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C. V. SMITH

C. V. Smith, author of the article "Asbestos Mining Methods" the first part of which appears in this issue, is on the engineering staff of Johnson's Company at Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada.

Mr. Smith arrived in Thetford Mines on April 1st, 1913, as engineer on the staff of Asbestos Corporation of Canada. Previous to that time he had been connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and for ten years was connected with the Hudson & Manhattan Railway of New York City, working on tunnels under the Hudson River.

Mr. Smith remained with the Asbestos Corporation of Canada and its successor, Asbestos Corporation Limited, until 1930, when he went to Russia as Consulting Engineer for the U. S. S. R. and designed for them the largest single mill of the industry, with a capacity of 300 tons per hour. He left Russia at the end of 1932 and from then until 1937 did consulting work, examining and reporting on various asbestos properties, including six months at the LaMontanita Asbestos Mine in Venezuela.

In 1937 Mr. Smith joined the engineering staff of Johnson's mine at Thetford Mines, where he has been thru the full development of their block caving system, has explored their properties by diamond drilling and has made examinations and reports on a number of prospects.

He is a graduate of Rutgers University at New Brunswick, N. J., in Civil Engineering.

The article "Asbestos Mining Methods" has been written by Mr. Smith after consultation with other engineers and mine superintendents in the Thetford District, among whom are George Dick, at that time manager Asbestos Corporation Limited; H. K. Sherry, Vice President Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., and O. C. Smith, President, Bell Asbestos Mines. The co-operation of these men is hereby acknowledged and much appreciated.

The article will appear in three parts—in our September, October and November numbers—after which it is planned to issue it in reprint form.

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ASBESTOS MINING METHODS

By C. V. Smith

The method by which any mineral is mined is determined after careful consideration of the conditions associated therewith. It is governed by such factors as:

Distance from rail or water transportation
Elevation above sea level
Depth of overburden or capping
Size and formation of orebody
Cost of production
Value of product
Demand—whether universal or local
Percentage of recovery

In certain respects asbestos is unique as compared with metals, or other minerals. Its value depends on several features such as the length, strength and color of its fibres and their freedom from iron. In the case of gold, silver, iron, etc., which are recovered in molten form, every particle recovered is saleable and very accurate samples and assays are possible.

With asbestos, estimates of grade and percentage of recovery can be made only by inspection. The higher the percentage of long fibres, the better is the value per ton of ore. The short fibres may or may not be saleable. There is some sale for practically all forms of asbestos but much of the short or finer forms have a limited demand.

With most asbestos ores there is associated limited occurrences of magnetite or magnetic iron. When the fibres are required for electrical insulation, and a large percentage is so used, the presence of iron is highly objectionable. Fibres containing more than two per cent of iron are not suitable for electrical insulation.

The fibres from Arizona and certain small occurrences in sand stone and limestone formations are most nearly free from iron and command a correspondingly high sales value.

Another contrast with mining of the precious metals is that the size of an operation of the latter is expressed in tons per day while an asbestos plant is given in tons per hour. Many asbestos plants treat as many tons per hour

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as a gold mine, for instance, handles in twenty-four hours. Thus in comparison large tonnages of asbestos ore are required to be mined and milled which necessitates much plant and equipment. Since the yield of the average asbestos mine is less than five per cent a plant must be designed to produce and process several thousand tons of ore per day for a reasonably large output. Asbestos orebodies to be profitable must be extensive. Only very high grade occurrences can be mined by following narrow veins, and such instances are rare. In all cases adequate working places must be provided to maintain grades and production.

EXPLORATION

Up to the present time practically all asbestos orebodies have been discovered by outcrops. In some cases the exposed rock has a large area and in others there are only projecting rocks here and there.

If the overburden is light a fair knowledge of the rock may be obtained by trenching. Frequently a boom derrick or light cableway is set up and a small pit or trench is opened up. Such information however is only sufficient for small operations.

If the exposure is on a hillside an adit with branch drifts may be driven. This information covers only the horizon drifted. But if the exposures are extensive and a large scale operation is indicated the ore body should be thoroly explored by systematic diamond drilling by holes spaced at regular intervals. The boundaries and depth of the ore zone should be well defined before the mining method and location and size of plant can be decided.

The usual practice is to drill vertical holes on squares spaced at 300 to 600 foot centers, then to halve and quarter these spaces as ore is located. When an outline has been established the whole ore zone may be completely drilled on equal spaces not exceeding 100 feet and preferably less. The cores should not be less than AX size which is 1⅛" diameter. These are examined, logged and plotted and sections made at regular intervals. From these data when carefully prepared in every respect plans for an extensive development may be prepared.

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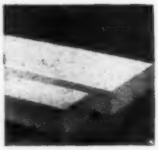
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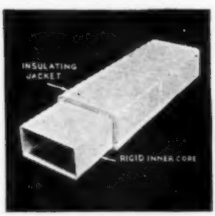
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OPEN PIT MINING

Such operations may be carried on by several methods, such as:

a. Side hill cut
b. Overhead cableways
c. Inclined cable or truck haulage
d. Spiral benching by locomotive haulage
e. Multiple benching

These headings refer to the manner of transporting the ore, that is, bringing it to the surface. The method of mining is much the same in all cases.

Stripping of overburden is usually the first step in mining. The depth may be from a few inches to perhaps 75 feet. The latter depth is not warranted except where abundant ore has been assured by thoro exploration.



Open pit mining with cable haulage at Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, Canada.

