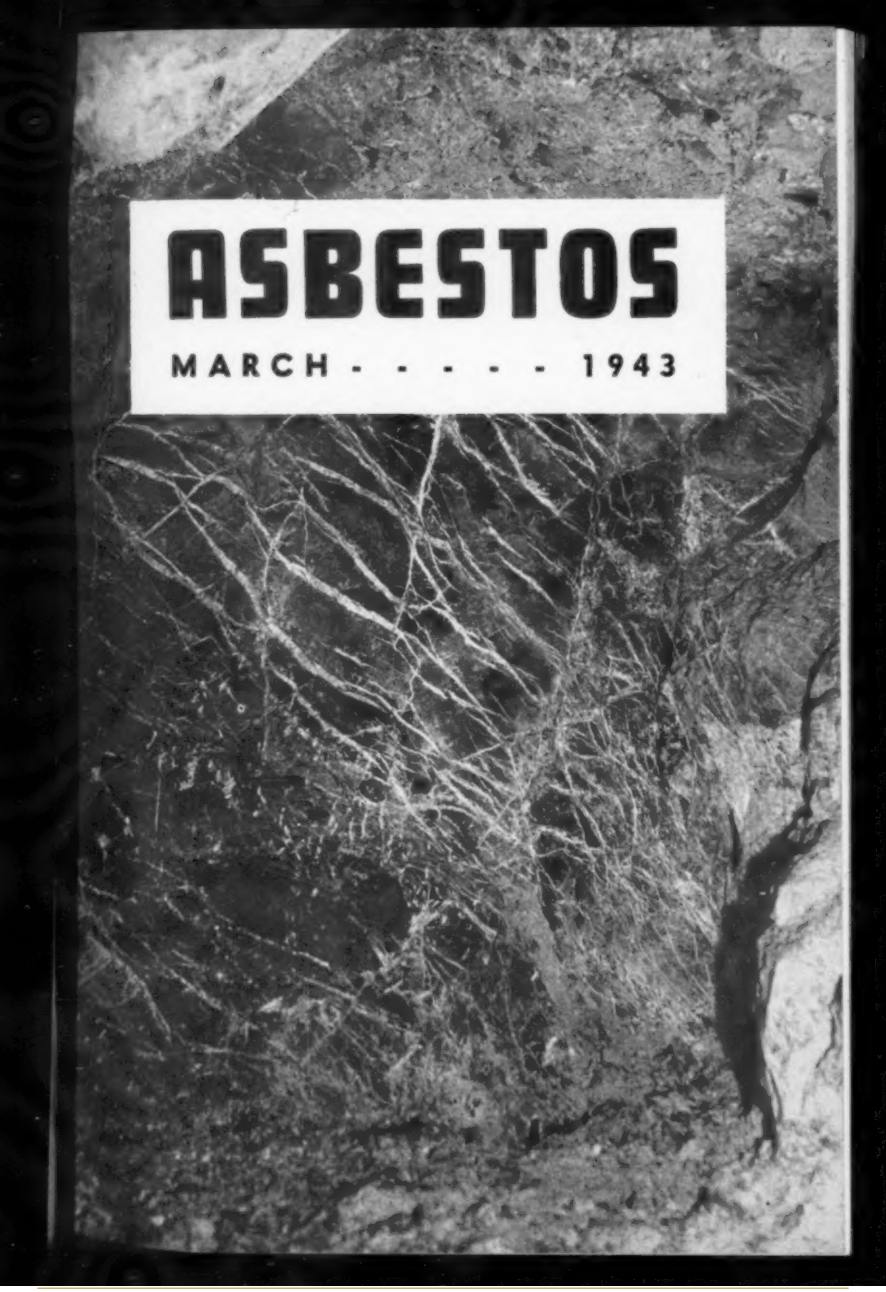


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ASBESTOS RM TEXTILES

YARN

ASBESTOS YARN IS FORMED BY RUBBING A TENUOUS RIBBON OF FIBERS INTO A ROUND STRAND AND THEN "SPINNING", WHICH MEANS THE STRAND IS TWISTED A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF TURNS PER INCH DEPENDING ON THE SIZE AND PURPOSE OF THE YARN. YARN IS PLIED FOR STRENGTH AND INCREASE IN DIAMETER. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE **ASBESTOS TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**

WRITE TO

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
INDUSTRIAL SALES DIVISION
FACTORIES
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. NO CHARLESTON, S. C
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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

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WIN THE WAR, THEN

A survey recently made by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce shows that there will be demand directly after the war for 2,100,000 automobiles, 900,000 electric irons, 1,500,000 mechanical refrigerators, 12,000,000 washing machines, 1,200,000 radios and 600,000 sewing machines.

And about 3.4 out of every ten home owners will want to make repairs and improvements in their homes within six months after the war, 7% expect to put on a new roof, six out of every 10 farmers who own their own farms would build or repair outbuildings, barns and tenant houses.

Nine hundred thousand families intend to build or buy a new house within six months after the war is over.

These figures are encouraging not only to the general public but to our own Industry.

A few days ago we were asked the simple question: "What about the Asbestos Industry after the war?" In answer, we turned to the list of uses of asbestos and asbestos products, and pointed out to the inquirer that certain asbestos materials will be badly needed and in huge quantities for the production of these automobiles and other machines, and for the reconversion of the factories which make them from a wartime to a peacetime basis — brake linings for the automobiles, packings and gaskets for all kinds of machines, roofings and sidings for repairing and remodeling old homes and the building of new ones. Rehabilitation work abroad will contribute something, no doubt a great deal to the volume of asbestos products needed after the war.

With such figures as these in front of us, we can look forward to the post-war period with a great deal of optimism. We must not forget, however, that the first job is to win the war—all our energies at present must be given to that objective.

—:—

Give to the Red Cross—it takes care of your boy overseas.

