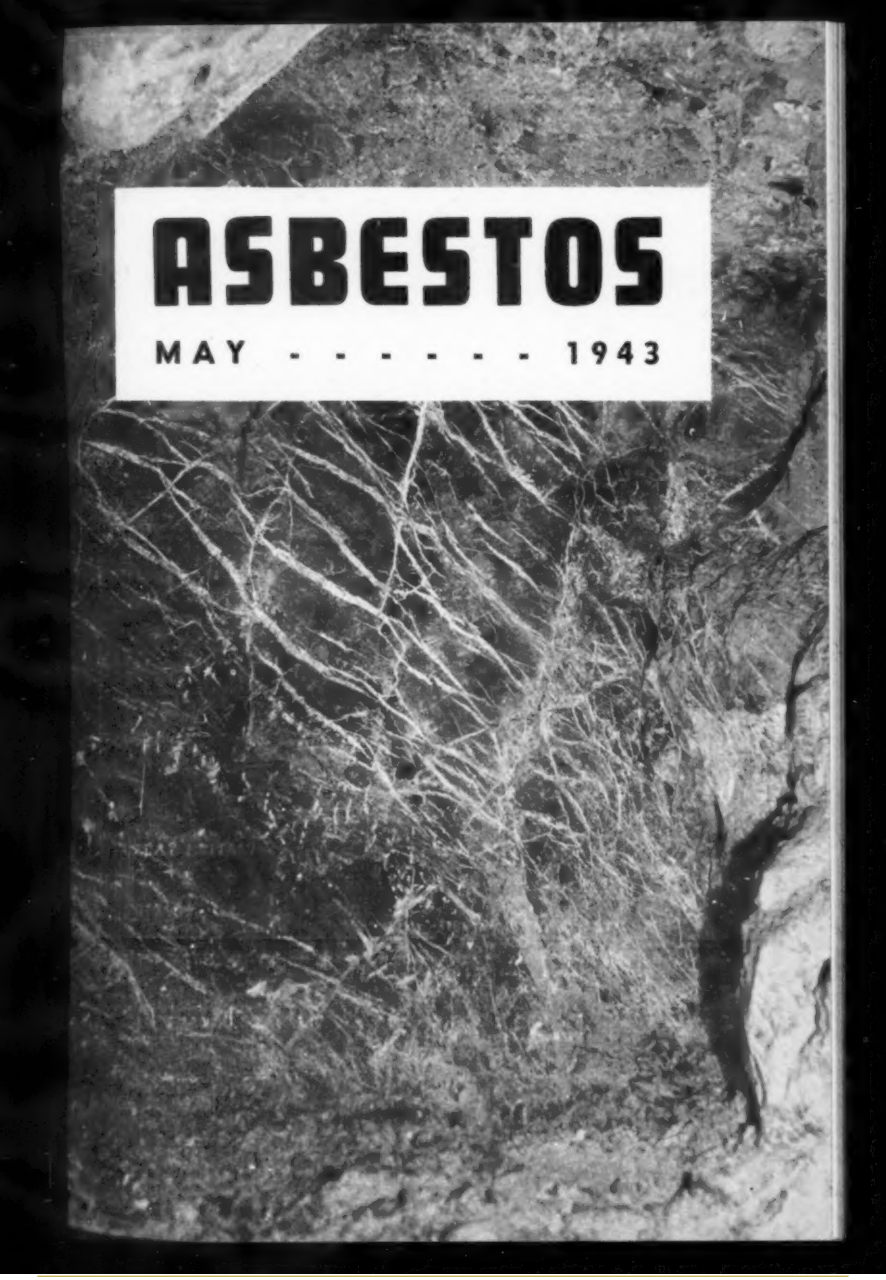


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ASBESTOS R M TEXTILES

BRAIDED ASBESTOS TUBING

BRAIDED ASBESTOS TUBING, KNOWN ALSO AS SLEEVING, IS PRODUCED BY RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN IN SIZES FROM 1/32" INSIDE DIAMETER TO 5" INSIDE DIAMETER, WITH WALL THICKNESSES OF 1/32", 1/16" AND UP. MULTIPLE SLEEVING, OR LAYER UPON LAYER, IS AVAILABLE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE THE **R-M** BLUE BOOK,

ASBESTOS TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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

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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

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THE PUBLIC'S IDEA OF ASBESTOS

The public insists on calling *all* asbestos products simply "*asbestos.*"

Time and time again have we received or read articles stating that a building was roofed with *asbestos;* a pipe was insulated with *asbestos;* a brake was lined with *asbestos; asbestos* was used for fireproofing this, that, or the other.

While this habit has heretofore been annoyingly persistent, no very great harm has resulted from it until recently. Now the manufacturers and distributors of asbestos materials of one sort and another are finding that this grouping of all asbestos materials under the one general term is causing them to actually lose sales. The Government has classed asbestos as a critical material—therefore, according to the public idea, all asbestos products are critical and hard to obtain—which, of course, is by no means the case.

One of the leaders in the asbestos-cement products industry writes us: "One point that our industry should get across to private industrial and government buyers is the fact that asbestos-cement products are not critical and are available in almost unlimited quantities for prompt shipment. We are frequently running into engineers and purchasing agents who are still laboring under the impression that asbestos products of all kinds are critical and difficult to obtain. Most of these people put all asbestos products in one class and fail to differentiate between magnesia and asbestos pipe coverings, asbestos papers, asbestos-cement sheets, shingles and siding, etc."

Advertisers of asbestos products might do well to devote some space to the eradication of this idea that "asbestos" does not mean every and any asbestos material under the sun, and that there is quite a difference in appearance, in use, and, at the present time, especially in avaliable quantities, between asbestos-cement shingles and asbestos (or magnesia) pipe covering; between asbestos millboard and asbestos cloth, and so on.

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CONSERVING POSTAGE STAMPS

Some methods of conservation to save paper, or other materials, seem to us to defeat their purpose because while they may save the materials, they involve the use of much time which could be better employed.

Here's a suggestion which may, to some at least, seem just as inconvenient, but which we have never seen mentioned anywhere. And that is in the use of postage stamps —five one's for instance, where one five would do just as well.

We have received packages from large firms which had 10 to 20 three-cent postage stamps on them. This is not at all infrequent and surely must be duplicated many thousand times a day all over the country.