Shallow overburden on rough surface may be removed by horse and cart. Generally power shovels and trucks are used at a cost of 50c to $1.00 per cubic yard in place. Lower cost may be possible under favorable conditions. Scrapers are not practical in hard clay with boulders.

Hydraulic Stripping is possible but it requires abundant supply of water, a favorable disposal area and freedom from boulders.

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ASBESTOS

in the all-out drive for Victory

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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.

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OPEN PIT MINING

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ASBESTOS

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Side Hill Cut. This usually provides low costs. If pit floor and crushers have the proper relation, ore is hauled with minimum grades. A face is started which increases in width and height as work progresses. Barren rock is easily disposed of. Truck haulage is the most satisfactory.

Drilling is done by air at 80 to 90 lbs. per square inch using several types of drills. Toe holes are driven at floor level. Other holes are drilled in the face to suit the formation. These are blasted either independently by fuse or simultaneously by electric caps which are detonated by the mine current or by a hand operated blasting box in which current is generated by a magneto. While loading ore into trucks oversize pieces are set aside by the shovel. These are drilled by pluggers and blasted with a small charge of dynamite. This is known as secondary blasting.

. . . —

The second part of this article will appear in our October number and will discuss other methods of open pit mining.

VENEZUELA

Latest report on Venezuelan Asbestos matters is taken from the Foreign Commerce Weekly (published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.) June 17th issue, and reads as follows:

"Exploitation of the asbestos deposits of the Cia. Mines de Amianto, Tinaquillo, Venezuela, was to begin upon the receipt of the necessary machinery which was reported to be en route. The capacity of the plant is expected to be 960 tons of rock daily, or 500 tons of asbestos monthly. The principal grades produced will be spinning and shingle fibre.

"It is understood that the longer-staple fiber will be exported and that the shorter staples will be used domestically. Construction of a plant to use the company's short-staple fibres in the manufacture of asbestos pipe and corrugated roofing shingles is under consideration."

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FIRE PREVENTION

Fire Prevention Week, according to proclamation by the President, will be observed October 8th to 14th.

In the proclamation, the President called on state and local governments, all business and labor organizations, educational and civic groups and the press, radio and motion picture industry to assist in urging the public to reduce and prevent fire losses.

It is a fact that fire losses have increased steadily since Pearl Harbor and for the first seven months of 1944 are nearly 15% higher than for the same period of 1943. Unless the present trend of losses is reversed promptly, 1944 losses will be well over $400 million, higher than for any year since 1932.

During 1943 and 1944 fires have destroyed enormous quantities of war supplies and food supplies, to say nothing of thousands of lives—manpower.

The particular function of many asbestos products is to prevent fire. It would seem therefore, that manufacturers of such products have a real responsibility to aid in decreasing fire losses.

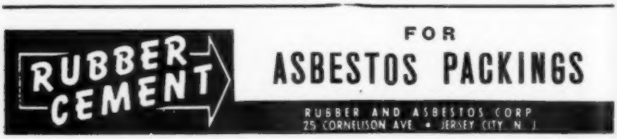
Farm fires increased substantially in the last two years and this is one place where asbestos building materials are especially suited to get in fire prevention work.

We urge that those asbestos firms which publish house organs stress the subject of fire prevention in their September or October issues.

Likewise please see that we are kept posted at all times on special instances where asbestos materials are instrumental in stopping or preventing fires.

. . . —

Plan ahead—but don't worry ahead.



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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.

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GREATER EXPORT MARKETS DUE TO G. I. JOE?

Recommended for reading, not only from the standpoint of interest but as profitable to students of the post-war foreign markets, is the article in the August 26th, 1944 issue of Foreign Commerce Weekly, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., entitled "G. I. Joe—Super-Advertiser and Salesman?" by Sarah C. Saunders.

In effect it asks the definite question: Will U. S. products sent all over the world to our allies and our soldiers, create a post-war demand which will result in greater export trade after the war?

The American Soldier—G. I. Joe—scatters as largesse or uses for barter, many U. S. products, especially candy and food, in every country he penetrates. Added to this wide *advertising* of American goods, American quality, and American ingenious or useful devices, is the machinery he uses and the products supplied to our Allies and to peoples in liberated countries.

The information given in the article, the suggestions and surmises set down, make an attractive story of interest to all readers, and will be found especially helpful, we surmise, to those who are working in sales and sales promotion departments on post-war foreign selling or advertising plans.

ASBESTOS BLANKET STOPS FIRE

Altho a fantastic fire near Covington, Ky., recently consumed 18,000 gallons of 100-octane gasoline, an asbestos blanket prevented the fire from spreading.

The gasoline comprised the contents of three 10 inch pipe lines leading from a destroyed pumphouse to huge tanks on a hill 500 yards or so away.

A big asbestos blanket hung across a shallow gully leading from the fire table was used to skim off the flames, permitting the gasoline to run harmlessly 1,000 yards or more to the Ohio River.

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OLD HARBOR VILLAGE

Housing Project Uses Asbestos Products

One of the most interesting of the nine big housing projects in Boston, Mass., is that with the intriguing name of "Old Harbor Village." It was built by the National Housing Authority of the Federal government and is leased to the Boston Housing Authority, which operates it under a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature.

It is called Old Harbor Village because it is located in what was known as the "Old Harbor" section of Boston, overlooking Dorchester Bay, where the early colonists first cast anchor and came ashore to settle. Its location is attractive, and from its upper windows may be seen the yachts and small boats in Dorchester Bay, while within a few minutes' walk is a fine beach, with long shallows suitable for children's wading, with water area enough to anchor hundreds of the small yachts and sailing boats.

