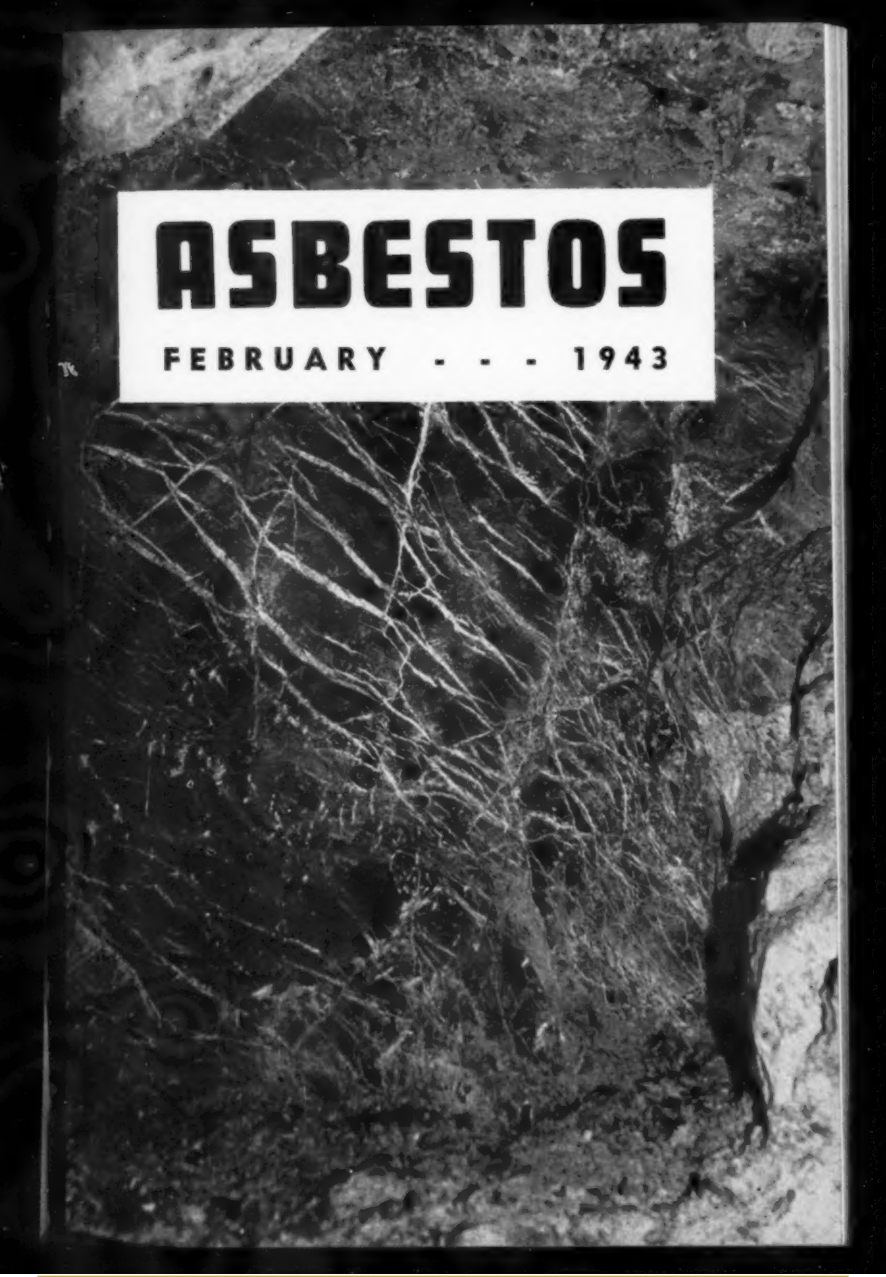
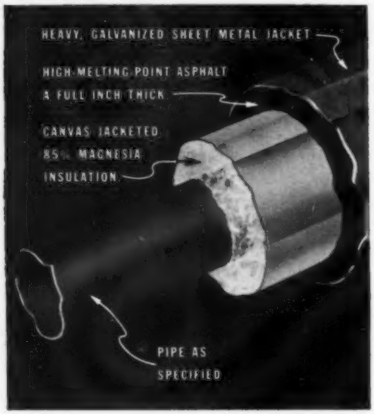


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Sectional view of Durant Insulated Pipe, showing construction features. Pipe, insulation and protection are factory-fabricated into units.



EHRET'S D.I.P.

. . . SETS STANDARDS FOR UNDERGROUND INSULATED PIPING

Ehret's Durant Insulated Pipe combines the high insulating efficiency of 85% Magnesia and the time-defying characteristics of imperishable asphalt. Added to this advantage is factory-fabricated construction which makes field installation both rapid and economical.

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EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE • PENNSYLVANIA

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FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
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C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

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CONTENTS

	Page
Processing Asbestos Fibres	2
Magnesium Chloride from Asbestos Tailings	6
Interpretation Order L-215	6
The Chicago Subway—An Installation Story	8
Market Conditions	12
Floating and Pontoon Roofs	16
They Say!	18
Careers in Selling	23
Contractors' & Distributors' Page	
Figuring Areas of Curved Cylindrical Surfaces	25
Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers	26
1942 Construction Breaks Records	26
PD-1X	28
Twelve Estimating Tables	28
News of the Industry	29
Patents	37
This and That	39
Current Range of Price	40
Asbestos Stock Quotations	40

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 3 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/3

PROCESSING ASBESTOS FIBRES

Notes from an Asbestos Textile Superintendent

Albert Allwood, Asbestos Textile Superintendent for the General Asbestos & Rubber Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at North Charleston, South Carolina, has consented to write for "ASBESTOS" his ideas on the processing of asbestos fibres prior to spinning into yarn.

Mr. Allwood came to this country from England in 1926, having been with the British Belting & Asbestos Limited in the latter country. He graduated in Textile Manufacturing from the North Carolina State College at Raleigh, after which he went with General Asbestos & Rubber Division.

The article will appear in three parts, the one given below and two others to be printed later.

The origin, varieties, source of supply, mode of occurrence, physical properties, chemical composition, uses and mining methods have often been described, but very little has been said about the handling of asbestos in the manufacture of asbestos textiles.

With this in mind, this article goes into some of the details of processing, and if the readers of "ASBESTOS" find them of interest, more will follow.

The blending and preparation problems of asbestos are affected by the grade, cut, type of fibre and their ability to blend, strength of finished product, ultimate use of the finished product, cost of the finished product, and the fluctuation in the price of the raw material. Accurate estimation of yields of materials is of importance and as far as possible blends should be made so that the maximum yield is obtained in later processes.

The conditions of the raw materials as received should be noted so that the above conditions can be met and taken care of.

