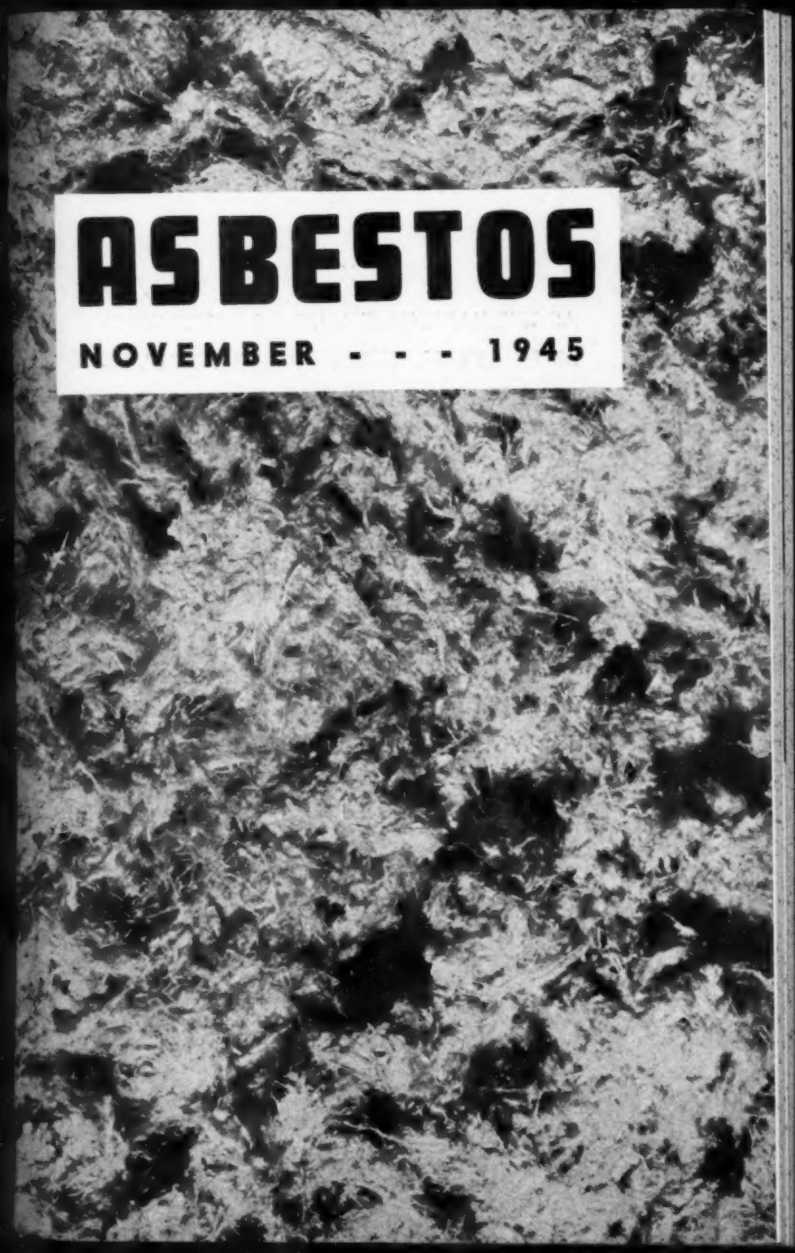




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AS THE VARIOUS PLANTS OF **RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.**, SWING INTO PEACE-TIME MANUFACTURING PROGRAMS, THIS SWING-OVER WILL BE MANNED BY HUNDREDS OF OUR VETERANS RETURNING TO THEIR JOBS FOLLOWING A MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE. DURING WAR-TIME YEARS, OUR MANUFACTURING RESOURCES HAVE BACKED THESE VETERANS AND THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT . . . AND NOW THESE VETERANS ARE RETURNING TO HELP US WORK FOR A BETTER PEACE-TIME WORLD.




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# "ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*
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# COMPETITION[1]

Now that the war has ended it behooves every business man, large or small, to start thinking again, after four long years of a seller's market unprecedented in economic history, about that almost forgotten phenomenon of normal American business—Competition.

It is a queer word—it means so many different things to so many people. To the crusading politician it is "the lifeblood of the economic system", whereas the fellow who just lost his best customer as the result of a competitor's sharp practice is apt to consider it a hemmorhage, which should be stopped completely and at once.