In some few cases it may be necessary, but in the majority it surely is not. Think of the paper, ink and gum, to say nothing of man hours, which such a practice wastes!

Why put five 3c stamps on a package or heavy letter, when a ten and a five, or at least three fives could be used?

There's another angle to it also. Ten one-cent stamps in a row requires that all ten must be cancelled at the post office—another waste of time because the cancellation stamp cannot cover all ten stamps at once. Incidentally, in South Africa, the width of their stamps has been cut from ¾ to ½ inch.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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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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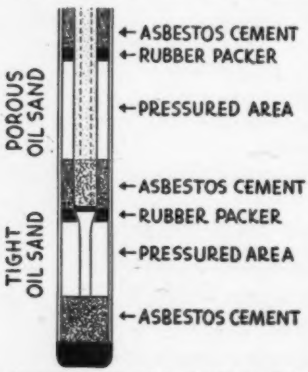
SECONDARY RECOVERY OF OIL

And How Asbestos Assists

By F. R. Cozzens

In many parts of the eastern and central states, Asbestos is being used hundreds, sometimes thousands of feet underground in novel ways—as auxiliary aids which are necessary in the secondary recovery of oil. This process (secondary recovery) which is now being practiced on more than 90,000 oil wells, means the forcing of air, gas, or water thru an oil bearing formation by artificial means, and the purpose is to drive oil from the point of pressure induction, called an imput well, to producing wells in the immediate vicinity.

There are at present some 1,200 secondary recovery projects, embracing 254 separate oil fields in the United States, and such measures are put into action in an oil territory when the wells have ceased to yield a profitable production by ordinary pumping. This stage in the average oil well is reached in three to five years.



Imput Well with Packers Set

Before any type of secondary driving force is applied, all such wells must be reconditioned; that is, the chamber or reservoir in the bottoms of the wells must be cleaned of paraffin and sludge which has accumulated during the years of regular pumping. The cleaning process is accomplished by mechanical agitation, and residue is removed by a suction bailer. Certain zones in the sand-face are generally given light charges of nitro-glycerine, and are sometimes treated with a commercial paraffin solvent to hasten the

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Carey HEAT INSULATIONS



Careysteel—For temperatures up to 300° F.

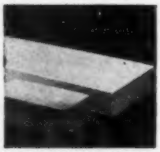
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Combination HI-Temp—85% Magnesia.



Hair Felt Insulation
For sub-zero

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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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breaking up of residue. Recently, there has been introduced into many sections of the eastern oil fields, a far more effective method of re-conditioning oil wells which is accomplished by means of raw steam. In this process, an asbestos product proves a valuable auxiliary.

Re-conditioning wells by steam requires a coil heating unit which operates from a U-type boiler, capable of carrying a steam pressure of 150 to 200 pounds. Pumping equipment is removed from the well to be treated, and each section of tubing (10 and 20 foot lengths) is insulated with asbestos pipe covering cut and clamped to suit requirements. The insulated pipe sections are then threaded together and lowered into the well, the lowered end being left two or three feet off bottom to allow for heat expansion. A pipe line is connected from the boiler to a valve in the top of the tubing at the casing head, and steam is forced into the well at full capacity for a period of eight to ten hours. At the end of the period, the steam line is removed, and the well swabbed of residue.

Temperature of the steam as it leaves the heating unit is around 500 degrees F. and when no insulation is used on the tubing, temperature at the bottom of the well (after 8 hour heating period) averages around 150 degrees F. Where asbestos pipe covering is used on the tubing, hole bottom temperature ranges from 15 to 30 degrees higher. Since residue is more soluble and more easily removed in higher temperatures, the use of asbestos pipe insulation cuts costs of re-conditioning wells in labor and time, and often eliminates the necessity of repeating the heating process.

Where secondary oil recovery is practiced by means of water-flooding, (forcing water thru a sand body instead of air or gas) asbestos yarn filters are now generally used, especially on projects where the water must be heated and held for weeks at temperatures which would result in a breakdown of filters made of vegetable fibres. In many districts where salt and mineral water from wells must be conveyed over farm lands, considerable asbestos-cement pipe is being utilized. Gaskets, packings, wicking, break-

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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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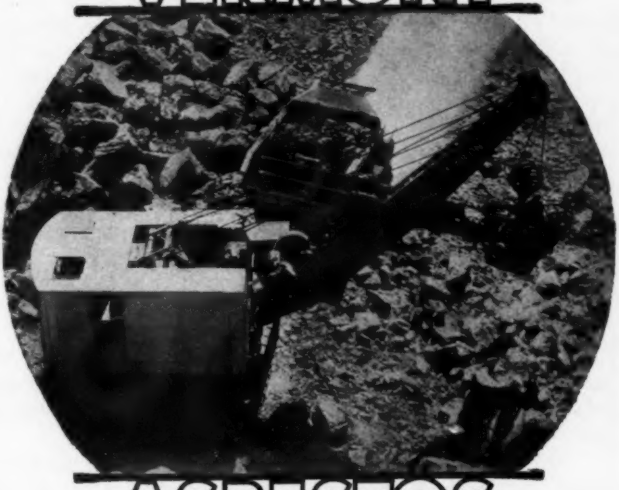
ers, etc., made of asbestos materials are also used in practically every oil field during the procedure of making wells ready for secondary recovery.

Oil sands differ considerably in composition, thickness and texture, and because of this fact, the sand face of an imput well is usually zoned: that is, certain parts separated and spaced so that the various zones (according to formation) can be given different amounts of pressure from the same power unit. Zones to be pressured are separated by means of rubber packers which are made in diameters so as to be easily pushed down the well to the desired position in the sand-face, and with an opening in the center to accommodate the tubing or induction pipe. These packers, to be effective, must be anchored or held in place by some material which is firm enough to withstand pressures often exceeding 2000 pounds, yet with sufficient resilience to absorb the constant pulsations from the induction pipes. A balanced mixture of sand and cement will answer the first requirement, but not the second. To gain the necessary resilience an agent must be added which in itself is immune to the effects of oil, gas, salt water, and numerous mineral oxides to which the packer is subjected, and also be able to solidify, and otherwise protect the sand and cement mixture from the same destructive elements. Research and experimental work, conducted during the past three years, in which more than twenty different materials were tested, has given a wide preference to asbestos fibre, and it is now being used as the third agent in the anchor-mixture wherever packers are required in secondary oil recovery.