Every manufacturer has different ideas about the equipment needed for the best results, yet there has not been sufficient time and study spent in the preparation and blending to obtain the best results thru the balance of the plant. The machines usually found in a preparation depart-

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 4 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/4

ment are chaser mills, vertical openers, cone dusters, screens, fearnought pickers and mixing pickers. Asbestos fibres can be both overworked and underworked and the condition of the fibres or the amount of working of these fibres can only be decided by the cut, grade and the final use. In blending asbestos and cotton care should be taken in handling the air currents generated inside the machines and the air used to remove the blended stock from the machines to prevent the separation of the asbestos and cotton, and also to prevent the asbestos and cotton tangling and stringing. If the air is not used and controlled *correctly,* the asbestos and cotton will not blend as desired and the purpose of blending will be defeated.

The production and quality of the product of an asbestos card depends more upon the arrangement, condition and setting of the cards than upon the amount of material fed into the machine. The limit of production is reached when the cards have as much material in them as they can adequately cope with. To overcrowd the cards with material often militates against production, as the spinning of yarn is a potent factor in the regulation of the card. To run a card too long to save grinding, stripping or cleaning, invariably leads to a reduction of output and is certainly false economy.

The nature and quality of blended materials either help or hinder output considerably. A manufacturer acts wisely if he pays due regard to this fact in the composition of his blends. Blends containing excessive amounts of dirt and foreign matter are invariably expensive ones. They not only retard output by the stoppage of the machines for cleaning, but they also materially affect the condition and life of the cards.

The question of card clothing is such a controversial subject and occasions so many varied opinions that it is unwise to endeavor to establish any hard and fast rules.

The objects of carding are the opening out of the material fibre from fibre, the mixing of the material in the blend, the removal of dirt and foreign matter that may be in the blend, and the production of accurate twistless rov-

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 5 of 45 **asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/5**

ings of a definite cut. In addition, the material must be presented in the best condition for the subsequent operations. These objects must be attained along with the highest possible yield from the blend, and with as large an output as possible. All the rollers in the machine should be set when changing from one blend to another. Also, when a machine runs for a long time on blends of a similar character, settings must be checked periodically as wear takes place in the card wires and in the bearings of the various rollers. Steel guages 10 inches long and 2 inches wide of the following sizes are used, No. 20 is .035″ thick, No. 22 is .028″ thick, No. 24 is .022″ thick, No. 26 is .018″ thick, No. 28 is .014″ thick, No. 30 is .012″ thick, No. 32 is .009″ thick, No. 34 is .007″ thick, No. 35 is .005″ thick.

All rollers which are set with the guage should be set with the machine stopped. It is not necessary to strip the card before setting as the cards are in a more normal working condition when the machine has been running some time after grinding. All workers, strippers and angle stripper bearings must, however, be cleaned carefully before commencing setting, or accurate work cannot be obtained.

In order to get to all the worker rollers it may be necessary to remove some strippers temporarily and vice versa. The guage must be held lightly between the fingers and thumb and must never be bent; it must be moved in all directions to try to raise the teeth as in actual working, but it must be remembered that the guage will raise the teeth on only one roller at a time. In setting a worker to the cylinder, for instance, the guage can be moved against the points of the worker teeth or the points of the cylinder teeth, but not against both at the same time, and allowances must be made for this in setting if the teeth are not firm in the foundation.

When a setting is altered by an adjustment of the pillar, the shaft of the roller should be tapped with the wrench to make certain that the shaft is in the bottom of the bearing, otherwise serious errors may be made. Altering the setting of a roller on one side of the machine will alter the setting on the other, so the roller must be checked at both ends.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 6 of 45
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Careycel—For temperatures up to 300° F.

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The CAREY Line includes high efficiency insulating materials of Asbestos and Magnesia for every known service condition—for temperatures ranging from

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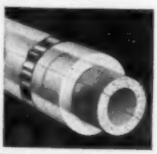
85% Magnesia—For High & Med. Pressure.



Hi-Temp Blocks—For Furnaces, Ovens, Kilns, etc.

In addition to the insulations shown, Carey makes other Asbestos Specialties — as Plastic and dry Refractory Cements, Asbestos Paper, Asbestos Millboard, Asbestos Packings, Asbestos Cements, Flat and Corrugated Sheathing, Careystone Asbestos-Cement Shingles and Siding, Asbestos Fibre.

Wholesalers and Applicators of Insulation Materials—write for details and prices.



Combination Hi-Temp—85% Magnesia.



Hair Felt Insulation For sub-zero.

CAREYDUCT—

the all-asbestos duct for conveying conditioned air. Combines duct and insulation. Fireproof, sound-deadening, permanent, economical, easily erected.



Cut-out view of CAREYDUCT—assembled sections showing staggered joint construction and taped outer jacket. Smooth appearance.

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Dependable Products Since 1873

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 7 of 45
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MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE FROM ASBESTOS TAILINGS

The laboratories of the Dominion Bureau of Mines of Canada have been investigating the possibility of producing magnesium chloride from asbestos waste rock.

The idea originated with H. G. Wildman, of Montreal, who conducted experiments in his own home and brought the process to the attention of Lt. Col. T. W. MacDowell, V.C., of Montreal, who in turn contacted the Dominion Bureau of Mines. The Bureau made preliminary small scale experiments and also conducted a pilot plant operation, both of which confirmed the feasibility of the chemical reactions discovered by Mr. Wildman. The Wildman process is described as simplifying plant design with an accompanying decrease in both capital investment and the cost of production as compared with other processes.

More than 200,000,000 tons of asbestos waste rock are available for the purpose, with a daily production of roughly 20,000 tons going to the dumps. It is estimated that the daily production of tailings is sufficient to produce 3,000 tons of metallic magnesium per day, and ore from this source may be obtained at a very small cost as compared with the cost of preparing such source materials as dolomite and sea water used in other processes.

Chemists who carried out the investigation of the process at the Dominion Bureau of Mines were those who developed the process on which the extraction of radium from the pitchblende ore of Eldorado mines on Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories were based. Officials of the Shawinigan Chemical Limited assisted in furthering the investigation.

INTERPRETATION ORDER L-215

An interpretation of Order L-215 (Textile Machinery) rules that no authorization is needed for production or purchases of repair or maintenance parts for textile machinery.

This interpretation is called to the attention of "ASBESTOS" readers by the Asbestos Section of the Cork and Asbestos Division of the War Production Board.

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 8 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/8

ASBESTOS

in the all-out drive for Victory

In every important war industry and in the production of almost every vital unit of military or naval equipment one or more of Johns-Manville's 1200 products is being used. Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week they are pouring forth from the J-M factories . . . helping to hasten the ultimate victory that will assure the continuation of the free way of life that has made America great.

Johns-Manville owns and operates Asbestos Mines in Arizona and Canada, fifteen 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.

