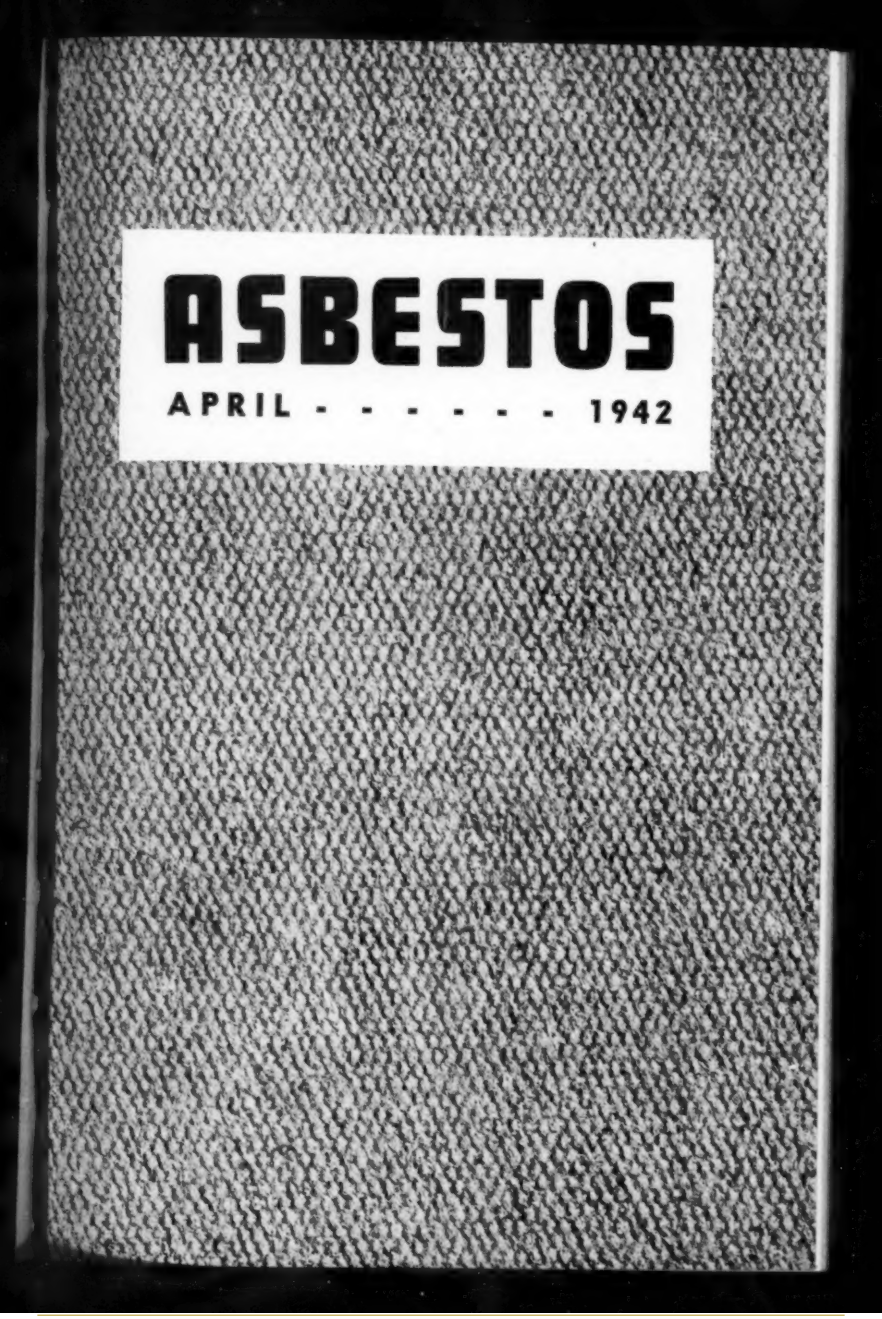


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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
16th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

Entered As Second Class Matter November 23, 1923, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Volume 23 APRIL 1942 Number 10

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CANADA	3.00 " "
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	3.00 " "
SINGLE COPIES	.25 EACH

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ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS FOR WAR BUILDINGS

Britain Conserves Steel and Lumber by Using Corrugated, Flat Sheets and Pipe

In the conservation of steel and lumber, Asbestos-Cement Products are given an important place in recommendations, recently published in England and more recently in the United States.[1]

Corrugated for roofs, flat sheets for ceilings and even asbestos-cement pipe for purlins and trusses, are included in the specifications for temporary, one-story buildings designed to provide living quarters for the armed forces, hospitals, etc. The plans worked out by British experts call for a structure of reinforced concrete 60 feet long and 18 feet, 6 inches wide, to house 24 men.

This building is based on the British Army standards and therefore is evidently thoroly practicable in size. These standards are:

Number of men in each building	24
Floor area per man 45 sq. ft. or	1,080 sq. ft.
Cubic capacity per man 450 cu. ft. or	10,800 cu. ft.
Minimum width per hut clear of all projections	18′ 6″
Minimum height to underside of roof at eaves	7′ 6″
Minimum headroom under any cross beams or trusses	8′ 6″
Minimum headroom under any longitudinal beams	8′
Minimum centers for beds	5′

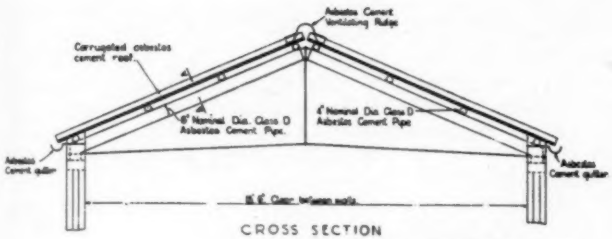
Several types of buildings meeting these specifications are described in the book and different kinds of roofings are compared. These comparisons are interesting.

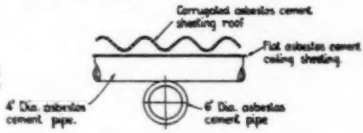
One method of using corrugated asbestos cement sheets requires the use of 2440 lbs. of steel per building; another requires but 170 lbs. In the first method the sheets are erected on structural steel trusses with rolled steel purlins, while in the second the purlins and trusses are asbestos-cement pipe.

This roof design, calling for a minimum of steel,

[1] Wartime Building Construction, by Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 235 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y. $4.00 (151 pages).

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Sketches reproduced from "Wartime Building Construction"

shows other asbestos-cement products. The gutters and ventilating ridges are of this material while the ceiling—with an air space between it and the corrugated roof—is of flat sheets. The plans show that the flat sheets are on 4" diameter asbestos-cement pipe purlins, resting on 6" diameter pipe trusses running in the opposite direction.