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GASKETS AND PACKINGS FOR EQUIPMENT CONSERVATION

By Fred D. Mosher

The pressing necessities of war, dislocations of civilian manufacturing, and numerous other conditions brought about by the national emergency, have made it necessary for power plant operators and users of related equipment to take steps for the conservation of existing equipment. Recently, new equipment for proposed power plants has been shut off entirely; whole industries, such as laundry and bakery, have been restricted in new equipment purchases, and other curtailments are likely to come. All of this means that existing plants must be kept running, and methods of conservation will have to be followed intensively.

The proper use of asbestos packings and gaskets can be a major factor in the life extension of old or new equipment, and the possibilities should not be overlooked by owners and operators. Altho no serious shortages have developed in asbestos materials, some of the materials which go along with the asbestos products to make up gaskets and packings are being limited. This is true of metal jackets, rubber and special materials. Tools for the fabrication of packings and gaskets will be harder to obtain as the war progresses. In view of these restrictions, wise purchasing, intelligent use of the right materials, and considerations of the types of application will do much to ease the burden of carrying on.

One important point that must be given special emphasis is the fact that packings and gaskets, like everything else manufactured, have a definite and limited economic life. Normal wear and tear, exaggerated in some cases by imposed conditions, goes on in every plant. For example, the packings in heavy duty feedwater pumps are subjected to severe service at all times; the chemical action of treated feedwater tends to reduce the materials of the packings to the point of ineffectiveness. In all packings shredding will occur in time and excessive wear or clogging

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of strainers will result. Packings dry out, and when this occurs, further compression may cause rod scoring and possible failure. A good rule to follow is that of regular renewal of gaskets or packing.

Typical high-pressure boilers must be equipped with gaskets suitable for the service to which they are put. Present practice dictates the use of asbestos gaskets for a number of applications on boilers of new design; and what is true of the newer designs may be safely applied for renewals on older jobs. In the high-temperature regions of boilers such as superheaters, drums and furnace walls, the handholes are gasketed with jacketed asbestos millboard (single or overlapping) or laminated soft steel and asbestos millboard. There should be absolute tightness around boiler openings, such as handholes and manholes, at all times. When the wrong gaskets are used, leakage develops with cooling and in time the leakage becomes constant; water and steam erosion cut metal rapidly and if not corrected always results in shutdowns and costly repairs, plus the loss of the service of the unit in question. Gaskets should also be selected on the basis of pressure in addition to temperature. In the extremely high pressures, special gaskets of woven asbestos with wire reinforcing are recommended for handhole work. For manhole gaskets, woven asbestos gaskets with wire reinforcing are used for pressures up to 500 pounds, which include the majority of plants. It should be borne in mind that the replacement of boiler gaskets always necessitates a plant shutdown, and for plants operating with a single or even two boilers a shutdown may seriously interrupt essential production. For this reason regular replacement *before* the point of failure is very important.

To prolong the life of a pump, regardless of service, the selection of original or renewal packings ought to receive careful attention. Nothing is more harmful to pumps than the use of inadequate packings. For pumps, such as those of the reciprocating type used for boiler feedwater pumping, both high-pressure asbestos and square braided give excellent service under severe conditions. The

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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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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—

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same types can be used on rotating shafts for rotary-type pumps. Extended service can be obtained from packings used for high pressure, high temperature water, if means of lubricating rods, either with water or grease, are provided. The packing itself should be of the type that contains lubricant in the form of impregnated graphite or similar material. Gaskets for flanged connections of high pressure, high temperature, pumps should be of the compressed asbestos type of the *correct* thickness. There is a misconception in the minds of many operators regarding the correct thickness for flange gaskets. They should be as thin as practicable—a gasket is for *tightness* and not for strength.

Both braided asbestos and twisted asbestos packings are highly recommended for globe and angle valves used in heavy service. It is essential that valve stem packings be of the exact size for the valve to be packed.

Asbestos type packings are especially adapted for use in oil pumping regardless of temperature or pressure. Asbestos will stand up under the most rigorous service without renewal. For centrifugal or reciprocating pump shafts, both braided and twisted asbestos packings should be used with the braided having the preference among many users. For cylinder head gaskets of the sheet type, the single-ply compressed asbestos gasket is easily prepared and easy to apply; the material is best obtained in sheet form and the gaskets cut on the job. For globe valve stems used in fuel or other oil lines, packings of round, braided asbestos will give good results.

Plant operators are frequently surprised that the study of gaskets and packings used will often pay dividends. At least one large process company has done this on an organized basis with outstanding results. As has been pointed out, the economic life of a given packing, in a given service, is important to know—this knowledge often prevents forced shutdowns, permits organized and planned maintenance, and results in dollars saved for the plant. It should be understood that when packings are extended beyond their natural lives, the possibility of failure is

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Asbestos Fibre Distributors

Through the untiring efforts of the research scientists, there are now a thousand and one uses for the rare properties with which nature has endowed her magic mineral . . . asbestos. Supplying the proper asbestos fibre for every specific use has long been the specialty of Asbestos Fibre Distributors. If you would like samples, prices or further information, address:

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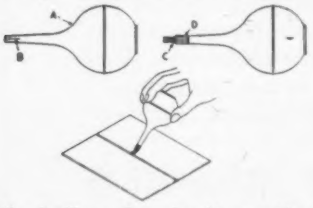
being courted. At the present time machinery is on the definite shortage list while there seems to be an ample supply of packing materials; worn packings may be easily renewed while a damaged machine may be impossible to replace.

Operators would do themselves a service by keeping simple notes or records on the frequency of packing replacements, the particular kind of packing used, and conditions of important machines. In this way faulty packings, or wrong applications of good packings, could be checked. It goes without saying that honest mistakes can be made and wrong packings might be used on expensive equipment; when such conditions arise it is well that both the equipment manufacturers and the packing manufacturers be acquainted with the facts and their counsels asked before radical changes are made. In spite of all the burdens being imposed upon them, manufacturers are ready to give sound and frank advice on the use of their products.