The group of structures contains a total of 1016 apartments and 3902 rooms. There are 152 dwellings in row houses and 864 more in multiple unit buildings, beside twelve playrooms used continually for community gatherings of all sorts. There are over 2,000 children among the 1016 families.

Heating is by a central system in a brick building and boiler house 58x85 feet and 69 feet high. Heat is piped underground to the various units from three vertical coal fired boilers by means of insulated mains, laid in pre-cast conduits. These were laid and the insulation applied by the Boston office of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. There are 1836 linear feet of conduit piping, from 12 to 21 inches in diameter, insulated with Carey 1½ in. laminated asbestos pipe covering and covered with Carey roofing jacket. Boiler breachings and uptake lines or headers are also covered with Carey 1 in. blocks of 85% Magnesia, with a 1 in. air space and a magnesia cement, hard finish.

Boilers and hot water tanks are insulated with Carey 1 in. magnesia block and a 1 in. hard finish cement, of which a total of 3080 square feet was used, with an addi-

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tional 1,344 square feet on the smoke flues and uptakes. The eleven oil heaters for preheating boiler feedwater are covered with a total of 110 square feet of the same material. All inside insulation is painted a slate grey, over the jackets.

The boilers are equipped with electrically operated hoppers, dumping coal into individual Riley automatic stokers. Steam is generated at 150 lbs. and moved by a pressure drum thru reducing valves down to 50 lbs. and again reduced to enter the various buildings at two pounds for heating and five pounds for the hot water tanks, which are of 200 gallons capacity for each of the smaller buildings and 500 gallons for the larger ones. Each boiler consumes three tons of bituminous fuel at one feed.

CORRUGATED FOR LIGHT DIRECTIONAL SURFACING

An interesting adaptation of corrugated asbestos-cement sheet for decorative as well as utilitarian purposes, is described in the June 1944 issue of Architectural Record (page 95) published at 119 W. 40th St., New York City, 18, N. Y.

The material is used for side walls and ceiling in a projection room, with the idea in mind that the room is to be used for television later on. The asbestos-cement corrugated is used as "light-directional surfacing".

The designer is Ben Schlanger, who has done considerable research work on light reflection control involving the use of textured and corrugated surfaces.

• • • —

The Ninth Annual Meeting of members of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, an association of industries for the maintenance of healthful working conditions, will be held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, the Foundation's headquarters, on November 15 and 16. The program, geared for management, will consider sickness in industry and problems connected with sick absenteeism which call for postwar solutions. It will also continue the panel on "Putting the Disabled Veteran Back to Work" which the Foundation pioneered at its 1943 meeting.

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WOOD ROTS; CORRUGATED DOES NOT

A new use for asbestos-cement corrugated board which indicates a nice piece of post-war and peacetime business, is its use for the making of "growing benches" in greenhouses. The illustration shows the breathing spaces provided by spacing the corrugated sheets—this to prevent rotting of the plants. A cement fill is then placed over the corrugations to fill them up and then a dirt bed is laid



Photo courtesy J-M News Pictorial

Growing Benches made of Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Board.

Slots are also made in the cement fill to carry out the hole-in-the-bottom of the flower-pot idea.

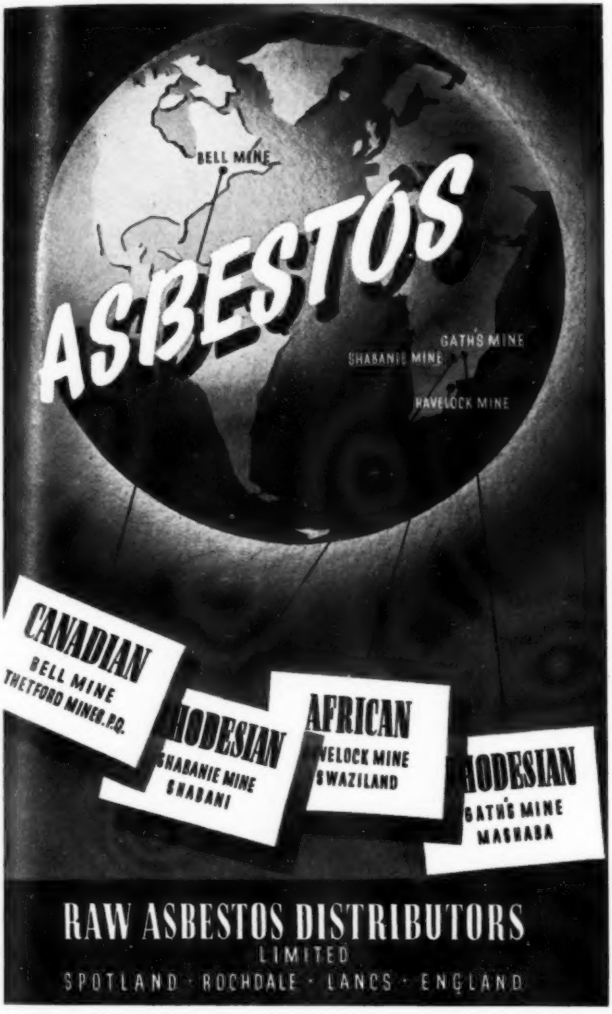
Narrow strips of corrugated board are also used at the sides, as the picture shows. J-M Transite Board was the particular brand used in the benches shown.

Just one more place where asbestos-cement can profitably replace wood; wooden benches rot—asbestos-cement materials do not.

