington, Del.		1.37½
San Diego, Calif.		1.25	Winnipeg, Man., Canada	§	.75
San Francisco, Calif.	**	1.25	Youngstown, O.		1.37½
Scranton, Pa.		1.12½			

* Open Shop rate.
† 6 hr. day
‡ 35 hr. week.
§ 44 hr. week
** 8 hr. day
*** 30 hr. week.
‖ Asking 62½c.
" 48 hr. week

Where not designated otherwise, 40 hour week prevails.

Building

On its first six months' record, this year of otherwise mixed construction trends is proving to be the biggest home-building year since 1929.

F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that residential building contracts let during the first half of 1940 in the 37 eastern states amounted to $690,572,000. This was an increase of 7 per cent over the first half of 1939 and was more than six times the dollar volume of residential contracts in the first half of 1933, lowest depression year.

These over-all dollar figures tell only a partial story of residential building progress. The number of single-family houses

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included in the contract record increased from 74,315 in the first 6 months of 1939 to 90,910 in the first 6 months of 1940, a 22 per cent rise. Combined with increases in two-family houses, combination buildings and converted units, and a decreased number of units in apartment buildings, the figures for total new dwelling units were 141,811 this year, compared with 127,056 in 1939. The greater percentage increase of dwelling units, as compared with dollar increase, is an obvious reflection of increased volume of low-priced houses, and a measure of the progress which builders are making in developing the low-priced market.

Out of the $46,000,000 residential contract increase over last year's six-months' record, $37,000,000 represented the increase in private housing investment and $9,000,000 the increases in public housing projects.

The two most important classifications of private non-residential projects, commerical and manufacturing buildings, also showed substantial increases over the first half of 1939. The dollar volume of commercial building contracts, amounting to $142,396,000, increased 23 per cent; and manufacturing building contracts, amounting to $111,828,000, increased 47 per cent.

The second half-year gets under way with the prospect of continued substantial volume of private construction and of considerable increases in public construction stimulated by the national defense program.

The June 1940 figure for total contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains was $324,726,000 representing a 13% increase over last year. This record gains added significance when it is noted that private contracts rose from $160,721,000 in June 1939 to $177,410,000 in June of this year.

—:—

Insulation Contractors and others who estimate on insulation jobs are overlooking a time saver if they do not have a set of the twelve tables (mentioned on page 29 of January 1940 "ASBESTOS"), which are very handy when figuring areas of fittings, flanges, etc. Cost $1.00 a set. Send all orders to "ASBESTOS", 16th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Total automotive production for June 1940 was 362,566 of which 344,636 were produced in the United States and 17,930 in Canada. In June 1939, 324,253 motor vehicles were produced.

Total for the first half of 1940 was 2,539,440 (2,428,528 in the United States and 110,912 in Canada) compared with 2,055,748 produced during the first half of 1939.

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ASBESTOS

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

THETFORD MINES

QUEBEC CANADA

REPRESENTATIVES:

BELGIUM & FRANCE: ..... GEORGES PARLY,
10 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN: ..... W. A. JANITCH.
6 Maresfield Gardens, London, N. W. 3

JAPAN: ..... ASANO BUSSAN Co.,
Tokyo-Kaijo Bldg., Tokyo.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.,
Tokyo.

U. S. A.:

BALTIMORE, MD.: ..... WALLACE & GALE CO.,
115 South Gay St.

BOSTON, MASS.: ..... E. STANLEY FREEMAN COMPANY
195-205 A St., So. Boston.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: ..... WORLD'S PRODUCTS TRADING CO.,
Rockefeller Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.: ..... ALBERT E. STARKIE,
528 N. Cuyler Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

NEW YORK, N. Y.: ..... WHITTAKER, CLARK & DANIELS, INC.
260 West Broadway

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: ..... L. H. BUTCHER CO.,
15th and Vermont Sts.

CANADA:

MONTREAL, QUE. ..... ATLAS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.,
110 McGill St.

TORONTO, ONT.: ..... CANADIAN ASBESTOS ONTARIO LTD.
14 Front St.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

General Business is, of course, influenced by war orders and by the Defense program. While the latter has not progressed sufficiently far to show much effect in asbestos lines, there is no doubt that practically all lines of asbestos will feel tremendous increase in demand within the next few months.

The Defense program cannot be regarded as a temporary measure; buildings for the most part will be of a permanent rather than a temporary, makeshift character, which means that durable, long lasting (a synonym for asbestos) building materials will for the most part be used. The manufacture of armaments—ships, airplanes, etc.,—will increase tremendously demand for other asbestos materials.