For complete information on J-M Asbestos Products or raw asbestos in a wide range of grades and fiber lengths, write to any J-M office or distributor.

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Branches in All Large Cities

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 9 of 45
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THE CHICAGO SUBWAY--
Uses Miles of Asbestos-Cement Conduit

The City of Chicago, in order to relieve the Loop congestion of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company's Elevated tracks, especially at peak load periods in the early morning and evening, is building a subway.

The work at present includes two routes, one known as the State Street Subway and the other as the Dearborn Street Subway.

With the present shortage of rubber and the consequent acuteness of the transportation problem, the project



Photo courtesy Johns-Manville

A twelve-duct bank of asbestos-cement conduits in position ready for concrete envelope in the Chicago Subway.

is of tremendous importance, as it will speed up transportation and relieve what has for years been a very congested area.

The State Street Subway, about 5 miles long, is just about completed and thru trains from the North Side of Chicago to the South Side are expected to be running over the route very soon, thus by-passing the Loop elevated structure.

To the Asbestos Industry the outstanding feature of this project is the use of asbestos-cement conduit to carry the electric power cables—over half a million (545,000)

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 10 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/10

K&M best in asbestos

Manufacturers of a complete line of asbestos products including:

ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES	ASBESTOS-CEMENT SIDING
ASBESTOS-CEMENT WALLBOARDS	ASBESTOS MARINE INSULATIONS
ASBESTOS ELECTRICAL MATERIALS	ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PIPE AND BLOCK INSULATION	ASBESTOS PAPER & MILLBOARD
	ASBESTOS TEXTILES
ASBESTOS PACKINGS	ASBESTOS LUMBER
ASBESTOS CORRUGATED	ASBESTOS ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL

Today, all of these K&M products are playing an important role in the War Program; contributing in many different ways to its ultimate success. For the duration, the Nation will continue to have first call on all K&M plants and employees.

Nature made asbestos. Keasbey & Mattison has made it serve mankind . . . since 1873.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA.

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 11 of 45
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/11

feet of it have already been used[1] and before the completion of both routes over one-quarter million (265,000) feet more will be required.

The positive and negative reinforcing feeders are carried in a duct bench containing asbestos-cement thin-walled conduits along one side of each track in the train sections. This duct bench also serves as an emergency walkway or catwalk. In addition, about 10,000 feet of heavy walled conduit is required for crossovers from the various manholes to the power lines, or third rails, from which the trains draw the power. This conduit was laid in concrete composing the track structure and terminates at various potheads. The conduit was furnished in ten-foot lengths and joined by means of a Harrington type of coupling made from asbestos-cement stock, machined at the factory to produce a tight joint. Spacers were used to place the conduit and after properly securing the conduit to prevent flotation, concrete was poured to encase the conduit in a concrete envelope.

The conduit used is of Johns-Manville manufacture; their thin wall material, known by the trade name of Korduct, being used in the emergency catwalk (see illustration) and the heavy walled Transite Conduit in the track structure.

Asbestos-cement conduit was selected for this project principally for its fireproof and non-slagging nature in the event of a short circuit, preventing fusing in the cables; it will also facilitate the withdrawal of old, burned out cable and the pulling of new.

Another instance of the efficiency and time-saving qualities of asbestos products.

[1]Up to February 1st, 1943.

RUBBER-CEMENT
SPECIAL FORMULA RUBBER CEMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
UNLIMITED AMOUNTS FOR WAR ORDERS
LIMITED AMOUNTS FOR NON-WAR ORDERS
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25 CORNELISON AVE. • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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VERMONT



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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 13 of 45
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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Each month general business is giving way more and more to the war program. There are some lines, of course, which are "musts" for the necessities of life; there are a few on which restrictions have been slackened somewhat for one reason and another, but *we are at war* and those of us who are not at present actually in the war program in some manner or other, directly or indirectly, will be before the year's end.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Order L-41 (which restricts construction and has greatly retarded the sale of Asbestos Siding Shingles) is backfiring in the Canadian Asbestos Mines.

Unless the shorter grades of asbestos can readily be moved by the Canadian Producers, it will not be long before their sheds will fill up and automatically their production of spinning grades will go down. There is a shortage of long spinning grades, and the mines cannot indefinitely produce spinning grades without selling their shorter grades. "Something will have to be done about it," says one of our readers.

ASBESTOS- MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Demand continues high and will undoubtedly remain so as long as the war lasts. New uses for asbestos textiles for war purposes have been found—some of them will continue to be useful after the war is over.

Paper. Demand is good because asbestos paper is needed in the production of laminated coverings in which market volume is continuing high.

Millboard. This market has slackened off somewhat, principally because there is at present little cantonment work compared with what it was six months or a year ago. Huge quantities of millboard have been used in cantonments for fireproofing purposes. However, there are a

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 14 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/14

Conservation of Fuel Is Important To-day

●

SAVE FUEL BY USING INSULATIONS

●

NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO.
NORRISTOWN
PENNSYLVANIA

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large number of other places in which millboard is still being used for fireproofing—ships, for instance.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume of sales and shipments continues at an all time high. Prices are firm under ceilings. With a falling off of new war plant construction, it is natural to expect some recession, but certain other non-advertised uses are taking up what would normally be a slackening in demand.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market may be described as keeping up its volume by acting as a substitution material. We are told that because of the restrictions on high pressure insulations, 4 ply aircell for instance, is, in certain applications pinch-hitting for work where some high pressure type was ordinarily used.

Brake Lining. For the year (1942) sales of friction materials showed a slight increase over those of the previous year, even tho the December return was lower than that December, were higher than those for the same month in for November. Sales for domestic consumption, during previous years, while exports, which increased over November, 1942, showed a decrease from December a year ago.

Asbestos-Cement Products. This market shows no change from the conditions reported last month, except that there might be the usual seasonal falling off in demand in addition to the curtailment brought about by Government restriction.

These comments have been received from men in close touch with the markets in the respective lines. Comments from any of our readers are always welcome.

THE ASBESTOS FACTBOOK

16 pages — 10c a copy

Contains information as to origin, locations, uses, analyses, qualities and other facts about asbestos. Your employees, your customers and your friends will find it interesting.

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The World's Finest Fibre

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GLOBE **ARIZONA**

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 17 of 45
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FLOATING AND PONTOON ROOFS

Well known to every engineer is the fact that the vapors which collect over gasoline are a greater explosion and fire hazard than is the gasoline itself. This hazard increases and decreases in proportion to the amount of vapor permitted to accumulate between the surface of the gasoline and the roof of the tank in which it is stored, the accumulation in turn depending on the "vapor space" that is allowed to exist.