WANTED

Man to take charge of research, development and quality control work in the manufacture of asbestos textile products. Old established company. Postwar Security. Must furnish W. M. C. certificate of availability. Send full history, photograph and salary desired in first letter. Address Box 8K-A, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila. 30, Pa.

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"PAHSHULAH

. . . and precious raw Asbestos

Long before railroads penetrated the frozen hinterland, the hardy Vozniza drove his shaggy, surefooted sleigh-horses through bitter, subzero cold . . . over bristling snow and treacherous ice . . . to haul precious raw Asbestos to the nearest railhead. 20° . . . 30° . . . 50° below zero — nothing must stop Asbestos!

Today, modern, industrial Russia has mechanized this great Ural territory, where lies one of the world's largest known deposit of Chrysotile Asbestos. These mines produce great

* *Means Giddy-ap in Russian*

ASBESTOS

8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. . . JOHANNESBURG

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

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

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IULAHSHUL!"*

Asbestos started its journey to America!

quantities of this high quality mineral. And because of her industrial vision and action, Russia exports Asbestos to aid the United Nations toward Victory! The bitter wintry season still drops to fifty below . . . Yet, nothing stops Asbestos.

Despite the elements and wartime hazards, Asbestos is brought to America by Asbestos Limited Inc., the only company in America that specializes in the supply of raw Asbestos from every known source . . . to provide the right type of Asbestos for every specific need.

TOS LIMITED INC.

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

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

tors and manufacturers of *New Era Insulation*, lightest rigid insulation for all temperatures

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JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

AGENTS

GREAT BRITAIN	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. 203 Winchmore Hill Road London, N. 21, England
CHICAGO 4, ILL.	GRANT WILSON, INC. 141 West Jackson Boulevard
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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MRO SYMBOL FOR STEEL NAILS

Release WPB-6368, dated August 29th, states that manufacturers of metal weather stripping, as well as persons making asphalt shingles, asphalt roll roofing, asphalt siding, asbestos shingles, asbestos siding, or cork board, may use the maintenance, repair and operating supplies (MRO) symbol to buy steel nails, which will be delivered along with their product for use in applying it.

This action was taken to simplify the procedure that metal weather stripping manufacturers follow in obtaining steel nails to be sold with their product. Formerly, manufacturers of weather stripping were required to apply for an allotment under CMP procedure with which to purchase nails. The change is contained in Direction No. 14 as amended August 28, 1944, to CMP Regulation No. 5, copies of which may be obtained from the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE WORKERS NEEDED

WMC release No. 3406-7, dated August 14th, states that 1,000 more workers must be recruited to meet increased war requirements for asbestos cloth and roving, and emphasizes the vital importance of asbestos cloth and roving for use in ships, tanks, planes, shells and other war equipment.

The problem of getting additional workers is aggravated by the fact that most of the plants are situated in tight labor market areas, altho many of the additional workers needed are for jobs which can be filled by women.

The plants where more workers are needed are in Downey, Calif.; Cicero, Ill.; Huntington, Ind.; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Manville, N. J.; Palmyra, N. Y.; Ambler, Pa., and Manheim, Pa.

• • • —

Life is but a succession of todays, and you can master today.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUINESSS

With the war situation improving on practically all fronts, and the prospect of a breakup in Germany imminent (in fact with the end of the war with Germany practically in sight) the subjects of reconversion and post-war problems are paramount in the minds of all business heads.

The reconversion subject has been summed up quite neatly by the Cleveland Trust Company Business Bulletin:

"The progress of reconversion will be slow, and the difficulties to be overcome will be numerous. The supplies of many essential materials will be small, and that will be particularly true in the case of steel, which nearly all manfacturers of civilian goods will need as a first requisite. Component parts will be hard to get, and the lack of only one component may prevent production of the completed articles. There will be many conflicting pressures in a part war-time and part peace-time business economy . . . . . Reconversion will demand from business much resolution and resourcefulness."

Another factor of importance to business is Manpower. The next year or so will probably see the employment running a gamut all the way from the present serious shortage of manpower to that of a great oversupply of skilled and unskilled workers. So many have been taught various skills in the past few years that even with many women giving up their war work, and many service men remaining overseas, it will undoubtedly be found after the war that the jobs just won't go round. It is for this period that industry must plan, as wisely as possible, or the unemployment problem will again be serious—plan now!

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

There is little change from last month in the market for asbestos crudes and fibres; transportation from South Africa continues unsatisfactory, meaning that supplies of C&G Nos. 1 and 2 are not coming to the States as promptly and in the quantity needed. If this condition does not soon clear up, Canadian Crudes and Spinning Fibres will

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From Alaska . . .

A NEW

ASBESTOS

From our Alaskan deposits opened this summer, a new ASBESTOS of seemingly excellent fibre is now available to asbestos manufacturers and processors.

Advise us *now* regarding grades, specifications, estimated tonnage required. For samples, prices and prompt service, write or wire us—today.

RANDOLPH LABORATORIES *INC.*

8 EAST KINZIE ST., CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS



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be unable to make up the difference. Shipping space to the United Kingdom also continues restricted. There is no decrease in demand, either present or potential, and this condition is expected to continue as long as the war lasts. Prices are firm.

"It is remarkable," says one of our correspondents, "how the Canadian mines have been able to sell the large tonnage of asbestos fibre produced by them notwithstanding the temporary loss of their European market. This was a tremendous market, especially for shingle fibres. Japan also consumed over 20,000 tons of shingle fibre a year. These markets will again be open to Canada one of these days and the outlook for Canadian fibre is certainly very bright."