The modern anchor-mixture is composed of six parts cement and six parts sand, to one part Asbestos short-fibre (measured), and mixed in water to a consistency of paste. After the rubber packer has been seated in the desired position in the sand, the anchor mixture is poured on top until it extends up in the well for a distance of two or three feet (depending on conditions) then allowed to set or harden. Three or more such packers are often placed in a single well, and sometimes the entire bottom zone, if

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VERMONT



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not productive of oil, is plugged off with the anchor mixture.

In more than eighty-five per cent of the cases under actual oil field operations, the cement-sand-asbestos mixture gives the desired results. In addition, asbestos fibre as the third agent meshes the cement more firmly into the sand face, and affords a better grip on induction pipes than do other agents, is less affected by underground temperatures, and does not deteriorate with age. This, and the other Asbestos applications already described, serve specific purposes, and help make possible by modern secondary methods the final recovery of thousands of barrels of oil which would otherwise be lost.

K&M'S "APAC" BOARD

"Century" Apac Board was developed by K&M to meet the heavy wartime demand for all purpose, easy-to-handle sheathing to replace critical building material items, and it is being used in a wide variety of ways.

On the farm it is used for roofing and siding machine sheds, cattle sheds, poultry houses, grain storage sheds, milk houses and barns. It has been specified by war plant contractors in tremendous quantities for use either as siding or roofing, interior or exterior sheathing on such buildings as ordnance plants, office buildings, supply depots, training stations.

"Apac" Board is an asbestos-cement product made in a pleasing, light gray color. It comes in sheets 4 ft. by 8 ft.; in thicknesses of 3/16, 1/4 and 3/8 inch.

Full information for farm construction is contained in a new leaflet, which is available on request to any branch of the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

SALESMAN WANTED

Ohio territory—to reside in Cleveland—to sell Asbestos paper and pipe insulating materials. Manufacturer can offer attractive opportunity. Write complete qualifications and experience in insulation industry. Address Box 5R-N, "ASBESTOS," 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LOS ANGELES OIL PROBLEM

Solved by Asbestos Board

Geologists have long been interested in the possibilities of deep pools of oil under the old Los Angeles City oil field, discovered in 1893 and then abandoned as the husky young city spread from the coast back into the rolling hills. But they could only champ at the bit over urban progress which cut them off from the deeper strata where they believed new oil waited to be tapped. Then something happened: World War II began with the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and demands for petroleum soared, particularly in the region of Uncle Sam's supply base for the Pacific offensive—the West Coast.

It was a knotty problem. The Los Angeles city fathers and even Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, in his capacity as Petroleum Administrator for War, became involved. The latter wrote the city council "It is of vital importance that all possible sources of oil in California be explored as soon as possible." Secretary of the Navy, Col. Frank Knox confirmed this. Said Col. Knox: "The needs of the armed forces of the United States and of the war production industries in the Pacific area for petroleum products make it imperative that all possible sources of new production be examined."

Obviously the new oil was needed, but who wanted an oil well in the heart of the fashionable Wilshire district of Los Angeles?

Shell Oil Co., Inc., studied the problem, then came forward with the proposal that it sink a wildcat (exploratory) well and guarantee to make its operations fireproof, lightproof, soundproof and smellproof. That sounded impossible but the city fathers finally gave their okay.

And Shell Oil is, right now, carrying out its promise. Inside a steel oil well derrick covered with asbestos wallboard and a layer of rock wool, crews are working day and night to sink a deep shaft far below the city. The original Los Angeles city pool, in a shallower horizon, produced a total of 66,000,000 barrels of oil during its lifetime. It is hoped that the deeper strata will yield an equal or

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In the center of the fashionable Wilshire District of Los Angeles stands this unusual oil well derrick sheathed in asbestos wallboard.

The wallboard helps to keep unseemly noise and smell from the residents, permits night-time operation even during blackouts and protects from fire as well.

larger amount of heavy crude, the type needed to make heavy fuel oil for battleships, aircraft carriers and other ships of the Navy's fleet. If successful, an asbestos product can be thanked in large measure for an unusual production experiment which led to the discovery of urgently needed new reserves.

In carrying out its promise, Shell Oil Company put up a conventional steel derrick, then constructed a wooden framework of 2x4's over the derrick's outer surface. The framework was built so as to form 16" by 48" panels into which rock wool insulation was placed. Next 48"x96" sheets of ¼" thick asbestos wallboard (of Johns-Manville manufacture) were attached to the frame with double headed nails thru drilled holes. About 20,000 square feet of surface was covered with the asbestos wallboard, including the derrick, engine housing and mud pump housing. Installation of the asbestos sheathing required about three weeks.

The asbestos wallboard serves a triple purpose; it fire-

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proofs the well, it helps soundproof and smellproof the well, and it permits 24-hour operation even during blackouts. Observers report that drilling operations can't be heard 50 feet from the derrick. Normally, drilling is a very noisy job.

Scouts for other oil companies have been placed in a new position by the enclosed derrick. Usually, with the aid of field glasses, they can count from some convenient vantage point the number of feet of drill pipe in the stack and can even see when coring is going on or when an electrical log is being taken. They have been able to drop by and chat innocently with some of the members of the drilling crew. But now they're stymied. However, they're taking it with good-natured humor, as evidenced by the remark of one scout who suggested that asbestos covered derricks should be banned in the interest of "oil field espionage."

The oil scouts are in for still more trouble. Many applications to drill in Los Angeles have been received since Shell's well was spudded in. The city council will most likely impose the same restrictions on additional drilling—the operations will probably have to be soundproofed, smellproofed, fireproofed and lightproofed.

ASBESTOS FROM MEXICO

Deposits of asbestos exist in the Canon Novillo, near Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Specimens of asbestos from these deposits have been sent us by Lucio de la Garza of that city, and include several varieties—a good grade of chrysotile some of which runs over ½" in length, some very long (5 in.) coarse fibre of a rather brittle nature, and a third specimen which may be rather brittle anthophyllite altho some of the fibres more nearly resemble slip-fibre chrysotile.

The serpentine rock attached to the silkier chrysotile specimens is very dark green.

On the whole these are the best specimens of asbestos we have ever received from Mexico, but we under-

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stand the deposits are rather inaccessible, if any place can be called inaccessible in this day and age.

The specimens have been properly labeled and placed in our collection. They may be seen by anyone who calls at our office.