AN ACID SWAB

A small, handy gadget is the type of acid swab recommended in "Modern Machine Shop," in which asbestos yarn is used as a wick.

A common ear syringe, which can be procured in the drug store, is used. The nozzle of the syringe is split for about half an inch from the end (see B) and then the bulb is filled with acid.



A brushlike wick made from asbestos yarn is fitted into the neck of the bulb and a rubber band wound around to hold the acid in the bulb and make it practically leak-proof. The wick can be wetted at any time with the acid simply by squeezing the bulb lightly.

—:—

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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Manufacturers of a complete line of asbestos products including:

ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES
ASBESTOS-CEMENT WALLBOARDS
ASBESTOS ELECTRICAL MATERIALS
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PIPE AND BLOCK INSULATION
ASBESTOS PACKINGS
ASBESTOS CORRUGATED
ASBESTOS-CEMENT SIDING
ASBESTOS MARINE INSULATIONS
ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE
ASBESTOS PAPER & MILLBOARD
ASBESTOS TEXTILES
ASBESTOS LUMBER
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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ALLOCATION OF ASBESTOS TEXTILES (M-283)

To meet demands of the armed forces and essential civilian users, asbestos textiles on February 9, 1943, were placed under allocation by the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board, thru issuance of General Preference Order M-283.

In announcing this order, the Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division of WPB said:

"The Navy and Maritime Commission ship program is increased for this year and with it the requirement for insulation cloth, gloves and safety clothing, friction materials and steam packing." The Army's glove program is greatly expanded. The aircraft scheduling unit is demanding growing quantities of asbestos textiles. Mechanical packing and gaskets required by industry, including the expanding high octane gas and rubber program, and friction materials for transportation and industry must continue to be made largely from asbestos textiles."

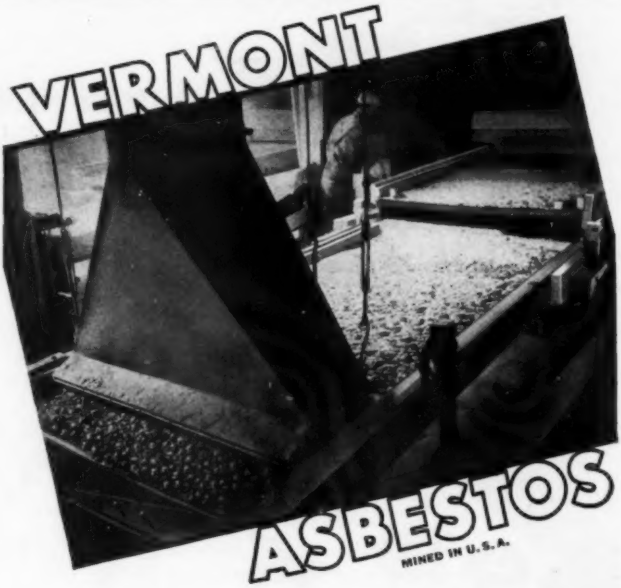
The order, which prohibits acceptance or delivery of asbestos textiles except on authorization by the Director General for Operations, makes it possible to direct production to textiles most needed in the war program.

Applications are required from both *suppliers* and *consumers.* The use of authorized material is restricted to primary products for which it is requested by the consumer. A list of these products is included in the order.

They follow:

Carded fibre.
Plain roving (underwriter's and commercial).
Plain roving (above underwriter's grade).
Reinforced roving.
Cable filler.
Lapps.
Wick made from roving.
Wick made on wicking card.
Yarn—single.
Yarn—metallic.

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

BRAKE LINING • CLUTCH FACING • ROOFING PAINTS
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THE BACK FROM BATAAN...

The Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Cicero Plant has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in War Production. This plant manufactures Insulation for Naval vessels and for Army Aircraft. This is the second Army-Navy "E" awarded To employees and management of Union Asbestos, a previous award having been made to the Paterson, N. J. plant . . .

We're going back to Bataan someday—soon . . .
The rising tide of battle in the Solomons and in Africa
is a prologue to bigger things to come.
No sacrifice can be too great, no effort can be too much
in equipping America's armed forces.
The part of those who work in the Nation's factories
is small when compared with the sacrifices made by our men on the
field of battle . . . yet, when considered in the light of its importance
in the winning of the war, that part becomes infinitely greater.
We, at Union Asbestos, are deeply grateful and quite mindful
of the responsibility attached to the recognition
being accorded us by our armed forces—
of the significance of this pat on the back from Bataan

TWO ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN WAR PRODUCTION
ONE TO THE CICERO, ILLINOIS PLANT; ONE TO THE PATERSON, N. J. PLANT

UNARCO

Insulation For Marine, Railroad, Aviation and Industrial Use

UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER COMPANY

Offices: CHICAGO, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO • Plants: CICERO, ILL., BLUE ISLAND, ILL., PATERSON, N. J.



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Cloth—1¼ pounds per square yard and lighter, all weaves.
Cloth—heavier than 1¼ pounds her square yard, non-metallic, plain weave.
Cloth—heavier than 1¼ pounds per square yard, metallic, plain weave.
Cloth—all weights, metallic and non-metallic other than plain weave.
Tape—.010 to .025" thick.
Tape—1/32" thick and up.
Cord—plain or treated.

There are no specific inventory restrictions, but inventories must be reported by applicants. Thru allocation these inventories will be kept to a practicable working level.

A small order clause exempts all orders for 100 pounds or less, but no producer may accept small orders for more than 5% of his total shipments of the preceding month.

The order affects primarily the asbestos textile industry, in which there are 16 producers, but also affects from 400 to 500 primary consumers of asbestos textiles.