Floating or Pontoon Roofs[1] go far toward defeating this hazard. And asbestos is one of the materials important in the construction of such roofs. These roofs float directly on the surface of the gasoline at all times and thus provide maximum insurance against the collection of gas vapors. Irrespective of whether the tank is filled or nearly empty, the roofs are directly over the liquid—they go up and down with it.

A flexible seal closes the space between the roof and the tank shell. This seal has a ring of steel shoes that slide up and down on the inside of the tank. Between the shoes and the roof proper is a flexible seal of asbestos sheet material impregnated with synthetic rubber[2]. The seal is made in 100 foot lengths spliced together to form a continuous seal around the perimeter of the roof. The entire length of the seal measures over 350 feet on a large tank, making it one of the largest flexible seals manufactured.

Asbestos sheet was selected for the manufacture of the seal because of its inherent fire-resisting properties. The synthetic rubber was used because of its resistance to weathering, aging, and gasoline and oil vapors.

[1]Made by the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company of Chicago, under the trade name of "Wiggins".

[2] We understand Thiokol, the synthetic rubber made by the Thiokol Corporation, Trenton, N. J., is used in these seals.

—:—

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 18 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/18

ASBESTOS

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

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

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 19 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/19

THEY SAY!

Asbestos-cement pipe of small diameter is replacing rubber hose in certain instances, especially where a chlorine solution is being used.

—:—

An asbestos-type sealing fluid is mentioned as a filling for "detubed" auto tires, as recommended by John B. McGay, of Tulsa, in his plan to reclaim about 277,500 tons of rubber by detubing the nation's auto tires.

—:—

A new and improved type of flame thrower, used by chemical warfare and engineer troops for reduction of fortifications can be carried and operated by one man who needs *no asbestos uniform.* The device is said to be of longer range than previous flame throwers and uses a new fuel which burns persistently.

—:—

By the use of Careyduct (the all-asbestos insulated duct made by the Philip Carey Mfg. Company) in air-conditioning and heating the new War Department Building at Arlington, Va., 1,500,000 pounds of steel were saved.

—:—

Mrs. Carmela Zarillo, of Orange, N. J., has found a war job right in her home. She patches asbestos gloves (with asbestos cloth patches, of course) for the Westinghouse Lamp Division of Bloomfield, N. J. As a result, the gloves (used in the handling of hot lamp bulbs) will last 10 to 20 times as long as formerly. Mrs. Zarillo is 66 years old.

—:—

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company was the first to put into production a Government-owned synthetic rubber plant. This first unit started making rubber in April 1942; it has a capacity of 100,000 acres of rubber trees.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 20 of 45
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ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec

Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

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NEW YORK, N. Y.	CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO. 165 Clymer Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	LIPPINCOTT CO., INC. 461 Market Street

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ACL Doc 12328 · Page 21 of 45
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Every type of raw Asbestos carried in stock: Arizona • Australian • Bolivian • Canadian • C
Rhodesian • Russian • South African Blue and Yellow. Manufacturers of Asbestos Cem nd C
Siding • Creators and exclusive manufacturers of New Era Insulation, lightest rigid in r al

This advertisement appeared in the February 1943 issue of "FORTUNE".

HA NO ASBESTOS?



Good reason for their consternation. Not a single ton of Asbestos suitable for war purposes is produced in Germany, Italy, or Japan. Nor is any produced in any of the countries which they have over-run. And Asbestos is vital in this war —for tanks and trucks, ships and planes.

Now call the roll of the countries that do produce Asbestos—Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Cyprus, India, Rhodesia, Russia, South Africa. All of them are anti-Axis!

Think what a great advantage this is to the United Nations. Think what it means to the United States itself, for we produce only five per cent of the Asbestos we need. We must therefore count on these other countries for the balance of our requirements.

War has increased our needs many times. It has also increased the difficulties of production and transportation. But in spite of these hardships, our staunch allies continue to send the needed quantities of this precious mineral.

As the only company which for twenty-five years has imported and processed every known type of Asbestos from all these countries, Asbestos Limited Inc. offers a unique service. Our long and specialized experience is at the service of America's war industries, for Victory. Your inquiries are invited.

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UNTIL TIME ENDS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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rigid under 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.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 24 of 45
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/24

CAREERS IN SELLING.

A Lesson in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

Because many materials are scarce, and when materials are available, there may be manufacturing, transportation, or other bottlenecks, selling in this war-time era may seem to be a minor, almost superfluous task. In the labor market the premium is on men with technical skills. The sales staff of many concerns is reduced; men leaving to enter military service have not been replaced.

The fair-haired boy around most concerns used to be the one who could do a good job of selling. Today the plaudits and adulation are for the man who can boost production under difficult conditions.

I meet professional salesmen who are discouraged. I note some who have quit sales jobs, and are at work at machines in war factories. In some cases, they have actually increased their earnings in the process.

I feel sorry for these men. Temporarily, they are getting perhaps a "big kick" in participating in the direct manufacture of munitions, aircraft, tanks. But, fundamentally, they are not cut out for the monotonous routine of mass production. They are free spirits, who are happiest, and reach their maximum of accomplishment, out on the firing line of trade.

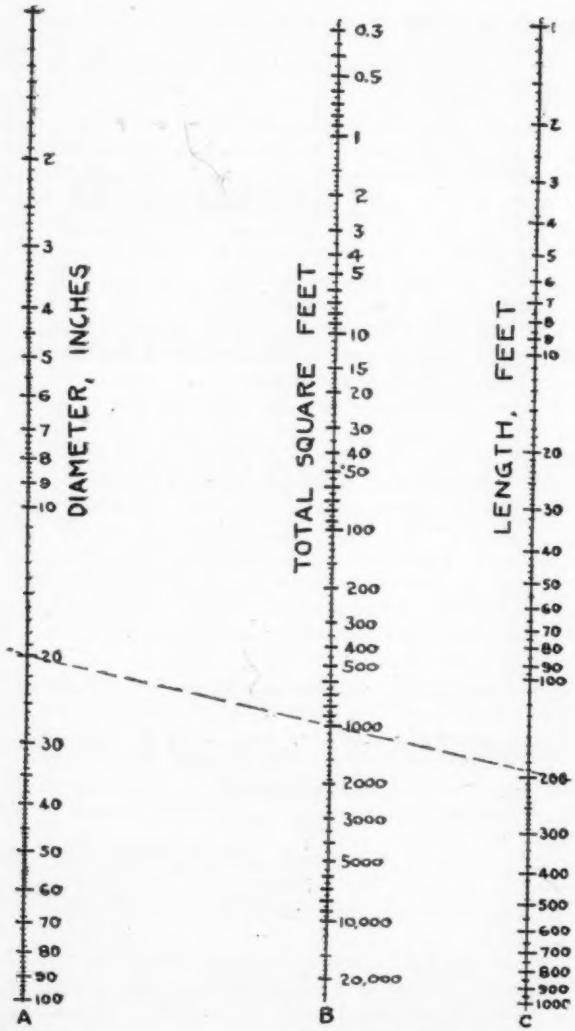
They are the shock-troops of distribution, the specialist in seller-buyer relations. Industry and trade cannot exist for long without them.