SAFETY APPAREL

Recommended Standard TS-3490

The National Bureau of Standards, Washington, under date of April 30, 1943, issued Recommended Commercial Standard TS-3490 on materials for Safety Wearing Apparel, this at the request of the Industrial Equipment Association (366 Madison Ave., New York City).

This Recommended Standard TS-3490 covers minimum quality requirements for the material used in the manufacture of safety wearing apparel, including Asbestos Fabrics; Cotton fabrics, (flame resistant), Leather; Woolen fabrics, and Accessory materials. It also covers the methods of test and methods of labeling to certify or guarantee quality.

The Recommended Standard is being circulated to the Safety Apparel Industry for written acceptance, and most of our readers who have any interest in it have probably received a copy.

If you have not, however, you should write immediately to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., addressing your letter to the attention of L. R. Gilbert, Division of Trade Standards, and ask for a copy of the Recommended Standard and acceptance form.

—:—

We have been asked by some of our readers whether reprints of the article, "Processing Asbestos Fibres," by Albert Allwood, being published in serial form in "ASBESTOS" will be available. This will depend to a large extent on the number of requests received. Therefore if you would like to have reprints of the article, please tell us so and the number you could use. A definite price cannot be named at present, but it certainly should not be more than 25c a reprint.

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PREFABRICATED HOUSING

What is its Future?

Prefabricated housing has been discussed in our pages from time to time, because the prefabricated house offers such possibilities for many asbestos products, and especially for asbestos-cement products, such as shingles, siding, walltile, and exterior sheathing.

Everyone interested in building materials, as a consumer, as a manufacturer, as a distributor or contractor, believes that the after-the-war home will be a distinct advance in appearance, quality, convenience; that, in short, the best ideas of pre-war housing, of experience gained during the emergency, and as a result of research and designing in the early post-war period, will combine to make the "perfect home" at a moderate cost.

Whether such belief will be borne out by actual developments remains to be seen, but one of the questions in the minds of many is whether the prefabricated house will have a real place in post-war residential construction.

This question was discussed by Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, at the informal meeting of stockholders held by that company on April 22nd, and our readers will find Mr. Brown's answer most informative and enlightening. We quote it in full as it appears in "J-M Stockholders News" for April 1943:

"We started in, perhaps 10 or 12 years ago," says Mr. Brown, "making a study of prefabrication, and I suppose we have spent well over a half million dollars on it. We have sent engineers on every so-called prefabricated or mass-produced housing project in the country, both when it started and when it was in the course of building—and sent them back months after it was completed; and we have in our files complete reports on these projects. There is no question in my mind that a lot of the pieces of the house are going to be prefabricated, but the complete prefabrication of homes isn't the simple solution it might appear in some newspaper or magazine articles.

"Building codes have to be contended with in 80

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per cent of the available market for prefabricated houses; and there is always the severe competition with speculative builders. The facts are, according to records that are available, that the carpenter contractor, who has come up thru the trade and knows his stuff, and has survived by competitive methods, can still in actual comparative costs beat any of the prefabricated houses we know about.

"There is a continuing trend where people want more value for less money and we are trying to keep in touch with that development and take part in it in any way we can. My own conviction is that the tendency in the post-war world is going to be toward homes that are more livable, rather than just cheaper. I think the women of America are going to want color, beauty and comfort, air-conditioning, gadgets, ideas.

"We are mindful, also that if there are going to be a hundred of these so-called prefabricated companies operating in local areas, we probably shall be selling materials to them and cooperating with them thru our engineering knowledge and skill.

"Prefabricated housing today represents only a small portion, a very small portion, of the ten or twelve billion dollar construction program that makes up a building year in this country. Our stake in this whole building program is our principal market and we are not losing sight of that fact."

REPRINTS CANADIAN CLASSIFICATION

Reprints of the new Canadian Classification of Chrysotile Asbestos will be available about May 20th. Besides the Classification itself (see page 14 of April "ASBESTOS") the reprints will contain a description of the method of testing asbestos fibres on the Canadian Standard Testing Machine. Single copies of the reprint can be supplied at 25c each; when 10 or more are ordered the price is 15c each. Send all orders to "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.

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RAW ASBESTOS

AGENTS

GREAT BRITAIN	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. 203 Winchmore Hill Road. London, N. 21, England
CHICAGO, ILL.	GRANT WILSON, INC. 4101 West Taylor Street
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 HILL

India Sends Raw Asbestos to

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

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

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

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

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HILL OF INDIA TO NEW JERSEY

estos 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.

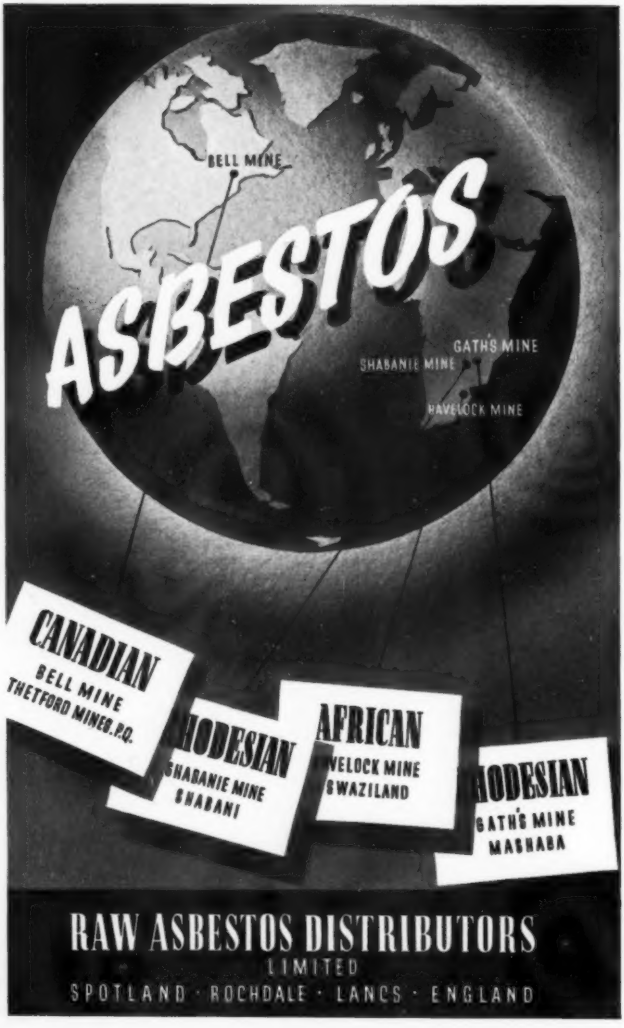
ESTOS LIMITED INC.