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. It appears at present that the asbestos and fibrous glass combination cloth, mentioned in previous issues, will meet the increased requirements of the Navy for lagging cloth. Outside of Navy requirements, demand for asbestos textiles remains steady, and this will no doubt continue to be the case at least for the immediate future. Quite a few additional cards and other incidental equipment have been authorized for the asbestos textile industry.

Brake Lining. It is believed by some manufacturers that substantial cutbacks will be made in brake linings during the last quarter of this year, depending, of course on the war. Demand, however, is still strong but some manufacturers report that their deliveries are approaching nor mal. This is not true of all, however.

The volume of business transacted during the month of July was not as high as that for June, 1944, nor for the same month last year. The total for the year to date, however, exceeds that for the same period in 1943.

Sales for domestic consumption and those for export increased in July 1944 over the return for the same month last year but declined from June of this year. However, in both the domestic and foreign markets, the total for the year to date is higher than that for the corresponding period last year.

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Asbestos Paper. Most manufacturers report demand for asbestos paper as steady, with possible downward trend. Jobbers are putting in stocks and market appears fairly active—in fact about normal as compared with pre-war business.

Asbestos Millboard. Government contracts for Asbestos Millboard are about completed and overall requirements are therefore decreasing. One manufacturer states he is receiving quite a few inquiries from old pre-war users of this product.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand in this market is decreasing somewhat, especially in blocks. Small sizes of pipe covering are still in heavy demand. One producer says he has a 90 day backlog in sectional pipe covering, but no backlog and some stock accumulating in blocks.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The production and demand for low pressure pipe covering is at a very low point with no indication of increase for some time. Just what effect the end of the German war and the start of reconversion will have on this market is not clear at present.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Little, if any, change in this market. Demand continues to run far ahead of supply in the case of sidings, shingles, wallboard and corrugated, and the industry is heading into its busy season so that the condition will probably get worse rather than better.

Labor shortage continues to limit the industry's productive capacity and it appears that this will continue for some time to come. Applicators also seem to be short of manpower and on many of the jobs now being sold the application may be held off for weeks.

The West Coast's call for corrugated is particularly high.

So far as asbestos-cement pipe is concerned, the continued restrictions on materials and the uncertainty of the duration of the war have delayed municipal projects, indicating that the end of the war will see an increase in activity in this market.

The above statements are compiled from the opinions and comments of various men in the Asbestos Industry, in close touch with the several fields. Comments are welcomed from all readers.

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

BUILDING

Private construction is playing a relatively more important part in building activity than it did a year ago. This fact is revealed in report by F. W. Dodge Corporation on construction contracts awarded in July in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains.

The trend is most remarkable in residential construction where the relative positions of public and private construction have been reversed in a year, but it is being demonstrated in nonresidential construction as well.

In the residential field, public construction during the first seven months of 1943 represented 61 per cent of the total as compared with 35 per cent so far this year.

Public construction represented 92 per cent at this time last year as compared with 76 per cent today in nonresidential building. In this category are included commercial, manufacturing and educational buildings, hospitals, public and religious buildings, social and recreational buildings, as well as miscellaneous nonresidential buildings.

Although the total July 1944 construction volume of $190,539,000 exceeding by $6,878,000 the volume reported during the corresponding month of last year, the seven-month total for 1944 lags considerably behind the total for the January-July period of 1943. The comparative figures for the seven-month periods were $1,150,760,000 and $2,034,933,000.

. . . —

The construction industry is one of the first industries which must get started to sustain employment as war work eases off.



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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SERIES 60 600 LB FLANGES.

Pipe Size	Metal Area	1" *	1½" *	2" *	2½" *	3" *	3½" *	4" *
½"	.63	1.15	1.62	2.10	2.58	3.06	3.54	4.02
¾"	.66	1.20	1.68	2.17	2.66	3.15	3.64	4.13
1"	.71	1.28	1.77	2.27	2.77	3.27	3.77	4.27
1¼"	.78	1.39	1.90	2.41	2.92	3.43	3.95	4.47
1½"	.96	1.68	2.23	2.78	3.33	3.88	4.43	4.98
2"	1.03	1.75	2.31	2.87	3.43	3.99	4.55	5.11
2½"	1.40	2.11	2.71	3.31	3.92	4.53	5.14	5.75
3"	1.70	2.37	2.99	3.61	4.23	4.86	5.49	6.12
3½"	2.25	2.97	3.61	4.26	4.91	5.56	6.21	6.86
4"	2.70	3.53	4.22	4.91	5.61	6.31	7.01	7.71
5"	3.58	4.60	5.38	6.17	6.96	7.75	8.54	9.33
6"	3.94	5.00	5.83	6.66	7.49	8.32	9.16	10.00
7"	4.44	5.59	6.48	7.37	8.26	9.16	10.06	10.96
8"	5.09	6.31	7.20	8.09	8.99	9.89	10.79	11.69
9"	6.02	7.34	8.32	9.30	10.28	11.26	12.24	13.22
10"	7.17	8.38	9.40	10.42	11.44	12.46	13.48	14.50
12"	8.13	9.34	10.42	11.50	12.58	13.67	14.76	15.85
14"	9.37	10.49	11.63	12.77	13.91	15.06	16.21	17.36
16"	11.57	12.84	14.09	15.34	16.59	17.84	19.09	20.34
18"	13.10	14.54	15.87	17.20	18.53	19.86	21.19	22.53
20"	15.11	16.62	18.03	19.44	20.85	22.26	23.68	25.10
24"	19.24	20.97	22.54	24.11	25.68	27.25	28.82	30.40

** Denotes sq. ft. areas at thickness shown from metal. Use metal area for first layer of blocks*

Fourth in the series of Area Tables compiled by Elbert R. Sitton.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

W. N. Bolster, President and Treasurer, General Insulation Co., Boston, Mass., September 20.

Harold B. Buse, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Contractors New England Association, Boston, Mass., September 20.