It is apparent, with this type of roof construction, little steel is required and in fact it is difficult to locate even the 170 pounds the comparative table indicates. The weight is probably in bolts and ties and reinforcements.

Another advantage is the insulation value discovered in the type of building illustrated. Tests made to determine the heat losses sustained per hour in the different types of building recommended, showed that the lowest loss was sustained in structures with asbestos-cement corrugated roofing lined on the inside with insulation board. The chart shows the following roof heat losses in Btu's per hour:

Type A	23,200	Type C	21,300
Type B	21,300	Type D (see drawing)	12,400

Altho conservation of lumber and steel was the reason the investigations were started in England, such findings as illustrated in the preceding paragraph are con-

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tributing factors to the recommendation of the use of Asbestos Cement Products. The experts there evidently think so, for since the book was originally published abroad a supplement was issued (included in the American Edition) showing three new designs describing how with slight modifications the plans may be used for multiple structures, and of these three new plans two call for asbestos-cement corrugated roofs.

In our own conservation policy, to profit by the experience of the British is merely the course of wisdom.

BOLIVIAN ASBESTOS

In our March 1941 number, page 20, there appeared an article concerning the Asbestos Deposits of Bolivia.

This article has recently come to the attention of Banco Minero de Bolivia, the only exporter of Bolivian asbestos, which company has written its agents in New York, Metal Traders, Inc., located at 67 Wall Street, and given certain additional information of interest. We quote:

"The Cristal Mayu Mine, mentioned in the article, is not worked on an experimental basis. On the contrary, during 1941, it had a regular output of nearly 250 tons of asbestos. Its monthly production today can be estimated at 40 tons. The greatest difficulty this and other mines find, is the lack of adequate transportation facilities. Besides Cristal Mayu there are a number of other mines that have begun production during last year.

"Today, as a consquence of the monopoly that a law of 1939 grants to the Banco Minero de Bolivia, in the exporting of all small mining production, this Bank is the only asbestos exporter of Bolivia. The Sociedad de Inversiones Comerciales, mentioned in the article, has in the past, exported substantial quantities of raw asbestos.

"Besides the variety known in the United States, the Bank can export an asbestos of a larger and harder fibre, naturally at a somewhat higher price than those mentioned in the article.

"The following data on Bolivian asbestos is contain-

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Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

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Asbestos Paper - Pipe Coverings
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ed in a certified anaysis of Mr. Barrande Hesse, LaPaz:

Moisture (dried at 100° centigrade for 6 hours):	0.02%
Weight loss by calcination:	1.73%
Fire resistance: Very good: at 1,250°C. no deformation or fusion of the fibres can be noticed. The asbestos takes a persistent red vermillion color.	
Acid resistance: (by a two hour ebullition with concentrated chlorhidric acid) very good	
Weight loss by acid treatment:	2.85%
Qualification report: Ferriferous asbestos of the "crocidolita" variety of good quality.	
The same asbestos, according to tests made in the United States contains 0.022% Fe or 0.031% Fe_2O_3."	

Metal Traders will be glad to quote any of our readers on Bolivian Asbestos, or supply other information.

BLACKOUTS and ASBESTOS

Altho we have time after time discovered asbestos in the most surprising places, it continues to be a never-ending source of astonishment each time we run up against it in unsuspected nooks and crannies of every-day living.

The latest is a blackout and bombproof board. At least, it was designed as a blackout board, but has proven useful in many other applications.

Its formal name is Keystone Mastic Board—a homogeneous product combined between two strong layers of kraft fibre. The board for interior use consists of mineral aggregate, asbestos fibres and a binder. It is claimed to be waterproof, greaseproof, non-blistering, rigid, non-warping and non-cockling, acidproof, fire retarding, verminproof, and not affected by age or dampness.

In use as a blackout or bombproof board, it may be placed on either the inside or outside of the window, or over skylights. This forms an air pocket between the glass and the board, which lessens the danger from concussion and likewise from flying glass.

The tensile strength is said to be 2500 lbs. per square

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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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JM
PRODUCTS

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inch; dielectric test, 90 to 100; surface burning point, approximately 650°F.

Besides being used as a blackout material, it has been adopted for the lining of automobile and truck bodies; in the radio and cabinet industry, as a rigid board under asbestos or asphalt siding materials, for exterior and interior insulation and waterproofing, for ducts, for exterior signs, shipping boxes and containers, card table tops, liners in refrigerator cabinets, for construction of brooder houses and other uses on the farm, and as expansion strips in concrete pavements.

It can be used in many places as a substitute for sheet steel and other materials which are now practically unobtainable outside of defense uses.

The board commonly produced is black in color, but by using an unsaturated liner, a natural, or light tan color, can be supplied.

Samples and further information as to size, price, weight, thickness and other details can be obtained from H. R. Hillegas, Vice President of the Franklin Paper Company, Harrison Building, Philadelphia, who has had much to do with the development of this almost universal purpose material.

—:—

CONSERVATION ORDER M-79 AMENDED

The paragraph in WPB Conservation Order No. M-79, which prohibited the installation of eighty-five per cent magnesia or other high temperature pipe covering on installations where temperatures were under 200°F., was amended on February 28th, so that those types of pipe covering may be used on such installations when the installations are made in *ships*. On installations made elsewhere the prohibition is still in effect.

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KEEP FAITH WITH MacARTHUR

In the long list of events which have succeeded Pearl Harbor, nothing has so heartened the American people as the giving of the supreme command in the Southern Pacific to General Douglas MacArthur.

The American public had watched day by day the headlines proclaiming the rocklike resistance of MacArthur and his little band in the Philippines. It was almost unbelievable; it was amazing; but it was true and it continued to be true.

When therefore General MacArthur was placed in supreme command of the Allied forces in that part of the world, there was not only elation thruout America but profound faith by all that at least one step had been taken toward winning the war.

As the war goes on, many of the victories and defeats will be forgotten; we may in years to come even forget Pearl Harbor as we have all but forgotten the incident of the Maine in the Spanish-American War, but always will the name of MacArthur be remembered; it will be linked with that of Washington, of Lincoln and with other great men in our country's history.

In the midst of our rejoicing, however, let us never for a moment forget to do our part in backing up to our utmost MacArthur and those under his command. He cannot win victories without weapons — he himself has told us that most plainly.

And while many of us cannot directly help to build a bomber or make a gun, there are a lot of things we can do day by day, hour by hour, to push up production of war weapons. We can buy Defense Bonds; we can conserve needed material; we can war on waste—the list is endless. Are we, each one of us, doing all we can and should do?