A monthly report and allocation form is required and will be distributed at least thirty days prior to the first monthly allocation.

Copies of Conservation Order M-283 may be had by request of U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Ask for the order by number or for Release WPB 2501, dated February 10th.

RECONDITIONING BRAKE DRUMS

A report on the Reconditioning of Brake Drums prepared by the Society of Automotive Engineers for the Office of Defense Transportation tells how brake drums can be reconditioned and thus eliminate layups for brake relining, faulty braking and other truck owners' troubles.

Based on recommendations of manufacturers and brake shops and the practice of operators of buses and trucks, the report cites the fact that smoothness of the drum greatly influences lining wear and states that while worn-

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GLOBE **ARIZONA**

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out or cracked drums are usually discarded, checked, grooved, out-of-round or bell-mouthed drums can and should be reconditioned.

The S. A. E. study shows that drums properly reconditioned within the recommended limits are as safe in operation as new ones, that their total life may be extended as much as 80% and that drums may be reconditioned any number of times as long as the total metal removed does not exceed 25% of new drum thickness. Drum metal should be removed in thickness to match the standard oversizes of brake lining as recommended by the Brake Lining Manufacturers Association.

The Office of Defense Transportation points out that altho reconditioning of drums has not been in the past a common practice, the necessity of conserving tires and the current shortage of parts and labor make it an important means of preserving existing equipment to aid the war effort.

The report may be obtained without charge from any of the 142 District Offices of the ODT or from field offices of the Office of War Information. Ask for the report, or for ODT Release No. 100.

A.S.H.V.E. GUIDE 1943

The 21st Edition—1943—of the Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning Guide is off the press and available. Much new information valuable to men in the engineering branches of the armed services and men in industry concerned with problems involving heating, ventilating and air conditioning has been included in this new volume which contains 48 chapters.

Among the many subjects revised and brought up to date are Heat Transmission Coefficients, Estimating Fuel Consumption, and Hot Water Heating Systems and Piping.

The volume can be obtained at a price of $5.00 per copy from the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Ave., New York City.

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LOSSES INTO PROFIT

Insulation Saves Fuel Oil and Steps Up Production

Insulating material meant the difference between profit and loss for the Sterling Laundry of Los Angeles.

For some time this plant had been paying out about $1,100 per month for fuel oil, and was running in the red month after month as a result of this high expense. On the advice of a laundry equipment representative, the management finally called in Warren and Bailey, Southern California distributors for Carey products.

Investigation revealed that the plant had about 4,000 lineal feet of uninsulated steam pipes. It was no wonder fuel costs had become excessive.

So the Warren and Bailey concern covered the pipes with Carey's 85% magnesia insulation, agreeing to take its payment out of the savings in fuel cost. A standard thickness material was used on all sizes of pipe—everything from the four and five inch headers down thru one-half inch sizes.

The first month, the laundry was able to pay $400 n the $1,800 insulating bill and had a little left over besides. The obligation was cleared up at the rate of $300 to $400 per month, but the savings went right on.

And that wasn't the whole story by any means. The insulation brought an immediate plant capacity increase of better than 25 per cent that also continued indefinitely. The explanation of this was that the flat-work ironers, the presses and practically all other steam-heated equipment units were located at the end of extremely long steam lines. Thus, much of the heat was being lost en route, thru radiation. And equipment capacity was suffering accordingly because by the time it reached the equipment most of the steam had condensed into water.

When the cause of the condensation was removed, the flatwork ironers and presses heated properly and it was possible to run thru a piece of work in only 75 per cent of

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Mines

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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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FROM YELLAMALAI HILLS

India Sends Raw Asbestos to th

Beset by ruthless enemies at her borders, and grave domestic problems within, India still supplies the fine Raw Asbestos which is vital to the needs of war and industry.

Picking their way over primitive roads and through rushing streams, surefooted bullocks bring this precious mineral in ox-carts on creaking wheels at a top speed of two miles an hour from the Yellamalai Hills to the nearest railhead.



ASBESTOS IT

8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. . . . 27 SIMMONDS ST., ESB

EVERY TYPE OF RAW ASBESTOS CARRIED IN STOCK: ARIZONA • AUSTRALIAN • BOLIVIAN • CHINE

Manufacturers of *Asbestos Cement Board and Cyprus Asbestos Siding* . . . Creator

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ILLS F INDIA TO NEW JERSEY

...tos to the world fight for freedom

Then, on to the sea . . . and on again through war-infested waters . . . to the plant of Asbestos Limited Inc. in Millington, N. J.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For more than twenty-five years Asbestos Limited Inc. has been the only company in the United States to maintain ample supplies of raw Asbestos from every known source.

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...STOS...ITED INC.

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Creator... manufacturers 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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the time formerly required. Even the quality of the work was vastly improved following the change. On presses particularly it had been impossible to shape and size properly without enough steam.

Prior to its test of insulation, the Los Angeles plant had tried virtually everything to cure its troubles. A good deal of new equipment had been installed, boiler experts had been retained to go over the equipment, but nothing would work as long as the basic radiation difficulty remained. Insulation solved the problem once and for all.

ASBESTOS PAPER WICKS

History repeats itself sometimes. Because woven asbestos wicks for oil burning apparatus are hard to get, a substitute wick made of asbestos paper has been devised by the Atlas Asbestos Company of North Wales, Pa.

The asbestos paper wick was known some years ago, but was replaced by the asbestos woven wick, the latter being regarded as more efficient and more durable. However, the new asbestos paper wick has been given severe performance tests and passed them satisfactorily. The trade name "Victory Asbestos Wick" has been given this new wick by the manufacturers.

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At the close of 1942, 613 employees of The Ruberoid Co., representing 18% of the company's average working force, had joined the nation's fighting forces.