J. W. Ledeboer, Second Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., September 20.

W. C. Dodge, Jr., Vice President, Ferodo & Asbestos, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., September 21.

C. Stanley Morgan, Detroit, Mich., September 25.

R. H. Temple, Treasurer, Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., September 25.

W. J. Moeller, Vice President, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26.

E. R. Teubner, Jr., President and Treasurer, Philadelphia Asbestos Co., Philadelphia, Pa., September 26.

O. H. Cilley, Asst. General Manager, U. S. Asbestos Division, Manheim, Pa., September 27.

W. H. Fehrs, Assistant to President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., September 28.

J. M. High, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, N. Y., September 28.

O. P. Hennig, President, Hennig Asbestos & Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., October 3.

W. W. Dunkin, Treasurer, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., October 5.

Harry E. Smith, General Manager, The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division, Passaic, N. J., October 8.

John H. Victor, President, Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill., October 9.

Russell E. Crawford, Secretary, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., October 9.

P. C. Rowe, Executive Vice President and Director, The Flintkote Co., New York City, N. Y., October 9.

A. L. Penhale, Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, October 11.

R. Tomlinson, President, Pacific Asbestos Supply Co., Portland, Ore., October 12.

W. W. F. Shepherd, Chairman of the Board, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., October 13.

Thomas D. Stone, President, Stone Industrial Equipment Co., Springfield, Mass., October 14.

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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.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

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

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R. H. Shainwald, President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco., Calif., October 15.

David E. Kelley, President, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., October 16.

Thomas Lehon, Vice President and General Manager, The Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill., October 17.

Wm. F. Reed, President and Treasurer, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., October 17.

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

. . . —



H. W. Davis

THE R. J. DORN COMPANY of New Orleans, La., announce the appointment of H. W. Davis as General Sales Manager, effective July 5th, 1944.

Mr. Davis has been connected with the Asbestos Industry since 1917. For the past twelve years he was with the Keasbey & Mattison Company and just prior to his connection with the R. J. Dorn Company, was New York District Sales Manager for three years.

JOHNS-MANVILLE announces that its Lompoc, California plant again has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for continued excellence in war production. The Lompoc plant, where Celite products are mined and manufactured, was awarded its first Army-Navy "E" last summer.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, Directors have declared regular quarterly dividend of 20c per share, payable September 30 to shareholders of record September 1.

THE CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY, Limited, located at Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, has recently commenced shaft sinking operations, preparatory to a gradual conversion to underground mining.

THE RUBEROID CO. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 15c per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable September 25, 1944 to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 11, 1944. Dividends of 15c per share were paid previously this year on March 20 and June 26.

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CAROLINA ASBESTOS COMPANY

CUSTOM MANUFACTURERS
OF
ASBESTOS TEXTILE PRODUCTS

CAROLINA ASBESTOS TEXTILES

ARE COMPLETELY ENGINEERED FOR MODERN REQUIREMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SAFETY-CLOTHING, ELECTRICAL HEATER-CORDS, DRYER-FELTS, PLASTICS AND MANY OTHER PRODUCTS REQUIRING THE USE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILES.

ASBESTOS YARN — CORD — CLOTH
ASBESTOS ROVING — TUBING — WICKING
ASBESTOS CARDED FIBRES — LISTING TAPES
OIL BURNER WICKING

CAROLINA ASBESTOS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:
DAVIDSON, N. C.

FACTORIES:
DAVIDSON, N. C.
MARSHVILLE, N. C.

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CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY, report a net profit for the year ending December 31. 1943, of £115,250, compared with £169,209 in 1942 (see page 36 of December 1943 "ASBESTOS" for 1942 report.)

The annual meeting was held on July 14, 1944, at which time a final dividend of 12½% on both the Cumulative and Ordinary Shares was proposed, thus making the total dividend for the year 15%, an increase of 2½% over last year.

A copy of the balance sheet follows:

ASSETS

	£	s	d
Cash on deposit, current accounts and cash in hand	32,202	7	1
Investments in Br. Government Securities at Cost	50,000	0	0
Tax Reserve Certificates	40,000	0	0
Bills Receivable	637	8	1
Sundry Debtors less Reserves	160.055	7	1
Amounts due by Sub. Companies	2,705	5	11
Stock of Crude and Mfd. Asb. Goods in Gt. Britain, S. Africa in transit, less reserves	218,381	18	5
Holdings in Sub. Cos. at Cost less amts. written off	45,116	13	2
Inv. in other Cos. at cost less amts. written off	4,741	0	0
Freehold Land and Factories in England at cost less depre.	63,666	0	0
Leasehold Properties and Buildings in England at cost less depre.	4,900	0	0
Asbestos Estates in South Africa at cost, less depre.	73,463	8	11
Machinery, plant, etc., at cost less depre.	72,216	17	1
Assets in Italy as they existed prior to outbreak of war	62,821	16	8
	£830,908	2	9