It's up to us—to you and to me—to furnish MacArthur and his armies with the weapons with which to fight—and to keep on furnishing them!

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ARE YOU A GOOD SOLDIER?

A Lesson in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

If difficulties are not of one sort, they are of another. That's the way it goes, and the reason that it takes two-fisted men of backbone to qualify as professional salesmen. Good salesmen are good soldiers—they stand up to whatever the fortunes of war bring their way, and do their best.

Normal selling conditions are sweet memories, now, because of National Defense.

"I'm not working for the M — — Company any more," said Dick Cole, loafing at the Elite Pool Hall. "I quit the job January 1 and went into something new."

I encouraged Dick to explain.

"They were making a monkey out of me," he protested. "I spent more time telling customers and prospects why I couldn't sell them merchandise, or why this or that item hadn't been delivered, than I did trying to make sales. And when three of the boys were drafted, instead of getting new men, the boss divided up the territory among us boys still on the job. Said he couldn't get new men in a hurry."

"I don't mind working hard, but trying to do the impossible——! I considered that I had some rights and privileges, and I quit."

Then he explained that the "new thing" hadn't worked out very well. He had started selling—refrigerators—and his employer no longer could get a supply.

Dick Cole wasn't a good soldier. Let's be thankful that there are not many men like him. Most salesmen, right now, are realizing that every concern and every individual is affected by the national emergency, and that it's up to all of us to be good soldiers.

The sales difficulties of the present period are decidedly different from those of depression days, or "normal" times. But there isn't one difficulty that a selling V-man can't do a job with. Be a good soldier!

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BOSTON EDISON STEAM LINE HAS MANY UNIQUE FEATURES

Over a year ago there was completed a high pressure steam line (1250 pounds per square inch) running from the Boston Edison Company's Station in Weymouth, Mass., to the Procter & Gamble soap manufacturing plant on the opposite bank of the Fore River, a distance of 3300 feet, believed to be the first long steam line for such high pressure in the country. The contract actually called for 80,000 pounds per hour of low pressure steam and 16,500 pounds per hour of high pressure steam.

The line runs thru the Edison Company's tunnel under a navigable river, and that part to and from the tunnel connections runs along, and above, the ground.

The steam is carried in two parallel lines, one under the other, the one carrying 1250 lb. pressure steam at 750°F., and the other 350 lb. pressure, also at 750°F.

One of the problems which confronted the Edison Engineers was that of protecting the electric cables in

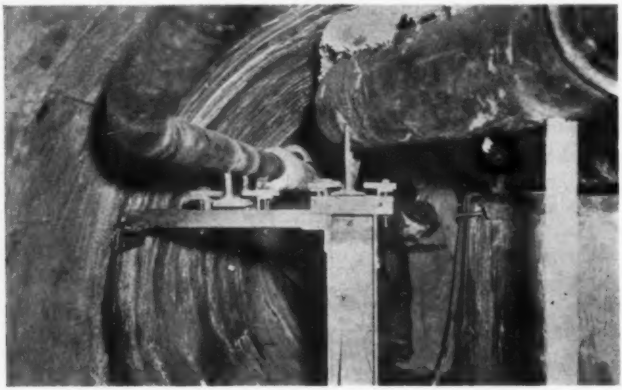


Photo courtesy of R. L. Polk & Co.

Close Quarters. Carey workmen covering high pressure steam line in 700' x 7½ ft. tunnel under Fore River.

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Conservation of Fuel Is Important To-day

●

SAVE FUEL BY USING INSULATIONS

●

NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO.
NORRISTOWN
PENNSYLVANIA

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the tunnel from the heat that would be liberated from the steam pipes. The solution was found in heavily insulating the steam pipes, in fact the insulation used was thicker than is ordinarily considered economical. The insulation was of Carey manufacture, the specifications calling for 1½" thick Inner Layer Carey Hi-Temp No. 12, plus an outer layer of Carey 85% Magnesia two inches thick, securely wired on, with all joints cemented. This was used on *both* lines. In the power house at the Edgar Station, and within the Proctor & Gamble plant, as well as on the pipe lines thru the tunnel the insulation was finished with a 40-lb. rosin paper jacket and an 8-oz. canvas jacket neatly sewed on. A 24-gauge galvanized iron jacket insures protection against mechanical abuse, particularly where the lines run near the ground. Fans were also installed at one end of the tunnel to exhaust the hot air. These fans create a draft thru the tunnel equivalent to a 50-mile gale.

To mechanical minds and to the workmen on the job, the problem in the tunnel was how to install 40-ft. lengths of 12 inch pipe, weld and cover it while almost at arm's length were electric cables carrying 13,000 and 24,000 volts. The restricted space in which to work made the actual application of the insulation very difficult.

While this installation was the first long steam line for such high pressure, it probably won't be the last, and we hope our readers will see that we are told of the next installation of this sort if and when it is made.

Editor's Note: We are indebted to The Carey Clearing House, and to the author of the original article, F. N. Hollingsworth, for the information given above.



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VENEZUELA DEPOSITS

The following information is extracted from an article in Mineral Trade Notes for March 20, 1942, published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Dr. Oliver Bowles, of that Bureau, is the author of the article.

An asbestos deposit that bears considerable promise is situated 6 kilometers west of Tinaquillo in the State of Cojedes. It is 58 kilometers from Valencia and 108 kilometers from the seaport, Puerto Cabello.

The deposit occurs on the side of a mountain known as "El Tigre," in a large sill of rock consisting essentially of norite-peridotite and pyroxenite. It was evidently an igneous rock originally, but has suffered intense metamorphism. It has been faulted and fractured extensively, and the peridotite has been serpentinized along the fracture planes. Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks surround the peridotite, and chrysotile asbestos has been developed in commercial quantities, chiefly in the region of irregular contact of the two formations.

A little slip fiber occurs in places, but most of the asbestos is in irregular cross-fibre veins, as in Quebec, Canada. In December, 1941, development work, consisting of both core drilling and trenching, had established the presence of an ore body 850 feet long, 180 feet wide, and with a proven depth of more than 200 feet. Subsequent drilling has enlarged the productive area considerably.

A sample of the asbestos submitted to the Bureau of Mines has been examined carefully. The fibres are ¼ inch to more than 1 inch in length. About two-thirds of the fibres are strong and flexible, comparing favorably with Canadian asbestos; the other third are somewhat weak and brittle. It is reported that the sample submitted was taken in a zone of altered surface rock, where disintegration had resulted from ages of weathering. Consequently the weakness of some of the fibres may have been caused by weathering processes. It is claimed that asbestos occurring in rock below the zone of surface alteration is more uniform in physical character and has a higher tensile strength than the fibre taken from the weathered zone.