The company has followed several methods to maintain an adequate organization, including continuous search for new employees not already engaged in war industries, employment of women, training courses to increase productive skill and open the way for advancement, installation of mechanical devices to reduce physical effort, and the maintenance of equitable wages, salaries and working conditions.

—:—

Buy War Bonds and Stamps—Help Win the War.

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MANHATTAN RUBBER'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY YEAR

During 1943 the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., of Passaic, N. J., celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

The original company was incorporated on October 28, 1893 during the panic which lasted from 1893 to 1897. The fact that the founders entrusted their investments to those in management during those days of uncertainty bespoke the faith they had in the men who managed and built up the enterprise into one of the largest manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods.

Manhattan Rubber's progress was coincident with an American era of industrial expansion, but its growth has been gradual and conservative.

The original plans of its founders called for a location in the neighboring City of Paterson, N. J., as the Knickerbocker Rubber Company. These plans were changed when an offer was made by George Engeman, prominent Passaic land owner, to finance the first building if the plant were built on his property in Passaic. This offer was accepted and the company's name changed to The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Company. The building was erected by John W. Ferguson, Paterson contractor, who was also an early stockholder. Two months after the formation of the company, on January 1, 1894, manufacturing operations started in one small building, 50 feet x 150 feet, with a crew of 40 men. The site was an apple orchard adjacent to the large Speer vineyards in what was then a wooded, swampy and sparsely settled section of Passaic.

The incorporators were Frank Cazenove Jones, father of Mr. Jones, President of The Okonite Co., W. W. Dashiell, last surviving founder, Arthur Farragut Townsend, Peter Reid, of Reid & Barry, Samuel J. Watson, of the Watson Machine Company, Paterson, and George Woffenden. At the first meeting of the incorporators on November 1, 1893, Mr. Watson, Mr. Woffenden, Mr. Dashiell, Mr. Jones and Colonel Townsend were elected

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to the Board of Directors. Officers of the company elected at the same meeting were: Mr. Jones, President, and Colonel Townsend, Secretary and Treasurer. At another meeting within the same year, Colonel Townsend became Vice-President and Assistant General Manager; Thomas Robins, Jr., Secretary and the late Commodore Alexander Henderson, U. S. N. retired, Treasurer.

Mr. Jones, the first president, was foreed to retire in 1903 because of ill health, and was succeeded by the late Colonel Townsend, who served as President for 26 years up to the merger in 1929 which formed Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. From 1929 until his death on January 14, 1940, Colonel Townsend was Chairman of the Board of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and General Manager of the Manhattan Division.

Two of Manhattan's early executives and several employees have been with the company for more than 45 years. These officials are F. L. Curtis, now Vice President and Treasurer of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., who was manager of the company's original factory office, and C. T. Young, Factory Manager, who was assistant to Mr. Curtis in the early factory office. Another early employee is C. E. Cummings, at present Assistant Secretary. Harry E. Smith is now General Manager. John H. Matthews, Assistant General Manager.

Manhattan, with a plant in Passaic that employs nearly 4,000 persons and covers more than a million square feet of floor space, is entirely engaged in war work. To date, 920 of its men have entered the Armed Forces.

Manhattan Rubber is one of the largest manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods, including conveyor and transmission belting, V-bolts, hose, molded goods, rubber covered rolls and rubber lined tanks. The company is also among the leading makers of asbestos friction materials and abrasive wheels. At present the plant is humming with war orders, producing large quantities of materials for the aviation, shipbuilding, steel. mining and other vital industries. Manhattan is also the manufacturer of the Manhattan Bowling Ball, temporarily discontinued because of the war.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

During the past year business has been continuously turning from civilian to government (or war) needs, and this year will find practically all business devoted either directly or indirectly to needed war materials or really essential civilian goods.

"There is tough sledding ahead," says the Washington Review (U. S. Chamber of Commerce) of February 27th, "both on the home and battle fronts. The country has been anticipating that prospect in a vague sort of way. Now the full impact of the war is striking nearer home. . . . Bulging reserves of food and clothes are fast disappearing. The nation is losing the fat off which it has lived."

Recent developments on the war fronts have been encouraging and encourage all business to redouble its efforts to increase production. This will be increasingly hard as the weeks go by and more and more workers are released for the armed services, making it necessary to train new personnel and to fit into a smoothly running production machine inexperienced and untrained hands.

Miracles have been accomplished in 1942; we shall see more of them in 1943—reminding us of the slogan seen in many war production plants or offices: "The difficult we do immediately; the impossible takes a little longer."

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The demand today for long grades of chrysotile asbestos exceeds the supply. Canadian Mines are falling behind in delivery because of severe winter weather, and also because the rock is running rather lean. During the entire history of Canadian Asbestos Mining, it always seems to happen that when demand is brisk production of asbestos is poor, and when demand is poor, the rock is very rich—and nothing can be done about it.

If space on steamers to South America was ample, there would be a shortage of good grades of Shingle Fibre.

All prices are very firm.

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

ATLAS ADHESIVE #1770

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

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ASBESTOS- MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. In this market the manufacturing backlog of textile orders from government sources reached a point where it was impossible to fill them with any degree of promptness—the asbestos textile industry does not have sufficient capacity available. Under these circumstances the allocation plan (see page 10) was mandatory to permit the delivery of asbestos textile goods where they are most needed.

Brake Lining. Total sales of brake lining for the month of January showed an increase over the same month last year. Exports, however, declined when compared with the results of that same month.

Paper. The asbestos paper market continues on about the same level as has existed for some time, most of the present production going into various types of insulation materials.

Millboard. The millboard market has tapered off somewhat, mostly because of the stopping or finishing of certain projects. There is still a great deal of business in this field, however.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume in this market continues to exceed capacity. Prices are naturally firm under these conditions and under price ceilings. The present outlook points to much larger demand in 1943 than was experienced in 1942.