NDS ST., NESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA . . . WORKS: MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

BOLIVIAN • CHINESE • CYPRUS • INDIAN • RHODESIAN • RUSSIAN • SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE AND YELLOW

. . Creators and exclusive manufacturers of *New Era Insulation*, lightest rigid insulation for all temperatures

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"I'M SORRY"

A Lesson In Selling

By *John T. Bartlett*

Never before in American trade history did a salesman need so often to say to customers, "I'm sorry." Another thought—never before were American customers so disposed to take delays, mistakes, with such tolerance and good humor.

Together, these facts create a dangerous situation. Salesmen like other business workers, are driven and beset these days. Many are overworked, in a constant state of ragged nerves. With knowledge that the seller is in the driver's seat, it is perhaps human to become careless, even somewhat arrogant.

Talk with buyers these days, and you will find that the spirit of service and respect among salesmen has been ebbing fast. This is tragic. Nothing is more certain than that the present period of abnormal scarcity will pass. The war may last another two or three years, or even longer. But there will come the time again when sellers have to cater to buyers. And those sellers who, forgetful of the eternal amenities which should exist, and be respected, are now hardboiled and indifferent, will reap a bitter harvest.

One of my salesmen friends got out a postcard recently to his list. The card was headed, "Thank you for your patience!" He began:

"I haven't served you half as well during the past six months as I should have, and I know it. You have been the swellest folks imaginable with your patience, and your tolerant silence. If you have cussed me out good and proper, many times, I would not have blamed you in the slightest.

"What I want you to know is this—I appreciate all your consideration; but I am really striving my very best to get better service for you; that, despite all the dislocations and handicaps of the war effort, I am not going to be content until I give you the kind of treatment you deserve.

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"Thank you again for your fine, loyal spirit."

The smart salesman doesn't spend his days in continuous apologies. Hardly! But he says, "I'm sorry!" often enough to make his customers feel that he is genuinely troubled when things don't go right; and is determined to bring about improvement if it is humanly possible.

Pest among salesmen is the man who, instead of being sorry for the customer insists upon being sorry for himself! You've met this guy. He is out of place on any sales force.

The customer may no longer be in the driver's seat, but treat him respectfully, as if he were. Cater to him. Then, when this war is over, you will still have his loyal patronage.

POST-WAR PLANNING

Post-War Planning will be discussed in June "ASBESTOS," by executives in the Asbestos Industry, and will develop along the lines of three questions: Is your Company doing any post-war planning? If so, what is being done? What is your Company's attitude on the post-war planning idea?

A few comments for this discussion have already been received and the several diverse opinions expressed point to a very interesting and profitable discussion.

Any and all of our readers who have ideas on the subject are invited to join this discussion. In order to publish your comments in June, they should reach us not later than June 1st.

—:—

Many of us spend half our time wishing for things we could have if we didn't spend half our time wishing.

—:—

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT JOHANNESBURG

The Geological Museum of Johannesburg was started in 1890 by the Chamber of Mines, with a small collection of rocks and minerals. In 1892 it contained 1508 specimens and in 1894 that number had increased to 2000. In 1895 there were 5000 specimens.

The Geological Society of South Africa was formed in 1895 and that Society started a collection of its own. Nine years later the two collections were combined, and since then the collection has been constantly growing. It is now located in a hall, 124 by 56 feet in the Public Library, where the specimens are attractively grouped and displayed.

A description of the Museum by Harold S. Harger, F.C.S., was published about a year ago in the South African Mining and Engineering Journal. Being curious as to the number and kind of asbestos specimens in the collection, inquiry was made of the South African M. & E. Journal, whose editor, Hugh Husted, went to the trouble to list for us the specimens of asbestos. According to this list, besides specimens of Amosite, Amphibole, Crocidolite, Chrysotile and Tremolite found in Africa, there are specimens of Chrysotile from Thetford Mines and other locations in Canada, a few from the Urals, and one from Arizona—68 specimens in all.

Transportation problems at present make it undesirable to ship overseas anything but essential goods at the present time, but after the war is over, if the curator or other officials of the Museum desire, no doubt many of our readers would be glad to augment the exhibit by supplying specimens from various parts of the world which would greatly add to the interest of the asbestos collection.



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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The needs of civilians are receiving more attention than previously, this partly because production of many materials and products formerly needed by the Army and Navy has caught up with the requirements. This has therefore resulted in some changes in the general business picture.

The strike situation is engrossing the minds of our commentators on the general economy and of industrial business at the present moment, but since this situation is capable of changing rapidly, any discussion of it in these pages would probably be out of date by the time this issue of "ASBESTOS" reaches most of our readers.

Strikes are more of a menace to war production than absenteeism, black markets and other factors which are being so thoroly investigated and denounced; those responsible for strikes should be dealt with accordingly, and with no mercy.

Many asbestos markets are concerned with construction activity, and while construction has passed the peak so far as the war program is concerned, some civilian building markets are quite satisfactory. Foremost of these are necessary repair and maintenance; another is the construction of essential farm buildings.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

At the moment there is a tight squeeze between production and consumption of long spinning fibres and crudes. The shortage will disappear as soon as substantial importations of Rhodesian long fibres reach our shores. The shortage of long grades of Amosite that existed during the past year is about over. There is no shortage of long or short Blue crudes.

The demand for all grades of asbestos fibre is very great and prices are firm.

ASBESTOS-MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There is a continuing very high demand for Asbestos Textiles, particularly cloth and tape, and the Industry has a very large back log. In fact, delivery is

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

ATLAS ADHESIVE #1770

MANUFACTURED BY

Atlas Supply Co.

4520 High Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

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running at least a year and a half behind orders.

Brake Lining. Sales for domestic consumption during March were higher than those in the same month of any of the previous ten years. Exports, on the contrary, declined not only from last March but also from the previous month.

Paper. There has been a slackening off of demand for asbestos paper, which means that demand is now about normal.

Millboard. Volume is holding at about the same levels as last month, deliveries are fairly satisfactory.