The fibre content of the rock, including material

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of 7D grade or better (excluding all material testing lower than 0-0-5-11 in a Canadian testing machine), is said to range from 2½ to 3 per cent. It is estimated that about 2 per cent of this material will consist of crude No. 1 and No. 2, 10 to 14 per cent spinning fibre, 50 to 55 per cent shingle stock, 15 per cent paper stock, and 15 per cent shorts.

The deposit is being developed by Compania Anonima Minas de Amianto de Tinaquillo of Caracas, Venezuela. A mill with a capacity of 960 tons of rock a day, which will turn out about 6,000 tons of fibre a year, is under construction, and, if no unusual delay occurs in obtaining equipment, it will probably be in operation by the end of 1942.

The deposit will be worked from an open-pit, side-hill quarry, and the broken rock will be conveyed by truck to a 24-by-36-inch jaw crusher with 5-inch opening. The primary crusher product will be transported on a 30-inch conveyor belt to a 4-foot Symons cone crusher set to ¾ inch. Barren rock will be removed from a picking belt. The fibre-bearing secondary crusher product will be dried and conveyed to a 500-ton capacity storage bin.

The mill is designed in accordance with the most modern Canadian practice. The free fibre will be aspirated through suction hoods placed over sets of shaking screens, and fibre contained in the rock fragments will be liberated by further disintegration in hammer mills known as jumbos. The hammer-mill product, in turn, will be passed over shaking screens, and the free fibre will be removed thru suction hoods. The aspirated fibre will be carried to collectors.

Asbestos taken from the collectors will be passed over a set of cleaning screens to remove dust and unopened rock particles and will then be graded according to length in standard rotary graders. The grades will be controlled by means of a standard Canadian asbestos fibre-testing machine. Power will be furnished by a 440-volt, 60-cycle, 3-phase electric current generated by two 490-horsepower diesel engines. A machine shop will be constructed, where all necessary repair work may be done. A staff house and

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dwellings for 100 employees are under construction. Plant design and construction are supervised by Michael J. Messel, technical director, who has had much practical experience in the Quebec, Canada, asbestos district.

Another Venezuelan asbestos deposit known as the "Montanita" has been exploited to a limited extent by Compania Anonima Amiantos de Venezuela of Caracas, but activity ceased in November, 1939. This deposit was formerly controlled and was operated on a small scale by the British firm, Turner & Newall, Ltd. No information is available as to the character or quality of the asbestos.

ASBESTOS vs. COTTON THREAD

While manufacturers of safety apparel have not joined very freely in the discussion (invited in our February number, page 23) of this subject of sewing asbestos clothing with asbestos thread or with cotton, the ideas submitted *are* worthwhile.

One manufacturer of safety garments, tells us that he has used a very high-grade cotton thread for over 26 years, and has always found it to be entirely satisfactory.

This manufacturer claims that when asbestos thread is used it is necessary either to do the sewing by hand, or else use special, made-to-order sewing machines. In the first case, production is slowed up considerably (a potent argument these days); while the use of special sewing machines is very costly and naturally adds to the cost of the finished clothing.

American manufacturers generally seem to agree that if the seams are not *exposed* (and those using cotton thread make the clothing in such manner that all seams are inside ones) the cotton thread is perfectly satisfactory.

We shall gladly carry this discussion farther, if other manufacturers of asbestos safety apparel will be so good as to send us their ideas.

—:—

Start to save your tires now—don't wait until they are nearly worn out.

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SOLDIERS WITOUT

Brave men, faithful beasts, start precious raw Asbestos on its

No bugles summon them to action. No glamour attends their grim parade. Yet these soldiers of production match the deeds of men in uniform, fighting their unsung battles in remote parts of the world. Beset by dust and burning heat, along treacherous mountain roads, brave bullock convoys haul the newly-mined Asbestos from the deep heart of South Africa to the nearest railheads. Thence by rail to the sea . . . then by boat through war-whipped seas where

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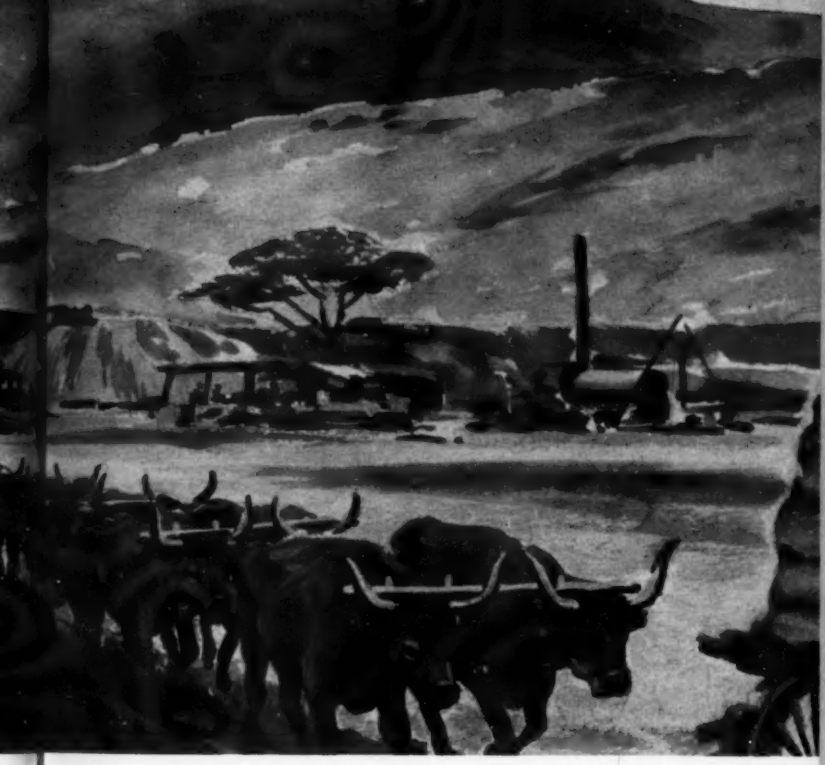
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VITOUT UNIFORMS

sbes*n its journey to America—for industry, for Victory*

a ruthless enemy waits to pounce without warning . . . but by skillful generalship and battle-schedule timing it reaches American ports. A dangerous journey, but one regularly accomplished to bring every quality and type of Asbestos to American industry, and Victory and freedom for the world.

★ ★ ★

Have you any questions about raw Asbestos? We will be pleased to answer them promptly.