Insulation. Low Pressure. There is little change in this market, either in volume or price.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Sales of asbestos roof and siding shingles are being seriously curtailed by continued and increasing restrictions on reroofing and re-siding work under Construction Limitation Order L-41. There has also been a marked decline in the demand for corrugated and flat sheets for industrial construction now that the major portion of new construction work for the war effort has been completed.

The one bright spot in the picture is the substitution of asbestos-cement wallboards in place of materials such as sheet metal. plywood, and other materials which are

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no longer obtainable for ordinary civilian use. Asbestos-cement wallboards are particularly adaptable for the construction of numerous small farm buildings and storage bins, as well as being most satisfactory for innumerable uses in all types of repair and maintenance work.

As to asbestos-cement pipe, delivery has eased up considerably over the past month principally because stocks of cast iron and steel pipe have been built up to a point where that material can be delivered and used on many government projects.

The above represent the opinions of men closely in touch with the field conditions in the various markets. Your comments and opinions are requested.

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ESTIMATORS OF PIPE COVERING WILL FIND USEFUL THE TWELVE TABLES FOR EASY FIGURING OF SQUARE FOOT AREAS OF FITTINGS, FLANGES, PIPE COVERING AND CYLINDRICAL SURFACES. ALSO DUCTS AND FLUE PERIMETERS.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Building

War construction activity in 1942, which reached a total value of $12,145,059,000, more than doubled the 1941 volume and amounted to more than 97 percent of the program for the year, according to release from the War Production Board.

Direct military construction during 1942 was three times the volume of the previous year, and factory construction was 2½ times the 1941 total. Housing construction in the war production areas maintained the 1941 level.

By type of facility, construction decreases occurred in all catagories except aircraft.

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The valuation of contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States during January for all types of construction amounted to $350,661,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This is 11 per cent increase over January 1942, but represents 50 per cent decrease from December 1942.

Revision of L-41

A revised definition of what constitutes maintenance and repair of a building is contained in an amendment to Conservation Order L-41, which was made effective February 19. The new definition specifically designates that where a single job is partly repair and partly new construction, the whole project will be considered new construction and subject to Order L-41.

In addition, the amendment reduces to $200 new construction which may be undertaken, without specific authority, by a number of manufacturing enterprises which are not essential to the war program. Moreover, the amendment applies to private dwellings and commercial structures.

Those interested in Conservation Order L-41 should obtain a copy of this Amendment by writing U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., and asking for WPB-2603, including Order L-41 as amended February 19th.

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Announcement was made on March 4th by the War Production Board (WPB-2745) that authority to begin residential agricultural, and many types of commercial construction, costing less than $10,000 will be given in the future by the Regional Offices of the WPB. This authority is contained in an administrative order, effective March 8th, which also empowers the 12 Regional Offices to assign preference ratings for the necessary critical materials needed in such building operations.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

John H. Balch, Secretary, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., March 22.

Sumner V. Carson, Vice President, R. J. Dorn Co., New Orleans, La., March 29.

F. V. S. Smith, Director and Secretary, Hodgson & Hodgson, Ltd., Carrington, Nottingham, England, March 29.

W. C. Bowman, Vice President in charge of Sales, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., March 30.

Glendon A. Richards, President, Richards Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1.

G. M. Williams, President, Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., April 6.

J. H. Kuhns, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., April 9.

J. M. Weaver, Textile Research Engineer, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., N. Charleston, S. C., April 14.

Philip A. Meyer, Treasurer, Sall Mountain Co., New York City, April 16.

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

To all these gentlemen best wishes and congratulaticns on the occasions of their birthdays.

THE RUBEROID CO. The Board of Directors, manufacturers of asphalt and asbestos building products, on February 24th declared a dividend of 15c per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable March 26, 1943, to stockholders of record on March 12, 1943.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, of Thetford Mines, report a net profit in 1942 of $919,624, equivalent to $1.53 a share after transferring $150,000 to General Reserve. In 1941 the net profit was $746,880, or $1.24 per share. Dominion taxes amounted to $560,000, against $455,000 in 1941.

Net working capital was $3,492,937 at the close of 1942, against $2,894,865 at the end of 1941.

The Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20c a share, plus the usual quarterly extra of 10c per share, both payable March 30 to shareholders of record March 1.

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NEW PRODUCTS BY RUBEROID

Among the results of The Ruberoid Co.'s research activities in 1942 was the development of an asbestos-cement board known as "Stonewall," adapted to a wide range of important building uses in place of sheet metal, various forms of lumber and other critical or restricted materials. Our April issue will contain a detailed description of this new asbestos-cement product.

Another new product introduced during the year was high-pressure asbestos-cement pipe for replacing cast-iron and other metal pipes.

The Ruberoid Co. also introduced a line of heavy-duty laminated waterproof papers used as a protective wrapping for war equipment and supplies.

APPOINTMENT H. W. PRENTIS, JR.

H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company, has become a member of the Business Advisory Council of the United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Mr. Prentis joined the organization at the invitation of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

Founded in 1933, the Council is composed of approximately 60 business and industrial leaders of the United States. The organization's activity today is particularly centered on the country's war program and the part business and industry are playing to speed production of essential war materials.

ASBESTOS TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

During the week ending February 20th the War Production Board appointed the following Advisory Committee on Asbestos Transportation: Philip Bauer of the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., B. H. Rubenstein of The Ruberoid Co., Harold Donnelly of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, R. J. Newberry of Johns-Manville Corporation. F. W. Gardner is the Government Presiding Officer.

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Washington, D. C., has recently released its report on Asbestos taken from the 16th Census of the United States and from the division of that Census report "Mineral Industries, 1939."

The report gives in compact and in tabular form information as to number of operating companies, number of mines, wage earners, salaried employees, production of asbestos, expense of working, such as fuel, electric energy, etc.