There are several factors, however, which prevent the picture from being too rosy—the looming of new and higher taxes, the condition of export trade; in fact business has just as many headaches as previously altho of a quite different character. But business men and firms are rising to the occasion and, given a reasonable amount of cooperation, and a less amount of hampering, will patiently work out their problems.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

It is only natural that Canadian Mines as well as Asbestos Mines in South Africa and Rhodesia are beginning to feel the effect of Germany's invasion of Europe and the loss of those markets. The falling off of trade will not affect prices as Canadian Mines will, if necessary, curtail production to the point of demand.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Very little change in this market from last month. The only real semblance of any unusual activity is in the Navy requirements. This, of course, includes cloth,

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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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packing, textile insulation for electrical purposes, etc. The rest of the textile business is very quiet.

Brake Lining. June sales for domestic consumption, as in previous months this year, are higher than those for the same month last year. Export sales are continuing to decline but despite this, the total for the first six months is higher than that for the same period in 1939.

Paper and Millboard. Demand in the paper market is about normal with prices steady. Millboard also shows about normal demand for this season of the year; shipyard work, which undoubtedly will largely increase demand later on, has not shown to any extent up to the present time.

Insulation. High Pressure. Sales have advanced to slightly more satisfactory levels recently. Volume, however, remains low as compared to that of the early months of this year. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand in this market is fair with prices about as usual. Seasonal increases will probably begin to show the latter part of the present month.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Volume in both residential and industrial lines—meaning roofing shingles, sidings, flat and corrugated sheets—is decidedly up. The outlook is for much increased demand principally because of the defense program.

The above comments are sent us by various asbestos executives in close touch with the several markets. We invite our readers to send in comments, and opinions, on the particular asbestos markets in which they may be interested.

—:—

Leading engineering organizations have sponsored a nation-wide census of engineers and architects skilled in the design and supervision of all types of construction needed in case of national emergency. The listing and classification of engineers is being carried on in the offices of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineering Societies Building, 29 W. 39th St., New York, and the architects at the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.

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Rhodesian
Transvaal
Canadian
(BELL MINE)

ASBESTOS

DISTRIBUTORS

FRANCE and BELGIUM
GEORGES PARLY
10, Rue De La Pepiniere
Paris

JAPAN
C. H. NELSON
P. O. Box 1033, Kobe

Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited
Spotland
ROCHDALE, Lancs., England.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

C. H. Carlough, President, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C., August 20.

P. E. Coombes, Secretary, Cape Asbestos Co., Limited, London, England, August 21.

F. P. Kuchenbecker, President, Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co., Chicago, Ill., August 23.

Harrison S. Sweet, Manager Oneida Plant, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., August 28.

Leonard S. White, President, Asbestos Insulating & Materials Co., Milwaukee, Wis., August 28.

Matthew Balich, President, Matthew Balich Corp., New York City, N. Y., August 29.

A. W. Swartz, President, Linear Packing & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., August 31.

O. F. Bergman, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Insulating & Materials, Milwaukee, Wis., September 1.

E. H. Pierce, Asbestos, Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., September 3.

E. H. Jeffords, General Manager, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, N. Charleston, S. C., September 5.

W. D. Pardoe, Vice President, Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., September 8.

J. Gillmur Tyson, Jr., President, American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., September 14.

Congratulations to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

—:—

GEORGE R. COTTRELLE, a Director of Asbestos Corporation Limited, of Thetford Mines, P. Q., has been appointed controller for the Canadian Oil Industry. His title is Petroleum Controller.

THE RUBEROID CO., for the three months ended June 30, 1940, showed a consolidated net profit of $244,565, equal to 61c a share on 397,806 shares outstanding, after provision for depreciation and Federal taxes. Net profit in the second quarter of 1939 was $302,434, equal to 76c a share.

For the first six months of 1940, the net profit amounted to $183,841, or 46c per share, compared with $208,007, or 52c a share, in the first half of last year.

Net sales for the second quarter of 1940 amounted to $4,598,238 compared with net sales of $4,586,059 in the corresponding period of 1939. For the first six months of 1940 net sales were $7,668,377 compared with $7,239,643 in the first half of last year.

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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—VANDERBILT 6-1477

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JOHN W. HANES-- Elected Director of Johns.Manville

John W. Hanes, who has been nationally prominent in recent years thru his service with the government, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of Johns-Manville on May 27th.

Mr. Hanes graduated from Yale in 1915, was a partner in Chas. D. Barney & Co. from 1922 to 1938, and from January 1938 to July 1938 served as a member of the Securities & Exchange Commission. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on July 1, 1938, and promoted to the office of Under Secretary of the Treasury November 1, 1938. He resigned from this office on January 1, 1940 to re-enter private business. During the War he served in the U. S. Navy.