We are inclined to take a more reasonable view—to consider that, like most other things in life, competition is neither all good nor all bad. The recent competition between nations, known as the war, was undoubtedly one of the most gruesome, horrible spectacles the world has ever witnessed, yet who dares say that *nothing* of value came of it? The fact that, under the spur of this ruthless competition, science and technology have accomplished miracles that will benefit all civilization for centuries to come, gives the lie to such a broad assumption.

But what of competition on a smaller scale—the type we may all expect to meet face to face in the immediate future? Will it be good or bad? As usual the answer is "Neither!"

There will, of course be the normal, healthy intra-industry variety that tends to raise quality, lower prices and expand the market for present products, and that creates new products which have something in common with the manufacturers' present lines. There will be intensified interindustry competition—plastics vs metals, wood vs. plastics, glass bottles vs. tin containers, and so on ad infinitum. This too is healthy, for, carried to its logical economic conclusion it tends to insure that we shall eventually use only the best material for any particular purpose, and by so doing shall raise our standard of living and best utilize our valuable, but not limitless, natural resources.

[1]Contributed.



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But here is a very real and important problem for every person in the Asbestos Industry. We have all felt the sting of competition from other industries. In insulations, in textiles, in packings, in brake linings, and in every other field which once was proprietary to this industry, someone has at some time or another developed a substitute which was claimed to be as good as, or better than Asbestos. Many, in practice, did not live up to their maker's claims and fell by the wayside. Others, by narrowing their field of recommended uses have managed to stay in the fight. Still others, created just before or during the war, are about to hit the market and put up a t rrific battle for a share of the consumer's dollar. Will that share be taken from the Asbestos Industry?

As we see it there are a number of ways to successfully meet this coming competition. Asbestos, like all materials, has certain desirable characteristics. Like all materials it has certain limitations, in its natural state. Have we, individually, or as an industry, done anything to widen these limits? People had been weaving cotton for centuries but it was only about ten years ago that, spurred by the competition of rayon and other man-made fibres, a man who was interested in *cotton* developed a treatment which enabled him to make *cotton* tire cord of a uniformity and strength that was far superior to any such cord made previously, and which improved the competitive position of *cotton* cord tremendously.

Years ago beer was sold in either glass bottles or wooden kegs. You just couldn't package beer in a metal container—until the tin container people, looking for new markets, solved the problem with a quite satisfactory and decidedly cheap can.

Here then are two of the many sound ways in which we can meet the competition of the future. Having faith in the product helps, but faith and talk are not enough. We must put aside our intra-industry jealousies and rise above the short sighted competition that leads only to cut prices, low profits and sore heads. We must bend our every effort toward improving our products, toward widening their fields of usefulness by fundamental research and development. We must further discover new uses for



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and development. We must further discover new uses for our products, uses where the inherent novel characteristics of Asbestos in its present form can be used to advantage and where its competitive cost position justifies its use.

Our ability to live, work and think as an Industry will determine whether we shrivel or grow. There will be no standing still. Competition will not permit it.

## EDUCATION AND BUSINESS

While American Education week, November 11th to 17th, is primarily intended for the schools and colleges of our nation, business can and should take the opportunity to urge the need for better education of more people.

As Thomas C. Boushall, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce puts it: "Business men thruout the country are alert to the fact that more and larger sales of all forms of goods and services occur in those communities with the highest number of people who have completed the greatest number of years in the grade schools, high schools and colleges." A little thought will convince you that this statement is correct.

The education of the masses is one method to pave the way for their desiring of a better standard of living, at the same time giving them the equipment to earn higher salaries with which to attain that standard.

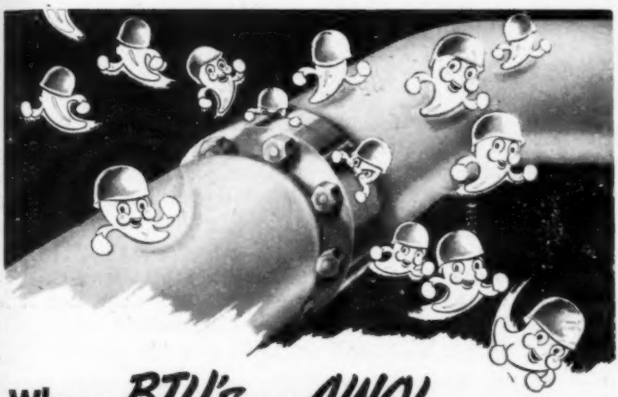
The twenty-fifth annual observance of American Education Week by educators can well mark, at the same time, the first annual observance of American Education Week by business.