TRADE REGISTERED

OSHITED INC.

T., JOESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA . . . WORKS: MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

N • CYPRUS • ITALIAN • INDIAN • RHODESIAN • RUSSIAN • SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE AND YELLOW

ve ... of *New Era Insulation*, lightest rigid insulation for all temperatures

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Rhodesian
SHABANI MINE — SHABANIE
GATH'S MINE — MASHABA

African
HAVELOCK MINE — SWAZILAND

Canadian
BELL MINE — THETFORD MINES, P. Q.

ASBESTOS

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

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NON-RUBBER BINDERS FOR ASBESTOS

Rubber conservation, now made necessary as a protective measure, has already given industrialists some valued pointers on substitution. In the oil and gas industry where rubber as a binder for asbestos has long been considered a necessity, more than a dozen non-rubber formulas are now being put into practical use. Some of these are patented processes, others are prepared on the job by workers themselves. But in all cases, they typify industry's determination to release a commodity that is of more vital importance elsewhere.

Practically all the non-rubber binders thus utilized have as their bases: resins, shellac, pitch, paraffin, soya oil, and glucose. By far the most common binder consists of 4 parts synthetic resin (Durez), 2 parts glucose, and 1 part finely pulverized white sand. The mixture is heated to a consistency of paste, and after vigorous stirring, is spread between layers of asbestos felt until three to six successive layers have been built up. The product is then rolled flat, allowed to dry, and afterward cut into sizes and designs. The principal use is in foundations (between layers of concrete), in the control of vibration and stray electrical currents.

Another product having similar uses, and given preference where excessive moisture is encountered consists of two layers of asbestos roofing (heavy weight), between which is spread a binder made up of hydraulic cement (10 parts), finely ground shellac (2 parts), wetted to consistency of plaster, and cut into sizes before being allowed to dry. For the inside lining of magazines or storehouses where explosives are kept, we find still another process, consisting of a binder paint, made up of 10 parts shellac, one part glucose, and one part powdered cork. This is applied with a brush to the inside floor and wall surface, and while drying liberally sprinkled with short asbestos fibre. Quantities of asbestos fibre are commonly spread also on the floor of a magazine.

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Where elasticity is not a factor, such as fireproof linings for oil tank bottoms, Portland cement is being used as a binder for asbestos fibre. Instead of the former rubberized compositions for stopping leaks in tanks and lines, asbestos yarn bundled and cut to length is used and held in a binder of plastic cement. Contact rods and levers about drilling equipment, which may convey electrical currents or generate friction sparks, are wrapped at intervals with asbestos yarn or tape, held in a binder of resin or shellac. In the southern Ohio gas fields, a very modern method of sealing abandoned wells is to pour down on the concrete block in the top of the sand, an acid and oxide resistant buffer made of 10 gallons of paraffin into which has been stirred a high percentage of asbestos fibre.

In place of huge blocks of solid rubber formerly used as brake surface for bull wheels and sand-reel on drilling machinery, Asbestos brake lining, interwoven with wire, now forms the braking face, the lining being secured by rivets to a metal drum, semi-circular in shape. Another replacement is in seats for gas and air traps, which are now made by wrapping asbestos yarn over a core of cork. Soya oil paint (white lead cut with Soybean oil, into which asbestos fibre is stirred) is also replacing asphalt rubber paints on many oil and gas leases.

No data is available as to the advantages or disadvantages of many of these non-rubber applications. A number will be, of course, of only temporary duration. But in their use, practical lessons will be learned which will tend towards greater efficiency and lower production costs when conditions again become stabilized.

—:—

Asbestos fibres appear to be quite important in connection with the recovery of mercury, according to an article in the December number of Industrial & Engineering Chemistry, published in Washington, D. C. The title of the article is "Photometric Method for Estimation of Minute Amounts of Mercury" written by Albert E. Ballard and C. D. W. Thornton of the Eastman Kodak Co.

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All Out War Production Demands More Efficient Methods in All Industries

SWING-IT* application gives longer life and better performance to your insulating materials when installed on vertical surfaces.

SWING-IT eliminates repair costs caused by buckling, sagging, checking, cracking, and crushing.

SWING-IT helps satisfy your customer.

SWING-IT is especially needed for low tensile strength materials such as bats and certain types of blankets composed of rock wool, mineral wool and similar materials.

•

Write for descriptive circular.

•

ELBERT R. SITTON
1 EAST LUTCHER STREET
ORANGE, TEXAS

*Covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,206,680

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A SERVICE TALE

Power Cable[1] Withstands Molten Metal

Over and over again asbestos in one form or another has demonstrated that it can withstand all kinds of severe conditions with practically little damage.

Sometimes it is weather, sometimes wind, fire or flood. Here, however, is something new and different in the way of a "service tale."

In a steel mill there was used on a hot metal crane a 600-Volt Power Cable. It was insulated with a layer of felted asbestos, then varnished cambric, another layer of felted asbestos and finally a heavy asbestos braid.



Cable partly covered with molten metal

Photo courtesy Rockbestos

The cable seems to have been in such a position that when the molten metal spilled it splashed over the cable. The hot metal in cooling solidified over the insulation (as can be seen from the photograph) without destroying it. Of course, an arc was finally created (as can be seen by the fused appearance of the bare copper), but the picture shows the high resistance to heat and fire of a laminated felted asbestos and varnished cambric insulation covered by an asbestos braid.

We understand that some of the adjacent circuits on the crane continued to operate until rewiring could be conveniently accomplished, even tho they had been exposed to the spill-over.

[1] The cable was #4/0 ROCKBESTOS A. V. C. (asbestos and varnished cambric insulated) Power Cable. We are indebted to the Rockbestos Products Corporation for this story.

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CONSERVATION

Blankets and Samples

One hundred blankets were recently presented to the Manville (N. J.) Borough Defense Council by Johns-Manville's plant in that town.

These blankets were made from Paper Mill Felts which were no longer usable in that capacity, but made dandy blankets for emergency use by the Civilian Defense unit in Manville. Merely a matter of conservation—finding a use in the defense program for what otherwise would probably have been thrown away. Perhaps other asbestos paper plants have such felts on hand for which there is no longer use in the plant itself. Don't discard them until you find out whether your town's Defense Council or some other local agency can use them.

And speaking of conservation, what about samples of various asbestos materials? Our experience is that manufacturers of asbestos products are more than generous with samples. Sometimes a request for a sample of some particular type of asbestos material—perhaps a new type shingle—brings to us a large cumbersome sample which eventually, after we have looked it over, finds its way to the waste basket simply because it is too large to keep around. One specimen of a siding material (not asbestos) measured 14" x 45".