Insulation. High Pressure. This market continues at a high level. Requirements from some sources are increasing rather than the reverse.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Quite a slackening off in low pressure covering materials; the market has not shown unusual demand for some time.

Asbestos-Cement Products. General market conditions on asbestos-cement products have changed very little from a month ago. The publication by the War Production Board of their Order L-41-d, removing restrictions on the use of asbestos-cement shingles and sidings for maintenance and repair, should bring about improvement in this market. (See page 30 for full information concerning this Order L-41-d.) As we go to press it is too early for the order to really take effect, or to show clearly what the result will be.

The above comments are made by men in the Asbestos Industry who are closely in touch with the various markets. Our readers' ideas, opinions and criticisms are welcomed.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



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

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

AMENDMENT TO ORDER L-41

In a move designed to maintain production of an adequate supply of long fibre asbestos required for the manufacture of asbestos textiles and other urgently needed war products, the War Production Board has amended Construction Conservation Order L-41 so that the former restrictions on the use of asbestos-cement shingles and sidings in necessary maintenance and repair have been removed.

The result is that where repainting or repair is necessary for maintenance of buildings a re-roofing or re-siding job using asbestos cement material instead may be undertaken.

We understand the War Production Board issued the amendment in the interests of solving a critical war problem faced by the asbestos mines in Canada and in the United States. In mining one ton of long fibre asbestos suitable for textile and other war product uses, many tons of shorter fibre must be produced. In the past this shorter fibre has always found a major outlet in the manufacture of asbestos-cement shingles and sidings. Because of previous restrictions imposed by L-41 the utilization of short fibre asbestos was greatly reduced and a critical shortage of long fibre was threatened.

It is to re-establish the outlet for the shorter asbestos fibre that the sale of asbestos-cement shingles and sidings for reroofing and re-siding is now permitted without restriction if a building is in need of repainting or other maintenance and repair.

A former WPB interpretation of L-41 ruled that a reroofing or re-siding job was to be considered "construction" (and thus subject to the $200. limit in the case of homes) if new roofing or siding was applied to any portion of a building or structure which was not actually in need of "maintenance and repair." This ruling (which is referred to as Paragraph (e) of Interpretation No. 1" in the official text of the new amendment) has been revoked and asbestos-cement shingles and sidings are no longer subject to this restriction.

The official text of the new Amendment, which is known as Supplementary Conservation Order L-41-d, is as follows:

CONSTRUCTION (SCO L-41-d, April 16, 1943)

In accordance with the provisions of Conservation Order L-41, which the following order supplements: Supplementary Conservation Order L-41-d.
Conservation Order L-41 as amended, shall not apply to the re-siding of any structure with asbestos siding or the re-roofing of any structure with asbestos roofing

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material, where any part of the existing siding or roofing, as the case may be, is in need of repainting or other maintenance and repair; provided, however, that no rubber, metal other than fastenings, nor lumber restricted by the provisions of paragraph (c) Conservation Order M-208 shall be used in such re-siding or re-roofing.

Paragraph (e) of Interpretation No. 1 of Conservation Order L-41 as amended is hereby revoked. (Issued this 16th day of April, 1943.)

BUILDING

Construction contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states during the first quarter of this year reached a total of $1,083,876,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. While this was a decline of 20 per cent from the high record total of the first quarter of 1942, it was slightly in excess of 1941's first-quarter total.

Non-residential building contracts declined only 7 per cent in dollar volume, as compared with the first three months of 1942. Hospitals, social and recreational buildings, and miscellaneous war buildings increased in volume. Industrial plant contracts continued in very large volume compared with peace-time records; they amounted to $224,536,000, a decline of only 18 per cent from the first quarter of last year.

Residential building contracts, amounting to $275,893,000, were down 44 per cent; the decline in number of new dwelling units was 36 per cent. Within the residential classification apartment building contracts, amounting to $95,697,000, were more than double the amount recorded in the first quarter of 1942, indicating something of a shift in the make-up of the war housing program. Heavy engineering contracts (public works and utilities) were down only 7 per cent in dollar volume as compared with the first quarter of 1942.

Commenting on the first quarter record, Thomas S. Holden, President of F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated: "Current tapering of the war construction program is gradual, and current volume compares favorably with that of pre-war years.

"The recorded figures picture only the domestic market for construction materials; overseas shipments of materials to various military fronts constitute an added market factor of some consequence, tho for military reasons no data on it are available to the public."

—:—

Red Letter No. 133, published on April 20th by Industrial Publications, Inc., at 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., is well worth reading. It warns against the danger of stressing the post war house as one which will be entirely unlike the present type of building, and so make present houses obsolete.

Single copies of the letter may be obtained from the publishers at no cost.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

George V. Hamilton, Owner, Geo. V. Hamilton Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26.

Giles Newton, Managing Director, Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, England, May 27.

George Dick, Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, May 28.

F. E. Schluter, President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., May 31.

F. H. Shipe, President, Asbestos Covering & Roofing Co., Washington, D. C., May 31.

Phil Ziegenfuss, Vice President & Treasurer, Insulating & Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., June 2.

Walker Jamar, President, Walker-Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., June 11.

Howard Snow, President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., June 11.

George A. Hull, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., June 14.

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

—:—

"SELL INDUSTRIALS HEAT SAVINGS" in the April 1943 number of "Mill Supplies", published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York City, is a practical article with a number of sketches showing how to insulate flanges and fittings, and standard application methods for the covering of pipes. It also contains tables of recommended thicknesses of 85% Magnesia and Laminated Asbestos Pipe Coverings.

—:—

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED annual meeting was held on April 20th, in Montreal, and all directors were re-elected.

R. W. Steele, President, in addressing the stockholders, stated that earnings had fallen off somewhat because of the very severe winter and consequently bad operating conditions. Mr. Steele also called attention to a ruling in the company's favor on a tax claim amounting to $85,000, in connection with a 1940 item.

When questioned as to the obtaining of magnesium from asbestos tailings, Mr. Steele explained the chemical procedure involved, but said that so far it was too expensive to be of real value, altho experiments at Ottawa were showing progress. progress.

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J-M FARM BUILDING REPAIR CLINIC

In co-operation with government agricultural authorities, and building material dealers, Johns-Manville has mobilized its nationwide organization to launch a comprehensive wartime "Farm Building Repair Clinic" program.