John W. Hanes

Mr. Hanes is also a director of the International Paper & Power Co., the Glenn L. Martin Co., the Hearst Corporation, American Newspapers, Inc., and the Bankers Trust Company; he is both a director and chairman of the executive committee of the United States Lines and the International Mercantile Marine Company.

—:—

EDWARD F. HALE -- Drowns at Mobile

While on a fishing party a few miles out of the port of Mobile, Ala., Edward F. Hale, division manager for The Ruberoid Co. at Mobile, and widely known thruout the South, was drowned. He was 42 years old.

Mr. Hale had been a resident of Mobile for the past ten years; he had been connected with the building products industry virtually all of his working life. In 1924 he was first employed at Baltimore as a salesman for the Continental Roofing and Manufacturing Co., then operating asphalt and roofing plants at Baltimore and Mobile which were later acquired by The Ruberoid Co.

In 1903, after having advanced to an important supervisory position in the Ruberoid sales department at Baltimore, he was transferred to the Mobile divisional offices, and later became sales manager there. In June 1939, following the death of the late Douglass G. Adair, he was appointed manager of the Mobile division, comprising Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and large sections of Georgia, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, July 16, at Kansas City, Mo.

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On Underground Steam Conduit
Ric-wiL Has The Most Complete Line
and Offers You Full Cooperation

Let Ric-wiL—with years of experience, scope of organization, experimental facilities, engineering cooperation, backed by large stocks of standard conduit ready for immediate shipment—be your underground steam line headquarters.

Have your Contract Department investigate the use of Ric-wiL Insulated Pipe Units on your next underground job. This System is a splendid Asbestos House item for, in addition to the sale of all materials, you secure the contract for installation without any risks. Your inquiry is invited.

THE Ric-wiL CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Agents in Principal Cities

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THE RUBEROID CO. -- Its Export Business

The Ruberoid Co. has recently been asked by a numebr of its stockholders to what extent the company is dependent upon export business. The answer given by Herbert Abraham, President, will be of interest to our readers. We quote it in full:

"Ruberoid's sales and investments have been and are today confined, except to a very limited extent, to the United States. For the year 1939, for example, Ruberoid sales to foreign customers amounted to only 0.9% of the company's total sales, and during the first six months of 1940 such sales amounted to 0.8% of the total.

"Another fact which stockholders may find of particular interest is that virtually all of Ruberoid's export trade has been with countries outside the war zone—largely in Central and South America. On the basis of numerous satisfactory business relationships already established in these countries, the company is in an excellent position to benefit from any improved trade relations between the United States and the other republics of the Western Hemisphere.

"Ruberoid's only foreign investment is in The Ruberoid Company, Limited, (England) and this, as reflected in our annual reports to stockholders, has been carried on the company's books at a purely nominal value of $1.00. The sales of the English company are not included in Ruberoid's total sales reported from time to time to shareholders. Moreover, Ruberoid's equity in the profits of its English subsidiary has never been consolidated in our financial statements, the only income from this source taken into account being the cash dividends actually received by us. For the years 1938 and 1939, these dividends averaged less than 7% of the company's net income.

"Noteworthy also, because many of Ruberoid's most important building products contain asbestos, is the fact that the company, having an assured domestic supply of this valuable raw material from its own asbestos mining and milling property in Vermont, is not dependent upon foreign sources."

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THE CELOTEX CORPORATION announce the election of L. R. Boulware as Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Boulware also becomes a member of the Board of Directors and the executive committee. He was formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Carrier Corporation. The creation of the new position occupied by Mr. Boulware was made necessary by the expanding business of The Celotex Corporation and resulting increase of administration duties, according to Bror Dahlberg, President of the Company.

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LEGENDS OF ASBESTOS

The Keasbey & Mattison Company is distributing a most attractive and interesting booklet under the above title, which contains various legends and folklore tales, some dating as far back as the 5th Century, B. C., concerning asbestos.

The booklet is illustrated by artists' conceptions of the tales.

A copy of "Legends of Asbestos" is offered to any reader of "ASBESTOS" who sends a written request to the Advertising Manager of Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. We feel sure many readers will wish to add this booklet to their Asbestos bookshelf. Please mention "ASBESTOS" in your request.

—:—

WALTER R. JONES -- Dies After Brief Illness

Walter R. Jones, industrial sales manager of Johns-Manville's Pacific Coast territory, died on July 16th at San Francisco after a short illness. Mr. Jones, who was 59 years old, was a lifelong resident of San Francisco and had a very wide acquaintanceship among Pacific Coast industrial men, many of whom valued his judgment in the solution of operating problems, because of his knowledge of the requirements of industrial plants, especially those in the petroleum industry, which he gained thru an exhaustive study of the field.