. . . —

Interest in home building problems, accentuated by acute housing shortages, is illustrated by the widespread demands for large exhibit space at the National Association of Home Builders' Exposition, to be held February 25th to 28th, at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. Johns-Manville Corporation and Celotex Corporation will both show their products at the Exposition.



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# Where BTU's go AWOL

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# MILLING ASBESTOS

## *Part III*[1] *— Equipment, and Uses of Specific Grades*

For the sake of clarity, the major steps in Asbestos milling and their relation to one another have been described with a minimum reference to equipment and buildings. The magnitude and complexity of the mills in which the operations occur are a matter of comment and observation by visitors.

An asbestos mill is generally spoken of and guaged in terms of the number of tons of ore per hour which it is capable of processing. Mills vary in size from 50 tons to 300 tons of rock per hour, or from 1,000 to 6,000 tons per day.



N. F. B. Photo

*Asbestos mills of the Canadian Johns-Manville Corporation, showing part of the mill buildings.—dust removal, down comers, tailings, conveyor, and 1000 ton loading bin.*

Mill buildings vary in size and construction. In general they are all of multi-story, fireproof construction. The multi-story design is followed to take advantage as far as possible, of gravity flow of rock and fibre, material passing from floor to floor by gravity and being returned to the upper floors by conveyor, or suction fans.

The major items of equipment are: crushers, dryers, conveyors, fiberizers, shaking screens, suction hoods, blowers, air collectors, graders, and bagging equipment, with

[1] By J. C. Kelleher, Mgr., Asbestos Fibre Distributors, Div. of J-M Sales Corp. See Sept. and Oct. 1945 "ASBESTOS" for Parts I and II.



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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.

## JOHNS-MANVILLE

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necessary power accessories, ductwork, and storage facilities. The number of units of each type equipment in any mill depends on the tons per hour of ore to be handled, or capacity of the mill.

As far as practical, all equipment is made of metal, wood being eliminated to prevent its getting into the bagged fibre. Wooden housings for screw conveyors and wood chutes are the most troublesome and prevalent sources of contamination.

Rock crushers are usually of gyratory or jaw type and descend in size from 6" discharge to ¼". Fiberizers may vary in design. The general principle is the cracking or disintegration of rock by high speed impact. A horizontal or vertical shaft carrying a row of swinging hammers rotates in a cylindrical metal shell six to eight feet in length and 24 to 30 inches in diameter. The rock enters at one end and is discharged from the opposite end. The shell carries rows of stationary hammers spaced alternately to the swinging hammers. During the passage the rock is subjected to blows from the hammers rotating up to 2000 RPM.

The many screens in a mill are usually of a shaking, rotary or gyrating type. To be effective, the screens must carry only thin layers of material to permit efficient separation of rock and fibre. Thus many thousands of square feet of screen area are necessary to accomodate the mill flow.

Shaking screens are equipped with suction hoods where fibre is to be removed to collectors. Where a simple screening or cleaning operation occurs in a series of screens, many of them do not require the suction hoods. Screens may vary from three to six feet in width and eight to eighteen feet in length.

Fibre collectors of large aggregate volume are required to hold the accumulations of fibre in the different stages of milling. The collectors are galvanized iron cylinders, from four to eight feet in diameter, the bottom half conical. Inlet and outlet ducts in the upper half of the collector bring in the fibre and discharge the dust laden air. The fibre which settles, because of its weight, is collected and drawn off from a gate in the cone shaped bottom.



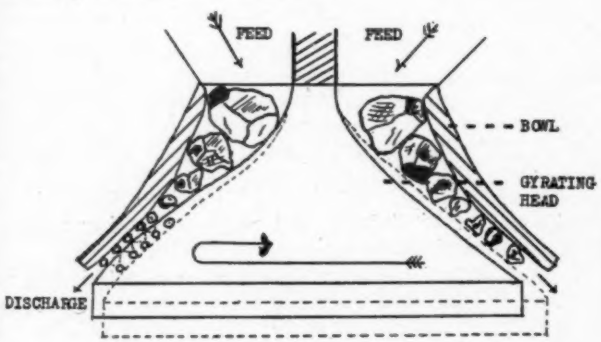
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## DIAGRAMATIC SECTION OF CRUSHING UNITS USED IN MILLING ASBESTOS ORE




JAW CRUSHER

The crushing process is accomplished thru reduction by pressure between a vibrating and a stationary jaw with a subsequent freeing movement, at which time the material settles by gravity until caught and subjected to further pressure and then released.




GYRATORY CRUSHER

The ore enters the top and falls on the gyrating head and is crushed between the head and the bowl by the eccentric rotation of the head. The discharge may be set to the size crushing desired.