On the other hand we have kept on our desks for years, samples two or three inches square, which make ideal paper weights.

It's possible you may be able to cut the size of your samples in half and still find that they serve your purpose just as well. A small sample with an offer to send a larger one if the inquirer wishes it might be one way to get around it, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the recipient would much prefer the small one.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Business is, as we all know, going all-out for war production. That is the main idea, and the state of any individual line is proportioned to its direct or indirect connection with the war program.

"The business news of the past month," says National City Bank's April letter, "has been dominated on the one hand by the increasing concentration on the war effort and progress in production and on the other by demands from all sides for still greater speed and effectiveness."

"Let's Get It Done!" is the theme adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for its Thirtieth Annual Meeting to be held in Chicago, April 27th to 30th, and this is rapidly becoming the slogan for business and production all over the country.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The Canadian Mines are operating at maximum capacity—one of them seven days a week. Prospects are that the total tonnage of Canadian Asbestos that will be produced in 1942 will be a record production. Asbestos from foreign sources, with the help of the Maritime Commission in Washington, is reaching our shores with great regularity. Prices are very firm.

Correction. Our March issue stated that there was no shortage of Blue Asbestos nor of the short grades of Amosite. However, one of our readers has asked us to correct this statement, as he is finding a shortage in this country of the "S" grades of Blue, and also a severe shortage in the short grades of Amosite. We regret any misunderstanding which may have been caused by our statement in March.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is little change in the textile situation. Demand still continues heavy and, of course, under those circumstances the market is stable.

Brake Lining. As in last month, there was an increase

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over the corresponding month last year. Export sales increased over the previous month as well as over the same month last year.

Paper and Millboard. In these markets demand has increased, paper plants are working to full capacity and naturally under such circumstances prices are holding firm.

Insulation. High Pressure. Shipments show an upturn after the slight falling off which occurred around the first of the year. Prices are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market in the first place is in the slack season. Added to that is the fact that there is very little if any private construction. The market at this time is therefore almost entirely in defense housing, and here there is some tendency to economize on insulation. The future trend is therefore somewhat uncertain.

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is no great demand for asbestos-cement shingles and sidings for private construction because of restrictions on this type of work. The Government continues to buy substantial quantities of asbestos sidings for war construction and there is also a heavy demand for asbestos-cement flat sheets for the construction of temporary buildings.

The demand for corrugated sheets and for asbestos-cement pipe continues to be heavy, altho the delivery situation on both of these products is somewhat better than it was a few months ago.

These comments are made by men in close touch with the various markets. If your opinions differ, please advise us.

—:—

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automotive production in February, 1942, amounted to 154,315 motor vehicles (134,134 in the United States and 20,181 in Canada).

In February, 1941, the total was 509,332 (485,622 in the United States and 23,710 in Canada).

The low production in February of this year in the United States was, of course, due to curtailment in production on account of the war effort.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

The Repair and Maintenance Market

In an address before the Metal and Roofing Distributors' Association, on March 19th, Mr. Herbert Abraham, President of The Ruberoid Co., called attention to the tremendous possibilities of the repair and maintenance market.

"One market to which distributors in both defense and non-defense areas can profitably give particular attention at this time," says Mr. Abraham, "is that for the repair and maintenance of existing buildings. Not only because the repair and maintenance market is a permanent one, less subject than any of the others to suddenly changing regulations, but because, due to the restrictions on many forms of new construction, it promises to be a steadily expanding market.

"Altho there exist no comprehensive, official statistics on repairs and maintenance, it is nevertheless possible to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the tremendous sales possibilities in this field. There are in this country approximately 23,000,000 one-family houses and 3,500,000 two-family houses, representing, at an average valuation of $6,000, a total investment of $159,000,000,000. The average life of a house has been estimated at 75 years, and experience has shown that the average dwelling must either be reroofed or undergo major roof repairs every 15 years, or five times during the life of the house. This means that an average for the country of approximately 2,000,000 homes must be looked after annually—which, as we all know, will consume a lot of roofing."

Building

Acceleration of the war construction program resulted in an increased volume of building and engineering contracts in the month of February, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Total contracts awarded in February in the 37 Eastern States amounted to $433,557,000, compared with $316,846,000 in January and $270,373,000 in February, 1941. The accumulated dollar volume of contracts let during the first two months of this year is 30 per cent greater than the figure for the corresponding period of 1941. In spite of this substantial increase, the augmented program has scarcely gotten into full stride. Contract totals for these 37 States averaged over $500,000,000 a month

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during 1941, and this year's program is expected to top that of last year.

Last month's contracts, in comparison with those of February, 1941, showed the following dollar volume increases: heavy engineering construction, up 6 per cent; non-residential building, up 38 per cent; residential building, up 62 per cent.

Estimating Tables

The Twelve Tables for Estimating flange areas, hair felt, ducts and perimeters, etc., continue to be popular, because they are very useful to estimators. Price is $1.00 a set. Send your orders to "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.



"Sales of domestic asbestos, which reached 24,391 short tons in 1941, were the highest in the history of the industry, exceeding those of 1940 by 22 per cent, according to the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. Their value was 8 per cent greater than in 1940.

"Most of the United States production is of the shorter grades of chrysotile, but long fibre chrysotile obtained in Arizona is attaining increasing importance."

The above information has been taken from Mineral Market Report No. 988, "Asbestos Industry in 1941," prepared by Oliver Bowles and A. C. Petron, of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Several tables are also given in this report, one showing sales, imports, exports and apparent consumption of raw asbestos in the United States from 1932-1941, inclusive, another showing imports and a third giving world production insofar as it is available for 1937 to 1941, inclusive.

Copies of the report may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C. Ask for MMS No. 988.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

P. O. Baker, Sales Representative, General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Providence, R. I., April 18.

Lorne Bain, President, Atlas Asbestos Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., Canada, April 19.

A. D. Simpson, General Manager, Asbestos Erectors, Bound Brook, N. J., April 19.

George A. MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, April 19.

Frank T. Hearst, Manager, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., April 20.

H. H. Robertson, President, H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21.

S. D. Van Vleet, Secretary, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, April 24.

J. Carroll Johnston, President and Treasurer, Atlas Asbestos Co., North Wales, Pa., April 28.

Clare S. Jamar, Vice President, Walker-Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., April 29.

Donald H. Spicer, General Manager and Director, World Bestos Corp., Paterson, N. J., April 30.

Merlin W. Simon, Secretary, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., April 30.