Born in San Francisco on June 24, 1881, Mr. Jones was graduated from St. Mary's College at Oakland, and, shortly thereafter, began his 35-year career with Johns-Manville as a salesman in the industrial materials department. He was a member of the J-M Quarter Century Club.

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M. D. GROW, has recently been appointed Sales Promotion Manager of The Celotex Corporation of Chicago, succeeding G. D. Andrews, recently resigned. He was formerly Assistant Advertising Manager of the United States Gypsum Company of Chicago.

—:—

JOHNS-MANVILLE. More than 110 J-M employees in various plants and offices left on August 5 for three weeks' military or naval training in connection with the government's national defense program. In accord with Johns-Manville's basic policy to support national defense by full cooperation with Army, Navy or Marine Corps authorities in the training of reserve or inactive personnel, the company will make up the difference in pay between what the government pays these men and what they would have earned if they had remained at work.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE and subsidiaries show for the second quarter of 1940 (ending June 30) a net profit of $1,103,295.08; net profit for the same period in 1939 was $1,078,626.30.

Sales for the second quarter of 1940 were $15,207,692.24, compared with $13,513,882.07 in the second quarter of 1939.

Report follows:

	SECOND QUARTER ENDED	
	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1939
Sales Billed	$15,523,619.04	$13,823,408.44
Allowances, cash discounts, etc.	315,926.80	309,526.37
Leaving net sales of	$15,207,692.24	$13,513,882.07
Income from rents, interest, div., etc.	98,161.97	50,307.93
	$15,305,854.21	$13,564,190.00
Mfg. costs—materials, fuel, supplies, etc.	7,419,276.02	6,879,946.90
Depreciation and depletion	528,957.32	594,455.43
Taxes	1,320,458.16	460,545.41
Wages and Salaries	4,933,867.63	4,550,615.96
Net Earnings	1,103,295.08	1,078,626.30

Net earnings, after payment of Dividends on 67,500 shares of preferred stock (75,000 shares prior to April 1, 1940) were equal in the 1940 period to $1.15 per share; in the 1939 period to $1.12 per share.

For the six months period ending June 30, 1940 net sales were $26,852,575.22 compared with $23,764,904.40 last year.

Net earnings for the six months period ending June 30, 1940 were $1,884,976.43, compared with 1,203,744.36 for the first six months of 1939, equal after required preferred dividends to $1.92 in 1940 and $1.11 in 1939.

THE ASBESTOS CHAPTER of the U. S. Minerals Yearbook giving a review of 1939, has just been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Its authors are Oliver Bowles and K. G. Warner. This pamphlet gives tables of production, consumption, imports, exports, etc., and can be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

PATENTS

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

Building (wall) Insulation. No. 2,200,713. Granted on May 14, 1940 to Walter M. Ericson, Milwaukee, and Edwin H. Wenzel, Fox Point, Wis., said Ericson assignor to Wenzel. Application December 24, 1937. Serial No. 181,718. Further description upon request.

Friction Material. No. 2,201,191. Granted on May 21, 1940 to John H. Matthews, Passaic, N. J., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic. Application February 24, 1939. Serial No. 258,240.

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A friction element adapted for cooperative engagement with a metallic brake drum surface or the like, comprising a fibrous non-woven molded material having incorporated therewith and to a limited operative surface thickness thereof, discrete grains of an abrasive substance and adapted for limited abrasive action with said metallic surface.

Method of Treating Asbestos. No. 2,201,840. Granted on May 21, 1940 to Emerson Venable, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., East Pittsburg, Pa. Application Feb. 17, 1938. Serial No. 191,038.

A method of treating asbestos comprising impregnating asbestos with a unhydrolyzed silicate selected from the group consisting of ethyl, methyl and propyl silicates, subjecting the impregnated asbestos to the action of water vapor in the presence of a halogen acid to effect the hydrolysis of the silicate, subjecting the asbestos containing the hydrolyzed silicate to a temperature of between about 140° C. and about 180° C. to dry it and produce a porous silica in the asbestos, applying a varnish to the impregnated asbestos to fill the pores of the silica and then subjecting it to sufficient heat to cure the varnish, the varnish, impregnant and asbestos cooperating to give a dense, impervious insulating material.

Insulation. No. 2,204,288. Granted on June 11, 1940 to Howard Milton Wilkoff, Worcester, Mass., assignor to the American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey. Application August 12, 1936. Serial No. 95,645.