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Grading and bagging equipment has previously been briefly described.

We have followed fibre production thru the crushing, fiberizing, collecting, cleaning, grading, inspection and bagging operations. In closing, a brief discussion of its major uses may be of interest.

The uses of asbestos are as varied as the physical make-up of the fibre itself. Eliminating crudes, Canadian milled asbestos fibre varies from a fine powder selling at $15 to $20 per ton to a long, silky fibre at over $200 per ton.

The uses of asbestos can most clearly be explained by showing the purposes which the fibres serve rather than listing the products in which they are used. As a reinforcing filler asbestos fibres are used in a wide variety of materials, ranging from plastic molding to asbestos cement shingles and molded brake linings. The major uses include the following:

*Long fibres* are used as a textile fibre; are felted to make long fibre paper; as a filtration medium; and as a reinforcing filler in asbestos-cement products where great strength is required.

*Medium length fibres* which include the short spinning, the shingle and the paper grades, are used as a reinforcing filler in asbestos-cement products; as the major component of asbestos paper and millboard; as a reinforcing and binding agent in magnesia and other molded insulation; are felted with cellulose fibre for filtration sheets and pads; as a reinforcing filler in molded friction blocks and brake linings; and as an insulating mass in sprayed insulations.

*Short Fibres and Floats* are used as a self binding insulating cement; as a filler and reinforcement in all types of asphalt paints, putties and compounds; as a filler and reinforcement in plaster and stucco; as a filler and reinforcement in asphalt tile flooring; and as an insulating space filler. Floats and Shorts also find use as a mineral reinforcing filler in plastics; as a filler in lubricating grease; and as a silicic flux in the welding industry.

The unique combination of qualities which make as-



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

**KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA.**



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bestos alone the suitable material for these many uses, is its fibrous form (like cotton or wool) and its inorganic stone-like composition. It is fibrous, strong, will not burn, and forever resists weather. It has the workability of an animal or vegetable mineral with the fire and weather resistance of a granite block.

Editor's Note: This article "Milling Asbestos" will be available in reprint form by January 1st. Price 25c per copy. Orders accepted at any time.

## ASBESTOS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

A reference to asbestos cloth has been found in a Sanskrit work of the twelfth century—a hundred and fifty years before Marco Polo.

Dr. Helen M. Johnson, who is making the *first* translation of the book "Lives of Sixty-three Illustrious Persons" has told us that the book contains a clear reference to the use of cloth of asbestos, which must have been a well-known material as it is used as a comparison for whiteness and brilliance, and was cleaned by fire.

The book, however, does not state to what use asbestos cloth was put, the term being used simply in a comparative way; for instance, a man is described as having the "beautiful appearance of cloth which is cleaned by fire".

This item has been added to our list of references to asbestos in ancient and medieval literature.




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# THE MAKING OF FRUIT TREES

*By F. R. Cozzens*

Materials made wholly or in part from asbestos have long been utilized in the transportation and storage of fruit, but nowhere else in pomonaculture does asbestos prove more essential than in the *building* of the fruit tree itself. A fruit tree is both a product of nature and of man's ingenuity. Before a seedling can become a fruit tree worthy of the name it must undergo a surgical process known as "grafting" whereby certain parts of its body are amputated, and replaced with parts of another tree of related species, but having dis-similar characteristics. Outgrowth of this union determines the type of fruit the tree will bear, its color and quality, shape of the tree and its relationship to the millions of others which have been likewise propagated from mediocre parent stock. Grafting is the nucleus of our modern fruit industry. To the process we also owe the various hybrid fruits, of which the apricot, prune, and plumcot are typical examples. By multiple grafting, it is now possible to influence or "unbalance" the natural life of a species so that its product can be streamlined to suit almost any commercial requirement.

The primary type of grafting, and the type most widely used is the tongue graft, which consists of amputating the trunk of the seedling, three to six inches above the root system. Amputation is done at a long, and extremely smooth angle, leaving in the center of the stump a cleft, one inch in depth. From a tree (preferably a twig) of similar species, but not necessarily of the same type, is cut a section known as a "scion." The scion is cut at an angle similar to that of the seedling stub, except that in its center is left a projection, or tongue. Union is made by inserting this tongue snugly into the cleft, pressing all sides of the incision firmly until the inner bark (cambium layer) of seedling and scion are fused together. The newly made trunk, for a distance of several inches above and below the incision in coated with



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grafting wax, then wrapped tightly with asbestos yarn. The job is completed by encasing the yarn wrapper with three to six layers of heavy-grade asbestos building paper which has previously been treated with disinfectant. Various other types of wrappers would equal asbestos in providing the required tensile strength for holding the union in position, but asbestos alone has the essential ability to keep the wound sterile without its own composition being affected by the alburnum or sap from the freshly fused surfaces. And live spores from the atmosphere cannot penetrate the wrapper. Asbestos is also sufficiently resilient to allow knitting space (healing) for the union of wood, and the wrapper can be sprayed again and again with disinfectant of any type or strength the conditions require.