Even in war time, there is a big place for the salesman, doing a new kind of job adjusted to the exigencies of war-time commerce. In peace time, industry cannot survive without him.

This war will be over—sooner rather than later, probably. Of engineers and craftsmen, there will be superabundance. Of first-class salesmen, there will be a great shortage.

There are great careers ahead in selling. If you are a salesman now, stand by your profession, and prosper with it in the years to come.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 25 of 45 **asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/25**



Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 26 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/26

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Figuring Areas of Curved Cylindrical Surfaces

The chart on the opposite page is applicable to pipes, tubes, ducts, tanks, etc.

To show how the chart works: the dotted line drawn across the chart shows that if the diameter of the cylinder, pipe, tube, tank or whatnot, is 20 inches (column A), and the length is 191 feet (column C), then the total area is 1000 square feet (column B).

The chart covers a wide range—from 1 to 100 inches in diameter and from 1 to 1000 feet in length. But it can be applied to any diameter or length—as shown in the following:

Let us suppose that you want to build a vertical tank of any material, 200 inches in diameter and 191 feet high. What will be the area? Those figures have been chosen purposely to show that the dotted line already drawn across this chart can be used to solve the problem. The answer will be 10,000 sq. ft. instead of 1,000 sq. ft for reasons that are obvious.

In other words, if you add a cipher to the figures in column A, you must also add a cipher to the answer in column B. Or if you add two ciphers in column A, you also add 2 ciphers in B, and so on. The same is true of column C. For instance, let us add 2 ciphers to the 20 in column A, making the diameter 2,000 inches. And let us add 2 ciphers to the 191 in column C, making the height 19,100 feet. The number of square feet will then be 10,000,000 because we must add a total of 4 ciphers to the figure in column B. Of course, the tank just computed would be rather gigantic—nearly 4 miles high—and about 165 feet in diameter. It has been included only to demonstrate that the chart really has no limit of application.

The chart is handy for estimating and for checking one's "hand figuring" should it be decided that utmost accuracy is wanted.

The chart can also be used "backwards." For example, if you want 1,000 sq. ft. of surface (column B), and if the diameter must be 20 inches (column A), the same dotted line tells you that the length must be 191 feet (column C).

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 27 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/27

Wage Rates For Pipe Coverers

The January number of "The Asbestos Worker," official quarterly journal of the International Association of Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, contains a list of wage rates for pipe coverers in the principal cities and insulating centers of the United States. Our August issue published the entire list with rates in effect at that time. A checkup with this new list shows very few changes.

Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard rate is now $1.26 instead of $1.18.

Michigan cities (Grand Rapids, Lansing, Jackson, Kalamazoo and Saginaw) now $1.52½ instead of $1.40.

Toledo, Ohio, is now $1.62½ instead of $1.52½.

Wood River, Ill. (Oil Refinery only) is now $1.29 instead of $1.24.

Two new points have been added:

Kodiak, Alaska, where the rate is $1.51½.

South Portland, Me. (Shipyard only) $1.26.

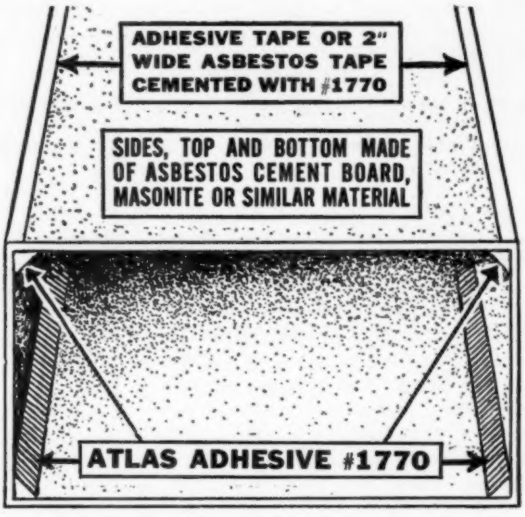
1942 Construction Breaks all Records

Construction contracts to a total of $8,255,061,000 were awarded in the 37 eastern states during the calendar year 1942, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was 37 per cent greater than the total for the preceding year, and nearly 25 per cent greater than the figure for the previous high-record year of 1928. Building contracts, amounting to $5,714,458,000, increased 34 per cent over their 1941 volume; heavy engineering contracts, amounting to $2,540,603,000, increased 46 per cent over the preceding year.

The most spectacular increase was in new factory construction, contracts for which amounted to $2,227,458,000 in 1942, compared with $1,181,523,000 in 1941; both years' figures exceeded all previous records. Contracts for residential building, exclusive of barracks for the armed services and war workers, declined from $1,817,419,000 in 1941 to $1,149,481,000 in 1942. On the other hand, contracts for the barracks type of housing accommodations increased nearly five-fold over 1941.

Commenting on the record-breaking construction program carried out in 1942, Thomas S. Holden, president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated: "Public ownership projects represented 87 per cent of the enormous 1942 total, reflecting the dominance of war construction in the year's activity. It is generally understood that the peak of war construction has been passed and

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 28 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/28



For fabricating non-metallic air ducts, etc., from Asbestos Cement board, Transite, Masonite and similar materials

ATLAS ADHESIVE #1770

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Atlas Supply Co.

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Makers of adhesives for cork, Fiberglas, rock cork and all types of insulation

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 29 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/29

that this year's program will shift emphasis strongly to end-products. It is estimated that construction contracts in 1943 may approximate half the dollar volume of 1942. Even this reduced volume, however, would be greater than that of the average peacetime year."

—:—

PD-1X Asbestos Products have been added to the list of materials which distributors may obtain by the use of application form PD-1X to obtain priority aid, in order to replenish stocks of supplies.

—:—

THE TWELVE ESTIMATING TABLES, which we offer for the price of $1.00 a set, make it much easier to figure the following areas:

Sq. Ft. Areas Pipe Covering.

Mean Sq. Ft. Areas Standard Screwed Fittings.

Mean Area Standard Weight Flanged Fittings.

Standard Weight Flange Areas, Permanent Type.

Standard Weight Flange Areas, Removable Type.

Hair Felt, 1", 1½", 2".

Anti-Frost Insulation.

Cork Pipe Covering, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Ice Water Thick Cork Moulded Fittings, Screwed, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Brine Thickness Cork Molded Fittings, Screwed, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Special Thickness Cork Moulded Fittings, Screwed, Outside Area in Sq. Ft.

Ducts and Flue Perimeters.