An article of manufacture—an insulating material comprising interentangled fibres of which at least 50% by weight are spun glass, 25% by weight are asbestos, 15% by weight are cotton and 10% by weight are silk, said fibres being felted to form a coherent mass.

Shingle. No. 2,205,679. Granted on June 25, 1940, to Courtland F. Ames, Jr., Larchmont, N. Y., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application Feb. 23, 1938. Serial No. 192,093.

A shingle comprising a substantial rectangular exposure area including a butt edge of irregular contour to simulate the appearance of the butts of a plurality of shingles laid in coursewise adjacent relationship, a head lap area of pointed configuration to have a maximum depth substantially midway between its ends, surfacing material on said areas, the surfacing material on a portion of the shingle extending from the head lap area to a line below the jointure of said head lap and exposure areas contrasting in color to the surfacing on the major portion of the exposure area whereby when the shingles are laid in overlapping courses the thickness and irregularities of the bodies of the shingles of a course are accentuated by the surfacing of contrasting color on the shingles of the underlying course.

Demonstration Device. No. 2,205,692. Granted on June 25, 1940 to Reginald L. Johnson, Riverdale, Robert F. Knapp, Brook-

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lyn, Peter Cooper, New York, Edwin J. Lyons, Larchmont, N. Y., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application Sept. 15, 1938. Serial No. 229,998.

Device for showing appearance of roof covering treatments. Further description upon request.

Wallboard. No. 2,206,042. Granted on July 2, 1940 to Izador J. Novak, Trumbull, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application December 8, 1937. Serial No. 178,681.

A wallboard comprising a layer of plaster and a felted fibrous liner therefor, the said liner having incorporated therewith an alkaline substance adapted to absorb moisture from the plaster and upon hydrolysis to form a reaction product of said alkaline substance and plaster and thereby form an adherent bond between said plaster and said liner.

Pipe Wrapping Machine. No. 2,206,670. Granted on July 2, 1940, to Herman Kramer, Tulsa, Okla., assignor to The Ruberoid Co., New York. Application May 7, 1938. Serial No. 206,550. Description upon request.

Insulation of Lighter Structures. No. 2,206,962. Granted on July 9, 1940 to Harry C. Karcher, Dearborn, Mich., assignor to Aluminum Aircell Insulation Co., Detroit. Original application Dec. 1, 1937. Serial No. 177,627. Divided and this application Dec. 30, 1938. Serial No. 248,565.

In the manufacture of corrugated paper board or the like, the step of applying an adhesive to a face of a corrugated sheet, applying a sheet of substantial planular material to said face of said corrugated sheet and shifting said last mentioned sheet transversely to the direction of its movement onto said corrugated paper during its application thereto, whereby to provide gathers in said last mentioned sheet.

Apparatus for Treating Composition Boards. No. 2,207,726. Granted on July 16, 1940 to John Ferla, New York, assignor of one quarter to Paul X. Blaetter, Oaklyn, N. J. Application February 16, 1937. Serial No. 126,196.

Apparatus for treating composition boards including an intermittently moving conveyer on which the boards are placed, a piece having an embossing plate for imparting texture to the boards while on said conveyer, and means for rapidly shifting said plate to present a clean surface to the board.

Roofing Composition. No. 2,207,897. Granted on July 16, 1940 to Walter C. Schaus, Great Falls, Mont., assignor to Certainteed Products Corporation, New York. Application March 23, 1939. Serial No. 263,747. Description upon request.

Electrical Insulating Panel. No. 2,208,232. Granted on July 16, 1940 to George Smolak, Somerville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. Application June 21, 1937. Serial No. 149, 417.

An electrical insulating panel or the like comprising a shaped and compressed mixture of asbestos fibres and cement,

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a water-repellent agent distributed in small proportions thruout the mixture, a second water-repellent agent impregnating and closing the pores adjacent the outer faces of the panel. and a finish film extending over a face of the panel, said film being substantially a non-solvent for and insoluble in the said agents.

Grease Retainer with Integral Diaphragm and Outer Seal. No. 2,208,482. Granted on July 16, 1940, to Joseph B. Victor, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Victor Manufacturing & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. Application August 19, 1936. Serial No. 96,772. Description upon request.

Filler Block Gasket. No. 2,209,230. Granted on July 23, 1940 to Thomas O. Kasatka, Chicago. Assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, a corporation of Illinois. Application November 19, 1938. Serial No. 241,464.

A filler block gasket for sealing a filler block and its connection with the crank case cover and cylinder block, comprising an elongated pre-formed, compressible strip composed of asbestos fibre having an end of said strip divided longitudinally thereto to form separate compressible projections, one of said projections being folded upon itself and compressed to form a thickened section whereby to conform to and seal the juncture of the filler block, crank case and cylinder block.