LIABILITIES

Capital Account			
Auth. 150,000 Ord. shares at £1 ea.			
150,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.			
Less Issued 128,000 Ord. Shares of £1 ea.	256,000	0	0
128,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.			
General Reserve — per last Account	128,000	0	0
Mining and Contingencies Reserve	100,000	0	0
General Benefit and Compensation Fund	15,779	17	0
Creditors — Trade and Other Accts.	57.026	5	1
Provision for Taxation	108,319	19	2
Amts. due to a Subsidiary Co.	87,040	18	4
Dividends paid Jan. 3, 1944 and Final Dividends proposed	44,800	0	0
Unappropriated Balance	33,941	3	2
	£830,908	2	9

The net profit of £115,250 is lower by £53,959 than that of the previous year, due in the main to the narrowing of the margin of profit during 1943 on both crude asbestos and manufactured goods. In view of reduced profits, the charge for taxation however is naturally less. The amount of £47,550 allocated to Taxation Reserve, as against £111,500 last year, is estimated to be sufficient to meet all known liabilities for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax arising in respect to the year's profits. On balance a larger amount remains for disposal, viz: £67,700 compared with £57,709 in 1942.

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STAR IS ADDED RAYBESTOS "E" FLAG

In recognition of the company's continued excellence in war production, a star has been added to the Army-Navy "E" pennant awarded to the Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn., last October.



Receiving the flag with star, are (left to right) Sumner Simpson, president; Bill Craw and Louis Rybokas; Helen Elias; R. B. Davis, general manager, and John Reagan of the Raybestos War Production Committee.

In accepting this second award, Raybestos pays grateful tribute to its distributors and customers whose encouragement and support have helped make this achievement possible.

• • • —

"ROOFING INDUSTRY HAS SUPPLIED GREATLY INCREASED WARTIME DEMANDS" by C. J. Dunham, Advertising Manager, The Ruberoid Co., appeared in the August 11, 1944 issue of The Mississippi Lumberman.

FLOYD BROWN, Box 2323, Globe, Arizona, and associates are reported to have taken over the Wright and Maxwell mine, according to The Mining Journal, (August 15th issue). It is understood that Mr. Brown has a lease with an option to purchase for $35,000. The Wright and Maxwell is part of the old Triangle group in Gila County, Ariz.

LITTLETON C. BARKLEY, Manager of the New York Office of The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., has been appointed Sales Manager of the Manhattan Mechanical Rubber Goods Sales Department. For the present Mr. Barkley's office will be located at 120 Broadway, New York City.

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Plan now for Fire Protection Week—October 8th to 14th.

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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.

Pipe Lining Apparatus. No. 2,352,768. Granted on July 4, 1944, to William R. Brend, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Lock Joint Pipe Company, East Orange, N. J. Application July 23, 1943. Serial No. 495,826.

An apparatus for applying plastic material to the interior of a pipe.

Composition Matter for Crack Sealers. No. 2,353,723. Granted on July 18, 1944 to Edwin O. Groskopf, Rutherford, N. J., assignor to The Patent & Licensing Corporation, New York City. Application April 21, 1941. Serial No. 389,632.

A crack sealer composition comprising an aqueous emulsion of bitumen mixed with 6 to 8% ground particles of vulcanized rubber, 2 to 5% bentonite, and 6 to 8% amphibole, said composition having a pH of between approximately 5.8 to 6.3, and viscosity and body characteristics that do not become substantially modified during storage of the composition and such that it is sprayable, and being capable, when applied in layers of substantial thickness, of drying at temperatures of the order of 300°F. without blistering or forming pin holes to produce dry films that are flexible at temperatures below 0°F.

Plastic Compositions for Wallboard Joints. No. 2,353,822. Granted on July 18, 1944, to Harry F. Gardner, Snyder, N. Y., assignor to Certain-Teed Products Corporation, New York City. Application December 27, 1940. Serial No. 372,009.

A plastic mixture capable of being worked under a trowel or broad knife for application to wallboard joints comprising casein, clay, lime, an alkaline salt, asbestos shorts, fine mica, finely ground limestone, and water, the casein, clay and lime being present in similar amounts substantially in the range between 7% and 15%, the alkaline salt being in amount not substantially greater than one-third of the amount of one of said three ingredients, the balance of the composition before mixture with water comprising finely ground limestone as a predominent amount of said balance, asbestos shorts, and fine mica, said plastic mixture containing water substantially in the range between 65 and 71 parts of water for 100 parts of the composition before mixing with water.

Insulation Package. No. 2,354,186. Granted on July 25, 1944, to William T. Donahue, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York. Application July 14, 1942. Serial No. 426,658.

A substantially rectangular package of relatively large elongated insulation units.

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Coated Structural Material. No. 2,354,350. Granted on July 25, 1944, to Clyde C. Schuetz, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to United States Gypsum Company, Chicago. Application November 18, 1939. Serial No. 305,124.

Process of producing a weather resisting coated asbestos cement article which comprises applying to at least one surface thereof a flowable composition comprising an aqueous solution of an alkali metal silicate and a therewith reactable water insoluble compound of a divalent metal from the group consisting of zinc oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and high burned magnesium oxide and drying and baking the coated article at a temperature between about 250° F. and 450° F. until the reaction between the constituents of said coating composition is substantially completed, said composition having a formula which expressed in terms of mole percent of its constituents is substantially as follows:

	Mole percent
M^2O	11.7—26.6
SiO^2	42.1—62.7
MO	19.1—41.2

the total in any case equalling 100%, and in which M^2O represents an alkali metal oxide, SiO2 silicon dioxide and MO the oxide of a divalent element of the said group.

Coated Structural Material. No. 2,354,351. Granted on July 25, 1944 to Clyde C. Schuetz, Mt. Prospect, Ill. Assignor to United States Gypsum Co., Chicago. Application January 11, 1941. Serial No. 374,081.