The chart on page 24 will be included with these tables, after March 1st.

Order from "ASBESTOS." Your estimators will appreciate a set, we know, as it will elimnate a lot of figuring.



TEST

. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR

425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 30 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/30

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

Clarence E. Witherspoon, President, Asbestos Construction Co., Inc., New York City, February 20.

G. W. Marshall, Jr., General Manager, Industrial Sales Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., February 21.

J. Albert Taylor, Vice President and Secretary, Wallace & Gale Company, Baltimore, Md., February 24.

Roland C. Sprinkmann, Treasurer, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., February 26.

A. S. Johnson, Managing Director, Johnson's Co., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, February 28.

Leonard Krez, Secretary, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., February 28.

Carl Bindman, Sales Manager, Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, March 7.

E. J. Wilson, President, Elwood J. Wilson, Inc., New York City, N. Y., March 7.

P. M. Taft, President, P. M. Taft Asbestos Co., P. O. Box 413, Holyoke, Mass., March 9.

W. L. Markert, President, Brooks-Fisher Insulating Co., Atlanta, Ga., March 10.

Harry A. Kieselbach, General Manager Insulation Department, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, March 14.

Best wishes and congratulations to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

—:—

Our birthday list, published in December "ASBESTOS," contained the name of E. M. Smith, and stated that Mr. Smith was Chairman of Fibre & Metal Products, Inc., of Downey, Calif. We now learn that Mr. Smith has not been connected with Fibre & Metal Products, Inc., for the past four years. His present connection is with Globe Oil Tools Co. of Los Nietos, Calif.

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HATSCHEK'S PHOTOGRAPH. First request for the photograph of Ludwig Hatschek, mentioned on page 30 of December "ASBESTOS," came from A. D. Simpson, President of Asbestos Erectors, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.

The picture is now framed and hangs in Mr. Simpson's office.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 31 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/31

GEORGE D. CRABBS RECEIVES IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT

George D. Crabbs, Chairman of The Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., has been appointed Regional Chairman (Cleveland) of the Committee for Economic Development, the basic organization of which has been completed by American business men as their own postwar planning group.

The main efforts of the Committee will be research on basic problems of the postwar economy and stimulation of local business groups in every community to begin canvassing their individual postwar possibilities now. Thru the local community approach the Committee hopes to help the nation's small business men make their maximum contribution to re-employment.

The whole plan is really to stimulate maximum productivity and high employment after the war.

Mr. Crabbs, who has had such wide experience in community projects, great and small, and has successfully put them thru, is an ideal man for this latest activity.

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CHAIRMAN OF THERMOID DIES

Brig. General Charles Williams Barber, chairman of the board of directors of Thermoid Company and a director of Southern Asbestos Company, died on January 7th. He was 70 years old and made his home in Short Hills, N. J.

General Barber had been retired from the U. S. Army since 1919.

Born in Woodbury, N. J., he studied law in the offices of H. S Grey, one-time Attorney-General of New Jersey. He served in the Spanish-American War, saw service in the Philippines and on the Mexican border. General Barber became brigadier general in 1916, served overseas in the World War No. 1; was an officer in the Legion of Honor and held the Distinguished Service Medal.

Besides being Chairman of the Board of the Thermoid Company he was until six months before his death president and a director of Charles W. Barber & Son, Inc., investment bankers in New York, and was also a director of Brager-Eisenberg, Inc., of Baltimore, Md.

—:—

KENNETH E. MOORE Made Advertising Manager

Kenneth E. Moore, formerly assistant advertising manager of The Flintkote Company, has been promoted to the position of advertising manager. He has been actively engaged in the field of building material advertising for many years and has been associated with Flintkote for the past five years.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 32 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/32

• 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

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United States Sales Agent:
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TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 33 of 45
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/33

JACOBSEN RETURNS FROM LONDON

The Board of Economic Warfare asbestos mission to London has been successful in purchasing for the Metals Reserve Company, South African Chrysotile, Amosite, and a substantial portion of the Crocidolite fibre for 1943 use of American war industry, according to William Jacobsen, sales manager of Asbestos Fibre Distributors, a division of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation. Mr. Jacobsen has recently returned from London, where he acted in an advisory capacity to the mission. He was also representing American manufacturers directly.



William Jacobsen

Mr. Jacobsen left New York by Clipper in November, returning late in December by boat. While the trip was hazardous and hard, it was uneventful. The scars of the blitz were to be seen on every hand in London, but no bombs fell while he was there. Food presented a difficult problem. The better restaurants, he states, compensated for a five-shilling price ceiling on meals by adding eight to ten-shilling "house charges" to the bill.

Born in Australia in 1875, Mr. Jacobsen has resided there, in London, in Canada and in this country. He has been identified with the mining, production and selling of asbestos for the past twenty-one years. He has been with Johns-Manville for nine years.

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J. M. TAYLOR PASSES AWAY

John M. Taylor, Vice President of Johns-Manville, with headquarters in New Orleans, passed away on January 5th. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Taylor had the unusual distinction of working for over a quarter century in each of two companies. He was with the Illinois Central Railroad for thirty-one years, and in 1916 joined the J-M organization beginning in the sales department in Texas. Later he was manager of their New Orleans Office, and in 1931 was elected Vice President of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, with headquarters in New Orleans.

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CORK AND ASBESTOS DIVISION of the Commodities Bureau, War Production Board, has been renamed Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 34 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/34

DEATH OF JAMES E. E. O'BRIEN

James E. E. O'Brien, one of Keasbey & Mattison's oldest employees from point of service, and an acknowledged expert on asbestos fibre in its various forms, passed away suddenly on January 4th.

Mr. O'Brien had been with the K. & M. Company forty-four years, starting as a clerk in the Shipping Department in 1898 and becoming head shipper several years later.

About 1920 Mr. O'Brien was promoted to the job of Production Manager in the Superintendent's office and in this capacity he was also active in much of K&M's experimental and development work. Following that time, and up until his death, he was in charge of the company's Specialty Department.

During his long and faithful years of service with the company Mr. O'Brien accumulated a wealth of knowledge about all K&M's products and their manufacturing methods.

His death means a real loss, not only to the Keasbey & Mattison Company but to the Asbestos Industry as a whole.

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U. S. BUREAU OF MINES - Work on Asbestos

During 1942 the Nonmetal Economics Division (of which Dr. Oliver Bowles is chief), Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., followed closely the world situation on asbestos, conducted regular and special canvasses to obtain current statistics for confidential use of the War Production Board and other war agencies; examined samples of asbestos from various sources, and commented on their quality and probable value.

Data was assembled on transportation conditions, imports, foreign supplies, mining conditions and degree of development of deposits in foreign countries. Answers were supplied to innumerable questions propounded by various government agencies and by the general public. As asbestos is on the list of critical materials, most of the data compiled for government use is confidential.