Insulation of Lighter Structures. No. 2,209,311. Granted on July 30, 1940 to Harry C. Karcher, Dearborn, Mich., assignor to Aluminum Aircell Insulation Co., Detroit, Mich. Original applications Dec. 1, 1937, Serial No. 177,627; and Dec. 30, 1938, Serial No. 248,565. Divided and this application Dec. 9, 1939, Serial No. 308,342.

In the manufacture of corrugated paper board of lighter structure, the step of applying interrupted lines of adhesive to the peaks of corrugated paper sheet with the interruptions in line and extending transversely of the length of the corrugations, applying a substantial planular sheet of material to said peaks of said corrugated paper and connecting upon the last mentioned sheet to provide a loop therein along the line connecting the points of interruption of said adhesive.

Insulated Pipe. No. 2,209,547. Granted on July 30, 1940 to Verne L. Whitacre, Englewood, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application May 6, 1936. Serial No. 78,131.

A flue section for conveying products of combustion, said section comprising a rigid pipe of a compressed and hardened asbestos-cement composition, and a yieldable insulating and protective liner adhesively secured, substantially continuously therewithin said liner, including a plurality of composited, indented layers comprising asbestos.

Split Oil Seal & Gasket. No. 2,209,578. Granted on July 30, 1940 to Rexton S. Rainey, Wheaton, Ill., and Thomas O. Kosatka, Cicero, Ill. Assignors to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago. Application October 29, 1938. Serial No. 237,758. Description upon request.

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Fluid Seal with Spongy Packing. No. 2,209,750. Granted on July 30, 1940 to John H. Victor, Wilmette, Ill. Assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. Application August 7, 1937. Serial No. 157,878. Description upon request.

Magnesium Carbonate Composition. No. 2,209,752. Granted on July 30, 1940 to Samuel A. Abrahams, San Francisco, Rubin Lewon, Menlo Park, and Louis L. Collonge, Palo Alto, Calif., assignors to Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco. Application June 9, 1938. Serial No. 212,696.

The method of producing a set magnesium carbonate composition which comprises decomposing magnesium carbonate in solution to provide a precipitate of a normal magnesium carbonate in the form of needle-like crystals, having self-setting properties, terminating the reaction prior to conversion of said self-setting magnesium carbonate crystals to basic magnesium carbonate so that said self-setting magnesium carbonate crystals form the final precipitate for production of the product to be set, casting a slurry containing such crystals into a form prior to setting thereof, and applying heat to the slurry in the form to enhance setting of such slurry to a formed cake.

Magnesium Carbonate Composition. No. 2,209,753. Granted on July 30, 1940, to Samuel A. Abrahams, San Francisco and Rubin Lewon, Menlo Park, Calif., assignors to Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco. Application June 9, 1938. Serial No. 212,698.

The method of producing a set magnesium carbonate composition which comprises effecting a reaction between a magnesium compound and a metallic carbonate salt, to precipitate normal magnesium carbonate in the form of needlelike crystals having self-setting properties, terminating the reaction prior to conversion of said self-setting magnesium carbonate crystals to basic magnesium carbonate so that said self-setting magnesium carbonate crystals form the final precipitate for production of the product to be set, casting a slurry containing such crystals into a form prior to setting thereof, and applying heat to the slurry in the form to enhance setting of such slurry to a formed cake.

Self-setting Magnesium Carbonate Composition. No. 2,209,754. Granted on July 30, 1940, to Samuel A. Abrahams, San Francisco, and Rubin Lewon, Menlo Park, Calif. Assignors to Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco. Application June 8, 1939. Serial No. 260,663.

In this method of producing a self-set magnesium carbonate composition from a slurry containing normal magnesium carbonate crystals having self-setting properties, independent of application of pressure, said composition being capable of use as a heat insulating material, the step of enhancing the setting of such slurry by adding an alkali thereto to consume carbon dioxide which is evolved during the setting.

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Africa (S. Rhodesia)
(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	April 1940 Tons		Value	
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (African Asb.) Mining Co., Ltd.)	(2000 lbs.) 626.83	£ 13,051	s 14	d 7
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	3,451.20	72,560	5	1
Victoria District				
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	734.92	14,030	13	2
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co., Ltd.)	16.50	272	14	0
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	65.33	1,025	3	0
	4,894.78	£100,940	9	10
April 1939	*4,867.20*	*£ 87,557*	7	*11*

Africa (Swaziland)

May 1940 (Chrysotile) ..... 2001.08 Tons (2000 lbs.)

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

Production June 1940 ..... 25,724 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production June 1939 ..... 28,188 tons (2000 lbs.)