Those desiring to have this report should write the Bureau of Census and ask for copy of "Census of Mineral Industries: 1939 — Asbestos."

EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. CO. Fire broke out at the Ehret plant on Monday, March 8th, causing damage to one of its twelve buildings and a shutdown of its production department for a few days.

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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:

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THE RUBEROID CO. reported for the year 1942 net profit of $788,288, equal to $1.98 per share, after providing reserves for all taxes and a reserve of $175,000 for wartime contingencies, but without including the post-war refund of excess profits tax. With the post-war refund of excess profits tax included, the net profit amounted to $988,288, equal to $2.48 per share. Net profit in 1941 was $1,563,099, or $3.93 per share.

Over 80 per cent of Ruberoid's 1942 production was utilized for purposes directly and indirectly connected with the war effort. Net sales, the largest in the company's 56-year history, amounted to $29,456,576, an increase of $3,677,915, or 14.3% over 1941.

Federal income and excess profits taxes for 1942 amounted to $2,597,469, compared with $1,365,456 in 1941.

Commenting on the outlook for the building industry, Herbert Abraham, President of the Company, says: "In viewing the industry's possibilities for the immediate future, it is important to note that, altho construction is still at a high level, recent reports from authoritative sources indicate that a substantial falling off may be anticipated during 1943 as a whole, as compared with 1942. The two principal reasons advanced for such a decline are the existing limitations on civilian building and the fact that the peak of Governmental work construction has been passed. It is pointed out, however, that 1942 marked an all-time high in construction volume and that, allowing for a drop of as much as 50% in permissible new building, The Ruberoid Co. should operate at a satisfactory level during the present year, on the backlog required for essential civilian and farm use, plus the introduction of new products as substitutes for scarce and critical materials."

ACE ASBESTOS MFG. CO. Al Kevelson has recently been appointed Regional Sales Manager for the Ace Asbestos Mfg. Company of Jersey City, and will have direct supervision over the sales in the New England States.

CARL W. LEMMERMAN has been elected President of the Homestead Corporation and its subsidiary companies, The Hartford Cement Co., The Windsor Cement Co., and The Homestead Insulation Company, all of Hartford, Conn. He was formerly Vice President of the Corporation, and is also an Official of the Industrial Sound Control.

The Homestead Insulation Company is the Technical Service Unit of Johns-Manville, in Connecticut.

Mr. Lemmerman has served in the Asbestos Industry for the last twenty-five years, having been connected with Johns-Manville Corporation and Keasbey & Mattison Company.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION, in annual report covering the year ending December 31, 1942, shows earnings for that year of $5,570,192, compared to $5,967,145 in 1941.

Net sales for the year were $108,021,383, thus topping the hundred million dollar mark for the first time in its history. Sales in 1941 were $92,852,483.

Wage and salary earners received $36,913,347 during 1942, an increase of 23% over the 1941 amount. The increase was described as partly due to a rise in wage rates and to the cost of overtime which in 1942 was $1,217,422, compared to $721,650 in 1941.

Total employment at the end of 1942 was 15,200, a decrease compared to 15,400 at the end of 1941.

Earnings after taxes, but before postwar refunds of excess profits taxes, were $4,381,955. Including such refunds, earnings were $5,570,192, which, after payment of preferred dividends, amounted to $6.35 per share of common stock. In 1941, earnings were $5,967,145, or $6.66 per share.

Dividends of $2.25 per share were paid in 1942 on the 850,000 shares of common stock, compared to $3.00 paid in 1941.

Consolidated Income Account follows (comparing with 1941):

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1942	Year ended Dec. 31, 1941
Sales, less cash disc. and allowances	$108,021,383.22	$92,852,483.15
Mfg. cost, selling & adm. exp., etc.	81,758,053.33	71,535,105.98
	26,263,329.89	21,317,377.17
Depreciation and depletion (Note 8)	2,751,367.90	2,515,512.72
	23,511,961.99	18,801,864.45
Div. from J. M. Credit Corporation	147,237.00	150,000.00
	23,659,198.99	18,951,864.45
Prov. for contingencies re: war conditions	2,460,000.00	1,459,889.19
Income before prof. for inc. & excess profits taxes	21,199,198.99	17,491,975.26
Prov. for federal & Can. inc. & excess profits taxes	15,629,007.24	11,524,830.49
Net income	5,570,191.75	5,967,144.77
Div. paid on preferred stock	175,000.00	306,250.00
Net income after div. on pfd. stock	5,395,191.75	5,660,894.77
Div. paid on common stock	1,912,500.00	2,550,000.00
Balance to earned surplus	3,482,691.75	3,110,894.77
Earned surplus at beginning of year	13,978,949.28	10,868,054.51
Earned surplus at end of year	$17,461,641.03	$13,978,949.28

The Company followed up the formal 1942 statement with a report to the public of six plainly phrased items—Total income, costs, salaries and wages, taxes, dividends and amount left in the business.

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THE FLINTKOTE COMPANY, in releasing its 1942 annual report, showed consolidated net income of $1,727,154.17 for 1942 compared with $1,737,661.20 for 1941.

The Flintkote report discloses the largest sales volume in the Company's 42-year history. Net sales for the year ended December 31 were $33,006,952.90, an increase of 22% over the sales for 1941.

Consolidated net income for 1942 was equivalent, after provision for dividends on preferred stock, to $2.18 per share of common stock. This compares with $2.34 per share in 1941. The Company took into consideration in calculating consolidated net income for 1942, the post-war credit to which it will be entitled under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1942, estimated at $300,000. During 1942 the Company issued 14,000 additional shares of common stock.

Domestic taxes accrued on the books of the Company during 1942 amounted to $3,975,437.32 or $5.57 per share of common stock. Comparable figures for 1941 were $2,212,538.64 or $3.16 per share. Taxes for 1942 amounted to approximately $950 per employee.