Richard H. Jaffer, President, York Insulation Co., Inc., Hillside, N. J., May 1.

George S. Fabel, President, Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, N. C., May 7.

L. L. Cohen, Chairman, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., May 7.

A. M. Ehret, Sr., Chairman, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., May 15.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations on the occasion of their birthdays.

—:—

J. H. MATTHEWS - Elected Director of Raybestos-Manhattan

On April 7th, J. H. Matthews, Assistant General Manager of The Manhattan Division, was elected a Director of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Mr. Matthews has been with the Manhattan Division for a long term of years, in various capacities. He was appointed Assistant General Manager a few months ago.

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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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O. H. CILLEY - Director of Raybestos-Manhattan

O. H. Cilley, Assistant General Manager of the United States Division, on April 7th was elected a Director of the parent company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Mr. Cilley has been connected with the Asbestos Industry for many years. His early experience was in the Textile Machinery Manufacturing field, having been associated for 17 years with C. G. Sargent Son's Corporation of Graniteville, Mass., first in the engineering end and later in the sales field. It was during this period that he became interested in the manufacture of Asbestos Textile Products.



O. H. Cilley

In 1920 Mr. Cilley became associated with the United States Asbestos Company as Plant Manager, and with the exception of a brief absence, he occupied this position until 1928 when he was appointed Assistant General Manager. He has continued in this capacity with the United States Asbestos Division since it became a part of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

COLONEL J. G. ROSS - Officer in Government Owned Company

Col. James G. Ross, General Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, has been elected Vice President and Director of the newly formed Government owned company in Canada to be known as Wartime Metals Corporation.

The new company will assume responsibility for arrangements that have been made for the production in Canada of metallic magnesium and for any other emergency projects that may be undertaken for the production of war metals. The headquarters of the new company will be located in Montreal.

FLETCHER HOLDINGS LIMITED

The New Zealand Government has directed Fletcher Holdings Limited, to erect a plant in Christchurch, N. Z., for the manufacture of asbestos-cement products; primarily corrugated sheets and asbestos flat sheets.

Asbestos Limited, Inc., 8 W. 40th St., New York City, is purchasing all the necessary equipment in the United States on behalf of the Fletcher Holdings Limited.

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M. J. O'MALLEY - An old friend passes away



Michael J. O'Malley, founder 35 years ago of the Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Chicago, passed away on March 6th at the age of 72 years.

He has been connected with the Asbestos Industry, particularly the paper and insulation end of it, for the past 48 years. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company which he founded, the Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co. His biography appeard in our February number.

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RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., in annual report published recently, showed sales of $42,697,779 for the year ended December 31st, 1941, taxes of $5,575,984, with net earnings of $2,053,036, or $3.27 per share. Total assets at the close of the year were $25,648,480.62, with total liabilities of $6,607,553.81.

Detailed figures of profit and loss statement follow:

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1941
Net sales	$42,697,779.72
Less discounts and allowances	1,283,325.63
Income from sales	41,414,454.09
Manufacturing cost	28,565,082.21
Gross profit	12,849,371.88
Expenses and other deductions	5,788,371.55
Profit from operations	7,061,000.33
Other income, discount, interest, etc.	277,562.61
Total income before income taxes, contingencies, etc.	7,338,562.94
Provision for taxes, contingencies, etc.	5,285,526.39
Net income transferred to surplus	2,053,036.55
Surplus Jan. 1, 1941	8,395,831.38
	10,448,867.93
Less dividends paid	1,256,165.51
Surplus Dec. 31, 1941	$ 9,192,702.42

Dividends for the year amounted to $2.00 per share.

ALBERT E. STARKIE COMPANY, representatives in the Chicago territory for Asbestos Corporation, Limited, of Thetford Mines, have moved to 5461 W. Division Street, Chicago, Ill. They were formerly located at 528 N. Cuyler Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

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M. HASKEL DIES

Michael Haskel, a pioneer of South African Mining, died on February 2nd, at Johannesburg. He was 61 years of age, having been born in Lithuania in 1881. He went to South Africa in 1907.

Mr. Haskel was engaged in gold mining at Pilgrimsrest and other places in Eastern Transvaal up until 1920, when he became interested in asbestos, particularly in the amosite deposits of the Petersburg District. Later he gave some attention to the chrysotile deposits in Rhodesia and crocidolite in Kuruman.

He was connected with the Montana Asbestos Mine (amosite) in the Malipsdrift area, and in 1928 successfully floated the South African Consolidated Asbestos Limited. Later he disposed of his asbestos interests and devoted his attention to other mining projects. From 1933 to 1938 he served as Union Trade Commissioner (honorary) for Palestine and at the time of his death was on the Board of Directors of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Limited.

RUBEROID INDUSTRIAL BLACKOUT FORMULA

A formula particularly designed for the complete blacking out of windows, skylights and other glazed openings in industrial buildings has been announced by The Ruberoid Co. The outstanding features claimed are complete opacity, a non-reflective surface, a high degree of shatter resistance and ease of application.

The blackout formula consists first of an application of a 1/16 in. layer of Ruberoid Plastic Cement over the outside area of each pane. Over this a sheet of Ruberoid saturated asbestos felt, cut slightly larger than the pane, is applied, and the felt is then covered with another layer of plastic cement applied with a trowel.

Within three or four days after application, the surface becomes a dull black that is said to be completely non-reflective. The materials can be applied quickly and easily, without any preliminary cleaning of the glass and without interior scaffolds to interfere with work inside the building.

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THE BLUE ASBESTOS DEPOSITS OF THE HAMERSLEY RANGES is the title of Western Australia Report No. 49, which is dated June, 1939, but has just come into our hands. The report was prepared by K. J. Finucane, Senior Geologist of the Aerial, Geological and Geophysical Survey of Northern Australia. The report gives the geology of the Hamersley Ranges and describes the blue asbestos (crocidolite) deposits at various points therein. Our copy of the report may be borrowed by any one interested.

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THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY has recently published its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1941, showing a net profit of $1,364,848.03 after all charges, including Depreciation, Depletion and Taxes. This compares with a net profit of $424,058.23 for the preceding year.

Net profit for 1941 after the year's provision for the five and six per cent preferred dividends is equal to $3.23 per share on the 390,806 common shares outstanding at December, 1941, and compares with 81 cents per share on the 394,741 common shares outstanding at December 31, 1940.

Provision for all direct taxes was tremendously increased in 1941 and the total direct taxes (Federal, State and local) for the year 1941 were $1,287,961.68, compared with $521,351.58 for 1940, an increase of 147 per cent.

Provision for all forms of direct taxes in 1941 represented $335.05 per employee as compared with $176.78 in 1940.