For the six months ending June 30, production, divided into three classifications was as follows:

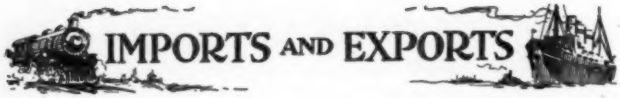
	Six months ending June 30, 1939 Tons (2000 lbs)	June 30, 1940 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude	1,319	1,046
Fibres	75,226	87,200
Shorts	67,663	68,211
	144,208	156,457

United States of America
(By U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Production 1939[1]—Chrysotile	15,043	$503,097
Amphibole	416	9,691
	15,459	$512,788
Production 1938 (separate figures for varieties not available)	10,440	$247,264

[1] Final figures. Previous figures were approximate.

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Imports into U. S. A.

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

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)	May 1940 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (British South)	739	534
Australia	.....	2
Canada	13,914	16,700
Cyprus	200	.....
Finland	20	.....
Italy	.....	654
Netherlands Indies	.....	17
	14,873	17,907

Tabulation by Grades:

Crude (Africa, Br. S.)	739	534
Crude (Australia)	.....	2
Crude (Canada)	106	111
Crude (Italy)	.....	654
Crude (Netherlands Indies)	.....	17
Milled Fibre (Canada)	4,746	5,131
Lower Grades (Canada)	9,062	11,458
Lower Grades (Cyprus)	200	.....
Lower Grades (Finland)	20	.....
	14,873	17,907

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1939 Pounds	May 1940 Pounds
Belgium (Shingles)	35,904	.....
Canada (Yarn)	.....	4,745
Canada (Pipe & Boiler Covg. & Asb. Cement)	.....	110
Germany (Packing)	173	.....
United Kingdom (Yarn)	1,200	.....
United Kingdom (Packing)	1,450	1,677
United Kingdom (W. Fabrics)	1,735	.....
	40,462	6,532
Value	*$ 2,399*	*$3,929*

There were also imported during May 1940, $272 worth of materials, not classified as to kind.

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Readers are requested to make the following correction in their copy of July 1940 "ASBESTOS": Page 37, the first tabulation on the page lists 667 tons of Unmanufactured Asbestos as being imported by the United States in April 1940 from Italy. Note that only 1 ton came from Italy; the remaining 666 tons were from *Cyprus*.

The same correction should also be made in the second tabulation on the page, showing that the 666 tons of Lower Grade Material came from *Cyprus* and not from Italy as stated.

Exports from U. S. A.
(Figures by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of May 1940 amounted to 301 tons valued at $43,790, compared with 209 tons, valued at $25,200 in May 1939.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	May 1939		May 1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. lbs.	297,542	$21,303	66,275	$ 9,134
Pipe Covg. & Cement ....lbs.	291,331	19,646	320,487	15,634
Textiles & Yarn .....lbs.	32,517	7,497	61,955	24,254
Packing ..... lbs.	105,462	55,520	122,978	59,224
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded		58,223	.....	77,165
Not molded .....lin. ft.	75,124	13,785	54,305	12,224
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S.-molded units	24,990	12,474	11,518	3,918
Woven ..... units	20,598	4,718	21,162	5,980
Magnesia & Mfrs. of ....lbs.	152,765	8,527	344,361	23,331
Asbestos Roofing ..... sqs.	3,600	14,729	7,392	44.054
Other Manufactures ....lbs.	209,017	21,910	412,956	42,488

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	March 1939		March 1940	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Algeria	10	£ 184	.....	.....
Australia	2	38	30½	£ 557
Belgium	95	2,097	.....	.....
Canada	12	211	.....	.....
France	141	3,239	100	2,113
Germany	125	3,547	.....	.....
Italy	145	4,948	9½	201
Japan	89	1,918	104½	2,513
Portugal	10	266	.....	.....
United Kingdom	788	17,503	1,258½	24,651
United States	383	8,690	456	10,639
	1,800	£42,641	1,958½	£40,674

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Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada
(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	May 1939		May 1940	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	2,389	$163,874	4,034	$ 293,807
United States	6,243	365,495	6,422	496,959
Australia	1,021	61,020	1,727	112,633
New Zealand	60	3,840	150	9,900
Ceylon	45	2,993	.....	.....
Ireland (Eire)	56	3,024	.....	.....
Argentina	320	23,250	.....	.....
Belgium	46	2,760	20	3,410
Chile	600	44,400	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	1,943	144,259
Italy	232	17,195	25	2,035
Japan	1,092	73,673	1,399	81,116
Poland and Danzig	22	3,410	.....	.....
Siam	50	3,000	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	229	22,616
	12,176	$767,934	15,949	$1,166,735
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	1,045	19,815	938	20,255
United States	11,393	205,785	14,068	269,243
British India	.....	.....	120	1,822
Argentina	15	210	.....	.....
Brazil	10	140	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	3	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	140	4,619
Poland and Danzig	105	2,520	.....	.....
	12,568	228,473	15,266	295,939
Grand Total	*24,744*	*$996,407*	*31,215*	*$1,462,674*

—:—

How's this for a confused statement?