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FRANK SMITH, who has had a wide experience in the selling of asbestos textiles, in November 1942 joined the staff of Greene, Tweed & Company, New York City, as personnel manager and in their sales department.

Mr. Smith began his asbestos career with the Asbestos Textile Company in 1916, for several years sold asbestos textiles as a free lance, and latterly, from 1938 to September 1942, was district representative for the American Asbestos Company of Norristown.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 35 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/35

JOHNS-MANVILLE PROMOTIONS

Carl S. Clingman has been elected a Vice President of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, with headquarters at Chicago.

Mr. Clingman entered the service of Johns-Manville in 1917 as sales representative in the Southwest. Previously he had been connected with The Pullman Company in various capacities, latterly as general mechanical inspector.

In 1933 Mr. Clingman was appointed sales manager of the Western Region and in 1935 General Sales Manager of the Transportation Department of Johns-Manville, with headquarters in Chicago. As Vice President, Mr. Clingman will also continue in his previous capacity as General Sales Manager of the Transportation Department.

Albert C. Pickett has been appointed Division Sales Manager of the Western Division of the Transportation Department of Johns-Manville, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Pickett entered the service of J-M Sales Corporation in 1922 as sales representative and in 1933 was appointed Division Sales Manager of the Southwestern Division with headquarters at St. Louis. He resigned from J-M in 1939, but returned to the Company in 1941 as Assistant Division Sales Manager of the Western Division, which position he occupied until his present appointment.

John D. Johnson has been appointed Acting Division Sales Manager of the Eastern Division of the Transportation Department of Johns-Manville with headquarters at New York, succeeding P. E. Redding, who has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve and called to active duty. Mr. Johnson entered the service of J-M January 1, 1920, in the Transportation Department as a salesman. He was appointed Division Sales Manager of the Central Division of Transportation in 1930, which position he occupied until his recent appointment.

Fred Fix has been appointed Acting Division Sales Manager of the Central Division of the Transportation Department of Johns-Manville with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Fix became connected with J-M in 1924 in the Transportation Department at Cleveland.

Alvin L. Williams has been appointed Assistant Sales Manager, Automotive Section of the Eastern Region Transportation Department of J-M, with headquarters at New York, succeeding H. V. Conroy, who has resigned to enter another line of business. Mr. Williams joined the J-M organization in 1935 as a salesman, handling the automotive replacement trade in the Southeast, and shortly thereafter he was promoted to be Supervisor of Bus and Truck Friction Material Sales for the Southern Division. In April, 1940, he was transferred to the General Headquarters of J-M in New York as Assistant to the Automotive Staff Manager of the Transportation Department, in which capacity he remained until his recent appointment.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 36 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/36

EXPLORATION IN ARIZONA

Under an appropriation from Congress, the U. S. Department of the Interior's mines bureau is preparing to carry on exploration for asbestos in Gila County, Arizona. The work is under the general supervision of J. H. Hedges, District Engineer for the Bureau of Mines in Arizona. Early in August, 1942, an engineer of the Bureau of Mines was assigned to make preliminary examinations and determine where the work was to be done. Up to the present the work has been confined to these examinations in cooperation with geologists from the Geological Survey and in assembling equipment in order to carry on exploration. Headquarters for the general region have been established at Globe, Arizona, and three properties—Phillips, Sloan Creek Group, and Enders White Tail No. 2, have been selected for exploration. Equipment has already been placed on these properties preparatory to drifting and sampling. Work will be expanded to other properties later on.

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BEATING THE BLITZ IN BRITAIN. In an interesting article, "Beating the Blitz in Britain," James McCawley, Secretary of the United Roofing Contractors Association and Editor of the United Roofer, tells of the work of roofing contractors in Great Britain in repairing roofs after an air raid. Mr. McCawley is investigating the reactions of various types of roof coverings to attack by incendiaries, blast from high explosive bombs and other wartime conditions. The artcle appears n the December number of the United Roofer (published at 168 E. 89th Street, New York City).

—:—

DOMINION INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, of New Zealand, advise that the first section of their machinery for the asbestos-cement plant they are establishing at Christchurch, New Zealand, has been received. Dominion Industries Limited is the division of Fletcher Holdings Limited in charge of this new asbestos-cement plant.

Much of the production of the plant will be used in the construction of buildings for American troops and supplies. The company expresses thanks to the American suppliers of equipment, etc., for their friendly assistance and cooperation.

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THE RIC-WIL COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has recently published their catalog S-42, which contains 12 pages of descriptive, pictorial and tabular matter on Conduit Systems for underground and overhead steam, oil or hot water lines.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 37 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/37

TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED

Directors' Report and Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1942, shows:

	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1941	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1942
Profit after Management Expenses, and Provision of Subsidiaries for U. K. Income Tax	£2,545,721	£2,407,550
Depre., Directors' Fees, Income Tax, Natl. Defense, Excess Profits Tax, etc.	2,039,249	1,876,710
Net Profit for Year	506,472	530,840
Balance Brought Forward from last year	71,515	65,189
	577,987	596,029
Dividends (already paid) Pref. and Ordinary less income tax	157,993	156,802
Available Balance	419,994	439,227
Which Directors recommend be appropriated as follows:		
Final Div. on ord. stock (making 12½% for year) after deduction income tax	244,805	250,787
Turner & Newall Welfare Trust Limited	10,000	10,000
General Reserve	100,000	100,000
Leaving a Balance to carry forward	£ 65,189	£ 78,440

Various items of interest are mentioned in the report:

Mines are working to maximum capacity, and this is expected to continue for some time to come.

The new method of milling introduced the previous year at the Havelock Mine in Swaziland is also in operation at the Southern Rhodesian Mines and is pronounced very satisfactory.

All three factories of Asbestos Cement Limited in India are operating to capacity.

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THE UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. (Textile Division). 1230 6th Avenue, New York City, has just issued a six page folder describing the various styles of "Asbeston" fabrics manufactured by that company, and stating the purpose for which each is intended. The various types of weaves are illustrated. Very attractively done in black and white and contains much information in compact form.

FOR SALE

Asbestos business, long established in New England.
Dealer, Gasket Manufacturers and Contractors.

Financial condition and earnings excellent. Owner wishes to retire and will exchange information, on a strictly confidential basis, with responsible parties.

Address Box 2B-C, "ASBESTOS", 17th Floor, Inquirer Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 38 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/38

PATENTS

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

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Cementitious Article of Manufacture. No. 2,307,629. Granted on January 5, 1943, to John C. McIldowie, Nashua, N. H., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application April 13, 1938. Serial No. 201,675.