The company employed and maintained work thruout 1941 for an average of 3844 people as compared with 2949 people in 1940.

Capital expenditures for production facilities, machinery and equipment and additions to buildings, including those for the newly acquired property at Perth Amboy, N. J., amounted to $1,166,987.19. Dividends paid during the year to all classes of stockholders amounted to $355,908.90.

Current Assets at the end of 1941 were $9,058,097.81, against Current Liabilities of $3,514,129.13.

The Company states that all its manufacturing plants and asbestos fibre mills in Canada have been operated at practically maximum capacity thruout the year, a very substantial part of their entire production being devoted to war projects, either direct or indirect. Its Research Laboratory showed great activity thruout the year, developing new products and processes and improving old ones.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in report for the year ended December 31, 1941, shows net profit after depreciation, federal income taxes, etc., of $69,070, equal after dividend requirements on $1.40 preferred stock, to 14 cents a share on 337,200 shares of common stock.

ELBERT R. SITTON, of Orange, Texas, has developed a new method of application of insulation materials, which he terms "Swing-It."

Mr. Sitton has had twenty-five years of experience in the insulation field, as mechanic, shop foreman, estimator and sales engineer. "Swing-It" is the result of a sincere desire to eliminate the costly damage to insulating materials caused by heat expansion and the heavy weight of many types of finishing materials. The advertisement on page 25 describes this in some detail.

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J. T. McCALLUM, Secretary-Treasurer of Asbestos Corporation Limited, who has been in poor health for several months, has been granted sick leave until December 31, 1942.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY, at its annual Stockholders' meeting held on March 30, re-elected all its Directors, viz: Charles A. Blinn, Wm. C. Bowman, George D. Crabbs, E. W. Edwards, Ben L. Heidingsfeld, Wm. C. Ignatius, Robert S. King, Wm. J. Moeller, Geo. A. Rentschler, Walter L. Steffens, Laurence E. Whitaker.

At the organization meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were re-elected: George D. Crabbs, Chairman; Robert S. King, President; Wm. J. Moeller, L. E. Whitaker, W. C. Bowman, C. A. Blinn and W. L. Steffens, Vice Presidents; W. C. Ignatius, Secretary-Treasurer, and S. E. Breuleux, Assistant Treasurer.

PATENTS

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

Brake Lining Construction. No. 2,272,532. Granted on February 10, 1942, to William C. Shriver, Huntington, Ind. Assignor to Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Huntington, Ind. Application August 23, 1941. Serial No. 408,017.

A brake assembly comprising a brake shoe, a brake lining member, said member being formed of hard, frangible material and an intermediate member bonded to the shoe and lining, the intermediate member comprising a thin sheet of cleavable brake lining material.

Brake Lining. No. 2,273,770. Granted on February 17, 1942, to William Nanfeldt, Clifton, N. J. Assignor to Worldbestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J. Application August 16, 1938. Serial No. 225,158.

The process of making a heterogeneous particle molded brake lining which consists in mixing together sulphurized linseed oil and sulphur with a mixture of mica, iron oxide, clay, coke and asbestos, to form a second mixture, mechanically disintegrating said second mixture, baking the second mixture to effect an incomplete absorption of the sulphur by the oil, mixing the second mixture with a third mixture of cresolformaldehyde resin and asbestos to form a fourth mixture, mixing asbestos and a proportion of resin greater than in the third mixture to form a base mixture and molding the fourth mixture into a slab on a layer of base material with heat and pressure to effect an incomplete cure, forming the slab to size and finally curing the slab.

Machinery Packing. No. 2,273,962. Granted on February 24 to Cecil R. Hubbard, Palmyra, N. Y., assignor to Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra. Application June 7, 1940. Serial No. 339,225. Description upon request.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of April 10, 1942

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$650.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 385.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 233.50
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 82.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 34.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 29.50

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Hyde Park, Vt.
Shingle Fibres	$62.50 to $65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 53.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50
Floats	19.50

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.)

	Par	March 1942 Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	22½	24	23¼
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	17⅜	18	18
Celotex (Com.)	np	6⅞	7¾	7⅛
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	66½	70	69
Certainteed (Com.)	1	1¾	2¼	2
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	25	28½	25¾
Flintkote (Com.)	np	9⅝	10⅞	10⅝
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	88	98	93½
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	56¾	62½	58⅛
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122¼	130	130
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	15¼	16¾	16
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	16	19¾	19
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3⅝	4⅛	3⅞
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	31	35	34
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	44¼	48¼	45
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	168	177½	168½

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THIS and THAT

The Industrial Mineral Wool Institute, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City, has recently issued approved "Specification No. 1—for Mineral Wool in Low Temperature Installations." The specification is decidedly in the interest of the consumer because it establishes standards of quality for materials, application and workmanship as developed by the Institute's Technical Committee. Copies of the Specification may be had by writing the Institute, attention of R. L. Davis, Secretary.

—:—

A series of six vest pocket-size pamphlets on the subject of how to get the most service out of Industrial Rubber Products has been prepared by The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. If you wish a set of these pamphlets, write the B. F. Goodrich Company.

—:—

Foster D. Snell, Inc., 305 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., have increased their laboratory space more than 50% in the past year, and so have added substantially to their facilities for rendering consulting and research service.

—:—

Net sales billed by General Electric Company in 1941 totalled the all-time high record of $679,300,000, an increase of 65% over the $411,900,000 in 1940.

Profit available for dividends was $57,197,000, or $1.98 a share of common stock, compared with $56,241,000, or $1.95 a share for 1940. Cash dividends of $1.75 a share and $1.85 a share, respectively, were declared. There were 218,450 stockholders of the company on December 31, 1941, compared with 214,140 on December 31, 1940.

—:—

We're all in this war together. If any of us lose our freedom, all of us lose it.—*Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board.*

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ASBESTOS R M TEXTILES

DEFENSE . . . OFFENSE

NATIONAL THOUGHT HAS BEEN ON A THEME OF DEFENSE. PEARL HARBOR HAS TAUGHT THAT WE TOO MUST THINK AND ACT IN TERMS OF OFFENSE—FOR OFFENSE IS THE BEST DEFENSE. **R-M** ASBESTOS PRODUCTS DESIGNED FOR DEFENSE ARE EQUALLY CAPABLE OF MEETING EVERY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT UNDER OFFENSIVE WARFARE, WHETHER FOR MILITARY OR NAVAL USES, OR FOR INDUSTRIES UNDER THE TEMPO OF WAR PRODUCTION.

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INDUSTRIAL SALES DIVISION

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