In order to help the dealer and increase the effectiveness of these clinic meetings Johns-Manville has taken full advantage of the known value of visual education. The equipment includes 38 projection slides made from instructive how-to-do-it drawings which visually demonstrate correct building repair practices for farm structures covering such important subjects as rodent con-



Motorized Farm Building Clinics will tour agricultural areas thruout the East and Middle West.

trol, maintenance of fences, roof repairs, ventilation and insulation, etc.

Every farmer attending a clinic will be given a free copy of a new handbook "Repair and Maintenance of Farm Buildings". It illustrates and describes scores of simple, inexpensive methods of repairing leaks, bracing buildings, replacing gutters, together with suggestions and advice as to how many repairs are possible despite shortage of certain materials.

Another visual feature of the Clinic program is a new full-color, sound motion picture—"The Farmer Looks Ahead". Built around a timely, human-interest story, the film demonstrates how present farm buildings can not only help produce more food, but also increase the farmers income at the same time.

Johns-Manville will give this program national radio support with regular announcements on the "Cecil Brown and the News" broadcasts over 56 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD YARNS
ROVINGS POWDER CLOTHS
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited
Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

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K&M CONTINUE "LOOKING AHEAD" ADVERTISING

First insertions in K&M's 1943-44 advertising campaign appeared in the April issues of "Time", "Newsweek", "Business Week", "Modern Industry" and a number of trade publications.

K&M are continuing in 1943-44 their "Looking Ahead With Asbestos" campaign, but thru the medium of a quite different copy and illustration approach. Unusual uses of K&M products in wartime will be featured, for the purpose of emphasizing their analogous advantages with the coming of peace.

This approach also recognizes the importance of our fighting men in the post-war industrial world. These men are acquiring much technical training and experience in this war, and they will bring back with them a better knowledge of many of the products they have seen around them; products which are proving themselves in the war effort. These men are the important prospects and specifiers of K&M materials in the future.

One of these new type advertisements appears on the opposite page. You'll be interested in reading it.

—:—

JAMES L. STRAHAN JOINS FLINTKOTE

James L. Strahan, formerly Regional Engineer of the Farm Security Administration in charge of farm construction work in eleven northeastern states, has joined the Flintkote Company as Agricultural Engineer. In his new work Mr. Strahan will be a member of the executive staff of Stuart H. Ralph, vice president in charge of Flintkote's Building Materials Division.



James L. Strahan

Mr. Strahan is a graduate of Cornell University with both B. Sc. and M. Sc. degrees. He assisted in the development of a farm structures course as a member of the teaching staff of Cornell's Department of Agricultural Engineering. He taught at Massachusetts Agricultural Machinery Company of Fairfield, Ia., from 1925 to 1931, and since that time has been connected with various Government agencies which evolved into the Farm Security Administration.

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Looking ahead with Asbestos



"...we sure zigzagged that sub dizzy!"

Merchant Seaman Jones talking—and he had plenty to talk about! Skulking periscopes, the white wake of Jap torpedoes, death dancing on every wave; but, boy, the way his ship dodged those lung "tin fish"!

A good head of steam; good insulation around pipes and boilers! That's behind all successful sub-dodging; and when Seaman Jones is a civilian again he won't forget that K&M insulation is right on the job, when needed most.

Yes, Keasbey & Mattison 85% Magnesia Insulation is doing an efficient job at sea; and it is also saving heat and fuel—and power—for Industry on land. For in a country at war, power must be conserved and in many plants K&M Insulation has cut the heat loss by 50% or more.

Spurred on by war demands, K&M production of heat insulation is well above its peak in peacetime. Looking ahead with asbestos we are going to keep this new-found production efficiency at work in the "V" years to come.

For only out of full production—and constant research—can come a high standard of living for all, with everyone busy at his favorite work.

* * *

Nature made asbestos;
Keasbey & Mattison, America's asbestos pioneer, has made it serve mankind . . . since 1873

KEASBEY & MATTISON
COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Makers of

asbestos-cement shingles and wallboards; asbestos and magnesia insulations for pipes, boilers, furnaces, asbestos textiles, asbestos electrical materials; asbestos paper and millboard, asbestos marine insulations, asbestos acoustical material, asbestos packings; asbestos corrugated sheathing and flat lumbers, asbestos-cement pipe for water mains

K&M Best in Asbestos

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J-M'S MANVILLE PLANT RECEIVES ARMY-NAVY "E"

Four thousand J-M workers and their families attended the Army-Navy "E" Award Ceremonies at the J-M Manville, N. J., plant on March 24, 1943.

The flag ceremony was staged at noon in one of the huge warehouse buildings that had been cleared for the occasion, and was followed by a luncheon in which the entire plant personnel, wives, families and visitors were served.

The formal presentation of the flag, attended by a gathering of high Army and Navy officers and prominent Johns-Manville officials, took on the proportions of a festival, but the machinery of vital war production, which includes such essential items as asbestos and asphalt building products, asbestos textiles, packing and gaskets, insulating material, Transite pipe, brake linings and clutch facings, was halted only briefly.

The flag was presented by Major General Thomas E. Robins, and was accepted on behalf of Manville factory workers by John E. Begert. Commander Austin S. Kibbee, appearing for the Navy, presented the lapel insignia, which every employee of the plant is entitled to wear. The program included singing of the National Anthem by the Manville Factory Glee Club and music by the Post Band, Camp Kilmer, N. J.

—:—

GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY report a net income for 1942 of $1,106,356, equal to $5.28 each on 209,250 common shares, which compares with $1,434,858, or $6.36 a share, in 1941. Taxes amounted to $3,083,806 and $2,209,965, respectively.

—:—

H. R. BARRETT has joined the executive staff of The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company as Vice President and Controller. Mr. Barrett was formerly Controller of the U. S. Gypsum Company in Chicago.

—:—

EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. COMPANY announce the removal of their Chicago Office to 2100 W. Fullerton Ave. (Telephone Brunswick 5410).

—:—

THE RUBEROID CO. reported for the three months ended March 31, 1943, net profit of $146,362, equal to 37c per share, after providing for all taxes and reserves for wartime contingencies. Net profit of $188,844, equal to 47c per share was reported in the first quarter of 1942.

Net sales in the March quarter of 1943 amounted to $5,592,823, compared with $5,805,569 in the corresponding period last year.