Another form of tongue grafting, known in many localities as the cleft graft, is performed by cutting off the seedling stump flat, instead of at an angle, leaving a fissure or cleft across its center. The scion for this graft is tapered like a wedge, union being made by fitting the sloping edge of the wedge deep into the cleft, and uniting the cambium layer at opposite sides instead of in a circle. The cavity of exposed wood between the surface of the stump and topface of the wedge is packed or filled with a "sponge" which is prepared by mixing grafting wax (heated) with a quantity of short asbestos fibre the purpose of the fibre being to afford resilience without crumbling, which usually occurs when wax filler alone comes in continued contact with wood juices, especially starch. A wrapper of asbestos paper is generally applied over the sponge. Since any buds or sprouts occurring below a trunk graft are worthless as fruit producers, many nurserymen temporarily encase the trunk of the seedling in asbestos paper, allowing the case to extend from the ground up to within an inch or so of the graft. This case is applied after the graft wound has healed so that its wrapper has been removed, and is generally kept sprayed with nicotine sulphate to repel insects and rodents.

Trunk grafts, after becoming completely healed, are



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# ASBESTOS

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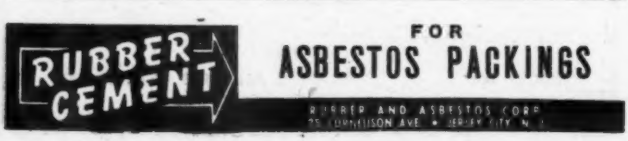



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often followed up by "budding" which is accomplished by cutting out a bud or sprout from that portion of a seedling above a regular trunk graft. The scion is a bud or sprout of similar dimensions from another tree. Union consists of fusing the cambium layers around the edges, and binding the scion into position with asbestos yarn or tape.

Incidentally, asbestos tape is often used to "soften-up" a section of tree, preparatory to making a graft. Scionwood, too, may be kept fresh for hours, and even days, when stored in asbestos fibre, dampened frequently with water and soda. Recent experiments also tend to prove the germination rate of fruit seeds (which produce seedlings) is much higher when sprouted in asbestos fibre which has previously been sterilized by heat; and loss of sprouts due to fungi growth, is considerably less.. Favorable results, too, are being obtained by feeding liquid fertilizer to seedling sprouts thru asbestos fibre packs. Other experimental work consists of treating certain diseases of trees by a chemically potent asbestos cement. This, however, is a planned development for the postwar era.

In building a fruit tree, the desired qualities must be grafted into a body having constitution and stamina sufficient to produce the crop. This is partially accomplished by the proper selection of stock, but over and above, there must be rapid growth, endurance, resistance to disease and infection, and a well regulated period of fruit production. To attain these objectives, the tree surgeon's skill must be supplemented with auxiliary materials, among which asbestos is doing an outstanding job.






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




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# FOUND - THE J-M BELGIUM PLANT

Before the war Johns-Manville owned and operated a plant at Moll Donck, Belgium, 35 miles from Antwerp, for the manufacture of Asbestos-cement products.

When the German army moved into Belgium in 1940, the manager of the plant and the only American citizen employed there, grabbed one suitcase and escaped to Paris one jump ahead of the Germans, thence to Bordeaux and later (June 21, 1940) arrived safely in New York.



*John de Schepper*

For four years little could be learned about the plant altho information did seep thru to the effect that it was being operated by the German invaders and was only slightly damaged in the Battle of Belgium.

Early this year the plant was retaken from the Germans and it was found that the office building had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt, but the main factory building was more or less intact and the manufacture of roofings had been carried on by the Germans using ersatz materials in their production.

John de Schepper, who sailed from New York on August 15th, on the Queen Elizabeth, has been made General Manager of Johns-Manville, S. A. (J-M's International Corporation subsidiary) at Moll. Mr. de Schepper came with J-M in June of this year, having been employed specifically for this position. Under his management manufacture of asbestos-cement sheets and other items has been resumed and asbestos fibre is again being used.