Process of coating asbestos-cement articles having free calcium hydroxide in the surface thereof with a liquid glazing composition containing a soluble silicate and an insoluble metal compound reactive therewith which comprises the steps of first removing the sensible moisture contained in the surface of said asbestos-cement articles by pre-heating the same to a temperature sufficient to remove therefrom the therein contained sensible moisture, thereby rendering the same highly absorbent and bringing them to a temperature which will cause rapid evaporation of water thereto applied but without causing said water to boil, then applying a priming coat of such glazing composition to the preheated articles and causing said coat to dry by the evaporation of the therein contained water as well as by the absorption of some of said water by the superdried fibrous constituents of the asbestos-cement articles to form a layer comprising said soluble silicate and insoluble metal compound which will not freely intermingle with subsequently applied coating, then applying a second coat of such composition completely drying both coats and baking to complete the insolubilization reaction between the soluble silicate and said soluble metal compound.

Friction Element. No. 2,354,389. Granted on July 25, 1944, to Harvey J. Lidkey, Detroit, Mich., Assignor to American Brake Shoe Company. Application March 17, 1941. Serial No. 383,737.

A relatively elongated friction element comprising a composi-

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tion body and a reinforcing back having unlike coefficients of expansion, said back being divided into substantially independent sections longitudinally thereof to thereby minimize the effects of unequal heat induced expansion and contraction of said body and back, said sections being interconnected at spaced intervals therealong only by relatively narrow webs.

Plastic Composition. No. 2,354,593. Granted on July 25, 1944 to H. W. Greider, Wyoming and George A. Fasold, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Company. Application July 30, 1941. Serial No. 404,630.

A plastic composition which comprises a plastic binder material and distributed in said binder material at least about 20% by weight of mineral fibre filler which passes a 20 mesh testing sieve and a major proportion of which is retained on a 325 mesh testing sieve and which is graded in size at least 20% by weight of said mineral filler being retained on a 100 mesh testing sieve and at least 20% by weight of said mineral fibre passing a 100 mesh testing sieve.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Asbestos Factbook (2nd Edition)—Much information about asbestos, in compact form—10c per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification (reprint)—25c per copy, or 15c ea. in quantities of 10 or more.

Twelve Estimating Tables with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas—$1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks)—30c per copy postpaid.

Processing Asbestos Fibres (Reprint)—of interest to textile plant superintendents or foremen—25c per copy.

Tests for Cotton Content (Reprint from May 1944 "ASBESTOS".) 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. Reprinted from Page 27, February 1944 "ASBESTOS". 20c each

Asbestos: The Magic Mineral, by Lilian Holmes Strack. Especially interesting to school children—$1.00 per copy.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, 30, Pa.

WANTED

A Mechanical Engineer with chemical background or chemist with mechanical background is needed to take full charge of rubber compounding product development, and quality control in the manufacture of asbestos compressed sheet packing, gasket cloths, and other asbestos packing products. This is a job with a postwar future. Furnish W. M. C. availability. Advise qualifications, salary desired and send photograph. Address Box 8M-R, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

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THIS and THAT

Employees of General Electric and its affiliated companies received benefits totaling approximately $1,700,000 during 1943, thru the operation of Mutual Benefit Associations and of Group Sickness, Accident and Hospitalization plans. At the close of the year (1943) more than 80% of all eligible employees were participating.

. . . —

"Champion" aviation sparkplugs contain one or more asbestos washers—just in case we don't realize that particular use of asbestos.

. . . —

The United States produced more than 35,000 planes between January 1st and April 30th of this year, and by the end of 1944 we will hit the 100,000 mark, according to a report from the Aircraft Production Board and the Aircraft Resources Control Office.

Since the beginning of the war the United States has turned out 171,257 planes, with the rate of production constantly on the upswing. U. S. plane production is now at a rate greater than 4 to 1 in comparison with Germany's, and Japan's production of combat planes is about 13% that of U. S. output.

. . . —

A Douglas C-54 transport plane plant effected a saving of 30,000 tons of critical metals in its construction by the use of lumber and cement-asbestos board, the latter being used as siding.

. . . —

The annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, held in New York, June 26 to 30, had a record breaking registration of members and visitors totaling 2063.

. . . —

Orders received by General Electric Company during the first six months of 1944 amounted to $811,023,000 compared with $941,529,000 in the same period of 1943, a decrease of 14 per cent.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of September 10, 1944

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 Stock Fibres	$62.50 to $65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 54.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 23.50
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.)

		August, 1944		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	42¼	45¼	45¼
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	20½	22¾	22
Celotex (Com.)	np	13⅞	15	14½
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	18	18¾	18¼
Certainteed (Com.)	1	5¾	7⅛	7⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	95¼	109⅞	108⅞
Flintkote (Com.)	np	22¾	24⅜	23⅞
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	107½	110½	110½
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	96	99½	98½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	30⅞	32¾	32¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	31	34½	34½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	8½	9¼	8¾
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	46¾	50	49
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	77	79¾	79¼
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	175⅛	180	180
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	47¼	52⅝	51⅝
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	137	142	141½

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Standardization by EHRET packing experts has produced a line of packings that has been held to a minimum number of items consistent with service, economy and good practice. Dealers and Distributors can materially reduce inventories and, at the same time, maintain stocks to cover a broad range of service requirements.

Details of the Ehret line of Valley Forge Packings are contained in a packing service manual. A copy will be sent to you on request.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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