Earnings in the March quarter of this year before providing for Federal income and excess profits taxes and wartime contingencies amounted to $425,862, compared with $551,844 in 1942.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE. Report for first quarter of 1943 shows sales for the first three months of 1943 of $23,752,895.51; earnings of $1,087,118.93; which, after required preferred dividends, are equal to $1.23 a common share. Detailed figures of the report follow, compared with those for the same period of 1942:

	First Quarter Ended March 31, 1943	First Quarter Ended March 31, 1942
Sales, less cash discounts and allowances	$23,752,895.51	$21,883,773.48
Income from royalties, com., dividends, etc.	96,796.90	87,603.35
Total income	23,849,692.41	21,971,376.83
Expenses:		
Manufacturing costs, materials, etc.	8,461,988.60	7,989,165.94
Depreciation and depletion	645,073.70	655,745.02
Set aside for contingencies of war	525,000.00	578,665.19
Taxes	3,018,952.27	3,722,329.26
Wages and salaries	10,111,558.91	8,329,136.50
	22,762,573.48	21,275,041.91
Net earnings	1,087,118.93	696,334.92
Dividends on preferred stock	43,750.00	43,750.00
Dividends on common stock	425,000.00	637,500.00
Added to surplus	618,368.93	15,084.92

—:—

PROPOSED FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS for shingles, siding units, boards and corrugated sheets, of asbestos-cement, have recently been issued by The National Bureau of Standards.

These proposed specifications are subject to revision. Copies may be obtained by request to the Technical Committee on Brick and Building Tile, of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

—:—

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, President of Temple University, Philadelphia, has been elected a Director of the Armstrong Cork Company, according to announcement of H. W. Prentis, Jr., Company President.

TWELVE ESTIMATING TABLES
AND CHART
$1.00 A SET

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.

ORDER FROM

"ASBESTOS" PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(17TH FLOOR, INQUIRER BLDG.)

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A. S. H. V. E. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the William Penn Hotel, June 7 and 8. Two of the papers to be presented at this meeting are "Heat Transmission Thru Insulation as Affected by Orientation of Wall" by F. B. Rowley, and "Graphical Method of Calculating Heat Losses" by P. D. Close.

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.

Insulating Covering. No. 2,315,837. Granted on April 6, 1943, to George B. Brown, Martinsville and Phillip D. Cannon, Warren Township, Somerset Co., N. J., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application March 23, 1940. Serial No. 325,547.

A heat insulating covering comprising a plurality of substantially parallel asbestos rovings and braided strands maintaining said rovings, in assembly relationship to form a blanket, said braided strands securing each roving to adjacent roving.

Wall Assembly. No. 2,316,980. Granted on April 20, 1943, to Louis C. Sigloch, Yonkers, and Charles W. Lund, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, a corporation of New York. Application September 1, 1939. Serial No. 292,976.

A wall assembly comprising panels in edge abutting relationship and each including means extending beyond the ends of the panels proper adjacent their longitudinal edges, unitary cuplike means receiving said first-named means passing through said first-named means and a wall of each said cuplike means for maintaining said panels in said edge abutting relationship.

Drier Felt. No. 2,317,910. Granted on April 27th to Harold N. Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Asten-Hill Mfg. Company, Philadelphia. Application January 17, 1941. Serial No. 374,930.

In a drier felt having a working surface ply comprising interwoven warp threads and weft threads, the feature of composite asbestos thread incorporated in said surface ply as the threads of at least one of said thread groups said respective composite threads being composed of a plurality of asbestos yarns having individual yarn twists and combined with a thread twist and textile fibre reinforcing means in the thread embedded as a core in at least one of the individual asbestos yarns with the asbestos fibres and the surrounding yarn twisted around the textile fibre core as a protective envelope.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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THIS and THAT

The Pentagon Building, the World's largest office building, which provides working quarters for 40,000 people, contains 25 miles of Careyduct (conveyor of conditioned air). It is estimated that the use of Careyduct in this building saved 1,500,000 pounds of steel. Will readers please tell us of other asbestos materials used in this huge building?

—:—

The Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, New York City, on May 6th, published Release R-1960 covering Administrative Order No. 192—Appointment of Industry Committee No. 59, for the Stone, Clay, Glass and Allied Industries. Since it covers the asbestos industry, mining, processing and manufacture, it may be of interest to some "ASBESTOS" readers. Write us for a copy or contact the Wage and Hour Division.

—:—

The Eighth (1943) Edition of MacQuown's Directory of Coal Operating Companies is off the press. It contains complete data on coal producing companies in the United States and is available at $7.50 per copy from National Coal Publications, 1201 Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. (204 pages).

—:—

The Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, has announced that it has developed a process whereby a 400,000,000-ton dolomite deposit near Las Vegas, Nev., could be utilized to produce "many millions of tons" of magnesia, raw material of magnesium. Further information can be obtained by writing Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., for Release No. OWI-1551.

—:—

A piece of asbestos-cement lumber or wallboard fastened to the ceiling of a barn or horse stable, with a hook in the middle on which to hang the old style oil lantern, prevents the old ceiling boards from catching fire. Only a little thing, doesn't cost much, and any local carpenter can do the job, but it might mean the saving of a barn from fire.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of May 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.

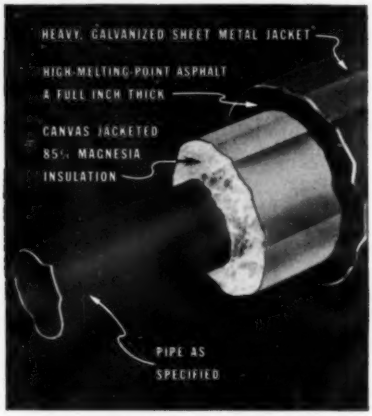
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

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

		April 1943		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	34½	36½	35
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	23	25	24¾
Celotex (Com.)	np	13	14¾	14
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	87½	90	90
Certainteed (Com.)	1	4⅞	6⅜	6⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	55	62½	59
Flintkote (Com.)	np	17⅛	19	18¼
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	101	105½	105½
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	79	85½	83½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	127	134	130
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	25	28⅝	28
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	22¼	25	23⅞
Thermoid (Com.)	1	6½	7½	7¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	37	41	40
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	66	70¼	68¼
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	179	183	183
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	33¼	40¼	40¼
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	114¼	121	120¼

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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.

Send for the special Ehret booklet on D. I. P. It contains full details on this modern system for underground insulated piping.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE • PENNSYLVANIA

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