A fibrous, cementitious article of manufacture having the characteristics of high strength, flexibilty and workability with conventional coating portions, comprising a substantially dry, waterproofed, strongly compressed and shaped composition including Portland Cement and reinforcing fibres distributed therethruout, the Portland Cement being incompletely hydrated and about one-third to three-fourths fully set.

Making Asbestos Cement Shingles. No. 2,307,733. Granted on January 12, 1943, to Aylett F. DeVault, Nichols, Conn., assignor to Tilo Roofing Co., Inc., Stratford, Conn. Apjplication April 30, 1941. Serial No. 391,025.

The method of making two-tone grained asbestos-cement shingles and the like, which comprises forming a limp, wet sheet from asbestos-cement slurry, curing the sheet until it has attained appreciable cohesive and surface tenacity, applying to the surface of the sheet a pigmented cement slurry to form a very thin coating and embossing the sheet while the coating is still damp, to expose the crests of the embossed grains thru the coating and leave the coating in the valleys.

Ceramic Shingle. No. 2,307,734. Granted on January 12, 1943, to Aylett F. DeVault, Nichols, Conn., Assignor to Tilo Roofing Company, Inc., Stratford, Conn. Application May 26, 1942, Serial No. 444,532.

A granted asbestos cement shingle comprising a grained base sheet of cement and asbestos fiber and a thin coating of pigmented cement integrally knit thereto, to leave the surface with crests and valleys the coating being absent on the crests at the top and for a distance down on the sides to expose the base material and being present in the valleys to produce a two-tone weathered effect.

Brake Lining. No. 2,307,814. Granted on January 12, 1943, to Gustave Walters, Middletown, Conn. Assignor to Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn. Application July 18, 1940. Serial No. 346,123.

A woven brake lining comprising more than four plies, each having interwoven warp and weft strands; the weft strands of the plies being arranged in successive groups, the weft strands

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 39 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/39

of each said group being arranged in a single tier in superposed relation in the plies; and two sets of binder strands joining the plies together; one of said sets of binder strands extending around the opposite outer surfaces of the opposite outermost weft strands of each group of weft strands of alternate groups of weft strands and the other of said sets of binder strands extending around the opposite outer surfaces of the opposite outermost weft strands of each group of weft strands of the intervening group of weft strands; each of said sets of binder strands passing thru each group of weft strands at a location which is a plurality of weft strands distant from the opposite outermost surfaces of the brake lining.

Insulation Units, Process of Manufacture. No. 2,309,206. Granted on January 26, 1943, to N. E. Newman, Bronxville, N. Y., assignor to Asbestos Limited, Inc., New York City. Application January 27, 1942. Serial No. 428,385.

Process of producing fibrous insulation which is characterized by mixing fine mineral fibres in a suspension of water and a binder consisting of cement and silicious material in which only sufficient binder is held in suspension to coat thinly the fibres, depositing the resultant slurry in a mold, lightly compressing it to eliminate any unduly large entrapments of water or air, causing the same to drain, curing the mass in the presence of saturated steam and then drying the product.

Friction Material Sheetings. No. 2,309,571. Granted on January 26, 1943 to Donald S. Bruce, Ralph T. Halstead, Somerville, and Edward B. Douglas, Warren Township, Somerset Co., N. J. Assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application December 7, 1940. Serial No. 369,058.

The improvement in the process of manufacturing a heat and process cured sheet of asbestos fibre, bonded with thermosetting phenolic resin which comprises forming a dry mixture of the asbestos fibres and powdered fusible resin, and dampening the mixture with water as a preliminary step before sheeting out the stock and densifying and heat curing the formed sheets.

Note: Refer to page 37, January 1943 "ASBESTOS." Number of first patent on this page—Asbestos Fabric—is 2,303,534, not 230,534 as given.

—:—

LESLIE M. CASSIDY, Vice President and General Manager of the Building Materials Department, of Johns-Manville, at a national convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association predicted that two to three times as many homes will be built in the ten year period following the war as were constructed in the decade prior to the war.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 40 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/40

THIS and THAT

The Mishawaka Plant of the United States Rubber Company has been presented with the Army-Navy "E" award. Colonel Robert C. Brady, Commanding Officer, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, made the presentation; C. L. Glaes, Mishawaka Factory Manager, accepted it.

—:—

A clever idea to boost production has been put in operation by Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division at Passaic, N. J. In each department a bulletin board has been erected on which pictures are mounted, with appropriate captions, telling how Manhattan's products are used in the war program. For instance, one picture shows driving gears and the caption reads: "Armies, munitions and food must be transported by ships to the battlefronts of the world. These large rubber cushioned driving gears were made in your department for installation in a ship to absorb shock."

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Jal P. Cassad, Hormuz Mansion, 630 Khareglat Rd., Dadar, Bombay, D. 1, India, is interested in the subject of asbestos from all angles. Our readers are requested to forward to Mr. Cassad any recently issued catalogs on asbestos products for his study. He has been a subscriber to "ASBESTOS" for the past four years.

—:—

In Tacoma, Wash., the 4000 old-style street lights (those with glass globes having a ventilated top) presented a program when dimout regulations went into effect. An asbestos shield solved the problem.

—:—

A recent Johns-Manville advertisement certainly publicized Asbestos. Its big, bold black headline read: *"Make sure your buildings have the fire protection of ASBESTOS!"*

The ad actually advertised J-M Asbestos Built-Up Roofs.

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 41 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/41

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of February 10, 1943

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 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 54.00
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.)

		January 1943		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	30	34¾	34¾
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	21¾	25¼	24½
Celotex (Com.)	np	8¼	10	9⅛
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	76¾	83	81
Certainteed (Com.)	1	3	4	3⅞
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	32½	39½	37½
Flintkote (Com.)	np	15⅜	16⅞	16¾
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	97	100¾	98
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	70	72	71½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	125⅝	129	127
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	21	23	23
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	20½	22½	21¼
Thermoid (Com.)	1	4	4¾	4⅝
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	31¾	35	35
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	59	63	59¾
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	171½	175½	175
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	25¼	30⅛	30
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	101	107	107

Asbestos Magazine, 1943, February 1943 Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12328 · Page 42 of 45 asbestosclaims.law/library/12328/42

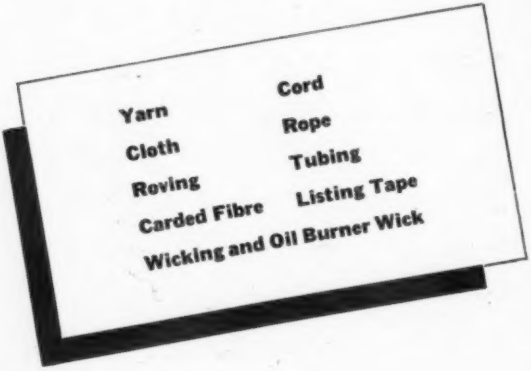


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