As of December 31, 1942, 1,012 Flintkote employees had entered the armed forces of the country; the company had approximately 4,200 employees at that same date. The employment of women in many operations began in 1942.

The Flintkote report is representative of the most modern technique employed in annual corporation reports to stockholders. It contains a descriptive list of the Company's products and attractive photographs of products in actual use and manufacturing operations.

ASBESTOS, ASPHALT AND INSULATION MFG. COMPANY, 2100 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill., is no longer an Approved Contractor and Distributor for Philip Carey Mfg. Company, but assumes that relationship with Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company as of early February.

As an added service to the Industry, "ASBESTOS" will gladly publish any and all changes affecting distribution, when reported to us.

CORK, ASBESTOS AND FIBROUS GLASS DIVISION of the Commodities Bureau, War Production Board, is now located at Room No. 1103, Temporary "S" Bldg., 6th St. and Jefferson Drive, S. W., Washington, D. C.

BULLETIN NO. 12—ASBESTOS IN CALIFORNIA was issued on September 24, 1942 by the Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of War Minerals Production, State of California. This treats generally of California Asbestos Deposits, describing some of them, and the Bulletin also gives general information on the various types of asbestos.

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NORTHWESTERN ASBESTOS & CORK INSULATION CO., of Manitowoc, Wis., with offices in Appleton and Sturgeon Bay, announce that their Employees have recently been awarded the 10% "Bulls-Eye" Pennant, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for investing more than 10% of gross payrolls in U. S. War Bonds.

A new catalog and price sheet insert will be ready for distribution by this Company within a few weeks for their trade in Northeastern Wisconsin.

T. J. LaVaque has been appointed office manager of the Sturgeon Bay Office of the company, to assist Wm. A. Bartlet, Vice President in charge of operations at Sturgeon Bay.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION has received notification from the U. S. War Department that the Army-Navy "E" is to be awarded to their Manville, N. J., factory. The award consists of the usual flag to be flown above the factory and a lapel pin symbolic of distinguished service to America for every individual in the plant.

TRADE MARKS

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

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

K & M "Century" Lapstrake Siding. Serial No. 450,451. Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. Filed January 28, 1942. For fire-resistant building boards, insulating and sound-deadening boards, composition boards, and particularly adapted for use as a building material, partitions, steamship interior construction materials and for other building and construction purposes.

V—Serial No. 453,887. The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 26, 1942. For a long list of various board form gypsum products, including a board form product comprising a fiber board core faced with an asbestos and cement composition and for sheets composed principally of asbestos and cement.

Red Top. Serial No. 447,921. Filed Oct. 18, 1941. For fibrous insulating board and other products of the United States Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill.

M S A. Serial No. 441,831. Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed March 22, 1941. For protective wearing apparel of various kinds.

Cellamite. Serial No. 451,568. Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Filed March 12, 1942. For thermal insulation in the form of cellular blocks, panels, and shapes of asbestos paper.

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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.

Friction Material. No. 2,311,244. Granted on February 16, 1943, to Izador J. Novak, Trumbull, Conn., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application February 9, 1939. Serial No. 255,453.

A method for forming an aqueous suspension of fibre in association with binder suitable for sheeting out on a wet machine which comprises, adding a varnish base binder diluted in a suitable solvent to a mass of fibrous asbestos and intimately mixing said materials, evaporating substantially all of said solvent by heat to partially cure said binder and cause particles thereof to become firmly attached to said fibres and thereafter beating said fibre-binder mass with water to form an aqueous suspension of said binder attached fibres.

Asbestos Insulating Unit or Yarn. No. 2,311,356. Granted on February 16, 1943, to William F. Astley, Cicero, Ill., assignor to Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Cicero, Ill. Application February 15, 1941. Serial No. 379,039.

An asbestos yarn capable of withstanding temperatures that are destructive to cotton fibres, which comprises a core of plain asbestos yarn having a relatively rough, irregular surface and a cover of loose asbestos fibres entirely surrounding said core, and intimately engaging said irregular surface to thereby form a core yarn having a spun asbestos core and a less compact asbestos cover surrounding the core.

Insulation Blowing Machine. No. 2,311,773. Granted on February 23, 1943, to Russell M. Patterson, Chicago, Ill. Application August 2, 1940. Serial No. 349,992. Description upon request.



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THIS and THAT

The largest single order for conveyor belt ever written in the history of the rubber industry—totalling more than 66 miles, has been awarded to The B. F. Goodrich Company. It will require 50 standard railroad cars to move the shipment when completed. The belt is part of a huge war order placed recently.

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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 attacks by incendiaries, blast from high explosive bombs and other wartime conditions. The article appears in the December number of the United Roofer (published at 168 E. 89th Street, New York City).

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Johns-Manville's sales in 1942 went over the hundred million dollar mark for the first time in the history of the company—the exact figure was $108,021,383.

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Orders received by the General Electric Company during 1942 reached the all-time record total of $2,003,039,000, compared with $1,132,837,000 for 1941, an increase of 77 per cent.

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The 1000th employee of Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division, to enter the armed forces, was John Edward Mucha of Garfield, N. J. He was inducted on February 10th. Manhattan has an average of one man in uniform for every three and nine-tenths persons employed.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of March 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 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.)

		February, 1943		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	32½	34¾	33¼
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	23½	24¾	23¾
Celotex (Com.)	np	9⅝	11	10⅞
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	79¾	88	87
Certaineed (Com.)	1	3¾	4¾	4¾
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	37½	44⅞	44⅞
Flintkote (Com.)	np	16½	19½	19¼
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	98	102	102
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	70	79	78½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	126	135	135
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	23	25⅜	24½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	21⅜	23½	22½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	4⅜	5⅜	5¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	34⅛	36	36
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	59	66	65
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	171½	180	176
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	28¾	32⅜	32¼
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	105	108½	108

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