"Improvements have been made in the composition of Ruggedwear resurfacer for cement floors. In place of ordinary asbestos fibre, a fibrous rock known as Chrysotile has been substituted. These fibres are resistant to all ordinary acids, have twice the strength of asbestos fibres, are waterproof and will not disintegrate."

The paragraph appeared in a recent issue of Iron Age.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

Canadian

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U.S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	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 85.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00 to 32.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	13.00 to 28.00

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Hyde Park, Vt.
"Shingle" Fibre	$57.00 to $60.00
Paper Stock Fibres	40.00 to 48.00
Waste	30.00
Shorts	13.00 to 26.00
Floats	18.00

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude 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 STOCK QUOTATIONS

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

		July 1940		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	28½	30½	30½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	15½	17	17
Celotex (Com.)	np	6	6⅞	6¾
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	49	60	53
Certainteed (Com.)	1	4	4⅝	4⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	18⅜	23	22⅝
Flintkote (Com.)	np	12½	14⅜	14⅜
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	54	59	58½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	125	129	127½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	15⅝	19	19
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	13¾	17	15¾
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3⅛	3½	3⅜
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	22¾	26	23¼
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	53½	65¼	65¼
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	172¼	182	178½

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THIS and THAT

The Fall Meeting of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers will be held at Houston, Texas, on October 14th and 15th. Six technical papers will be presented.

—:—

Manufacturers who ship some of their products in rolls, will be interested in Hallmark Burlap Tubing, a new wrapping material introduced by Stein, Hall & Co., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. It is a spirally sewed Burlap in continuous lengths made from standard widths of cloth; its use eliminates time-consuming measuring and sewing as it fits easily over the product. Ask the makers for further information, mentioning "ASBESTOS".

—:—

Orders received by General Electric Company during the first six months of this year amounted to $212,653,314, compared with $169,071,646 in the same period last year, an increase of 26 per cent.

—:—

Some of our readers may be interested in the Delmhorst Moisture Detector recently placed on the market by the Colloid Equipment Co. of 50 Church Street, New York City. It is claimed that this compact instrument, reasonably priced, is simple to operate and much more efficient than old methods of determining moisture content. It is particularly useful in acoustical construction, as acoustic tile will drop off when the wall to which it is attached is too wet. Further information can be obtained by writing the Colloid Equipment Co. or by contacting "ASBESTOS".

—:—

Orders booked by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., for the first six months of 1940 were $135,556,690, compared with $104,538,863 for the same period of 1939, an increase of 30%.

—:—

If you pay a good wage you will attract and hold good workmen.—*A. S. Redway, V. P. Farrel-Birmingham Co.*

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ASBESTOS RM TEXTILES

PREPAREDNESS—A SIGNIFICANT WORD IN RELATION TO OUR NATIONAL WELL BEING AND SIGNIFICANT ALSO IN ITS APPLICATION TO INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ABILITY TO SERVE. **RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN** IS PREPARED TO MAKE AND SUPPLY ASBESTOS TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS TO MEET THE RIGID SPECIFICATIONS OF ANY INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENT. **RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN** INVITES REQUESTS FOR A CATALOG RECENTLY OFF THE PRESS, WHICH DESCRIBES ASBESTOS TEXTILES WITH STATISTICAL INFORMATION THAT WILL PREPARE THE PRODUCTION ENGINEER TO SELECT THE PARTICULAR ASBESTOS TEXTILE MOST SATISFACTORY FOR HIS REQUIREMENTS. WRITE TO NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C., OR MANHEIM, PA.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
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DO YOU KNOW-

That "serpentine" rock, in which asbestos is commonly found, is so named because it is spotted and mottled with yellows and greens that resemble the markings of a snake . . . .

That Asbestos Corporation Limited produces an average of 10,000 tons of asbestos fibre per month . . . .

That the earlier asbestos mills effected separation by blowing the crushed or ground rock into long chambers; the heavier rock particles falling first and the more highly fluffed fibre being carried to the farther end. Later practice developed the use of suction hoods, placed at the end of shaking screens, operating on the principle of a vacuum cleaner . . . .

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

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