• • • —

A puncture-sealing composition recently patented, contains asbestos fibre, according to "Glycerine Facts".



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UNION ASBESTOS
MEANS PROGRESS IN INSULATION
AND RUBBER CO.

INSULATION
FOR MARINE, RAILROAD,
AVIATION AND INDUSTRIAL USE

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WERE EARNED BY
UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER COMPANY
AT THE
CICERO, ILLINOIS and PATERSON, N. J. PLANTS

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## ASBESTOS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

In our August 1944 number we reported the finding of a deposit of cross fibre asbestos in Newfoundland. A little more information on this deposit is reported in the September 20, 1945 number of Mineral Trade Notes (published by the U. S. Department of the Interior). It appears that early in June 1945, Dr. Helgi Johnson, professor of geology at Rutgers University, arrived in Newfoundland to make an examination of an asbestos property held by W. E. Seibert. Dr. Johnson was accompanied by Mr. Seibert and Mr. Poynter, president and vice president, respectively, of the St. Lawrence Corporation. (fluorspar) of Newfoundland. Subsequently it was reported that a new company, Newfoundland Asbestos, Ltd., would be formed shortly, headed by the president of the St. Lawrence Corporation. The company will endeavor to exploit asbestos mining claims in the Lewis Brook area of the west coast; some exploratory work has already been done.

## AND IN MOROCCO

According to Service Des Mines of the Protectorate, and reported in the September 20, 1945 issue of Mineral Trade Notes, 293 short tons of asbestos were produced in French Morocco in the first quarter of 1945.

## FORESIGHT

One of our subscribers—The Reilly-Benton Co., Inc., insulation engineers and contractors with general offices at New Orleans, La.—recently entered subscriptions for all their salesmen and construction supervisors.

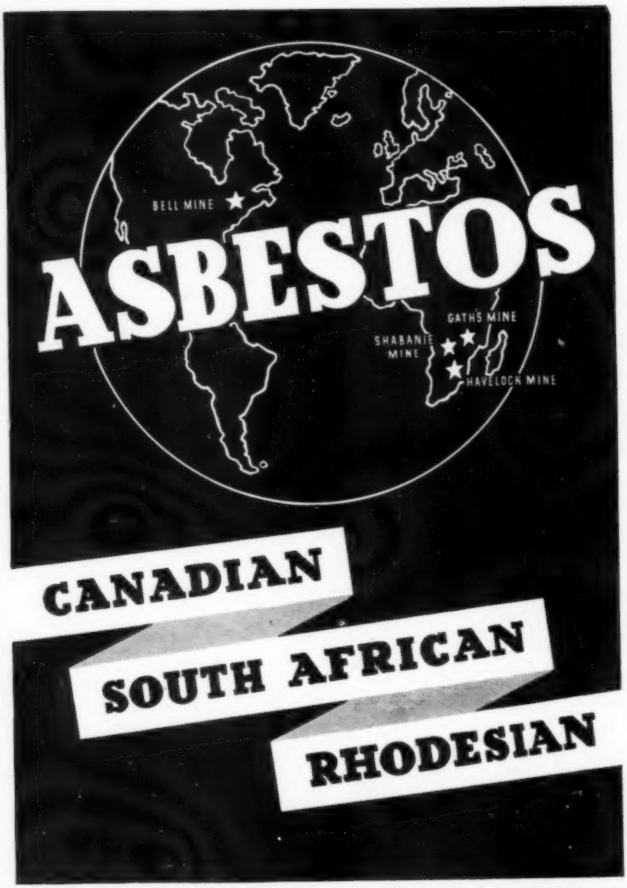
This firm, which has branches at Houston, Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville, believes that "ASBESTOS" keeps their men advised not only of news, but of new developments and new uses for asbestos materials.

It might be profitable for other subscribers to follow this firm's example. Who knows but that some small item may change loss into profit, or add to sales and therefore to profits!

These days it's well not to overlook any opportunities.



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RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS

LIMITED

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# TRAMP STEAMERS-T

***But they are bringing into this country large tonnage RAW***

There she rolls . . . down to her Plimsoll mark in stormy water . . . battered, rusty but reliable — one of many unsung heroes that keep freedom afloat. In her hatches is precious cargo—raw Asbestos—the stuff on which National Defense and industry depend. From Australia, Canada, Cyprus and Bolivia . . . from India, Russia, Rhodesia and South Africa —they beat their patient way . . . one eye on the enemy, the

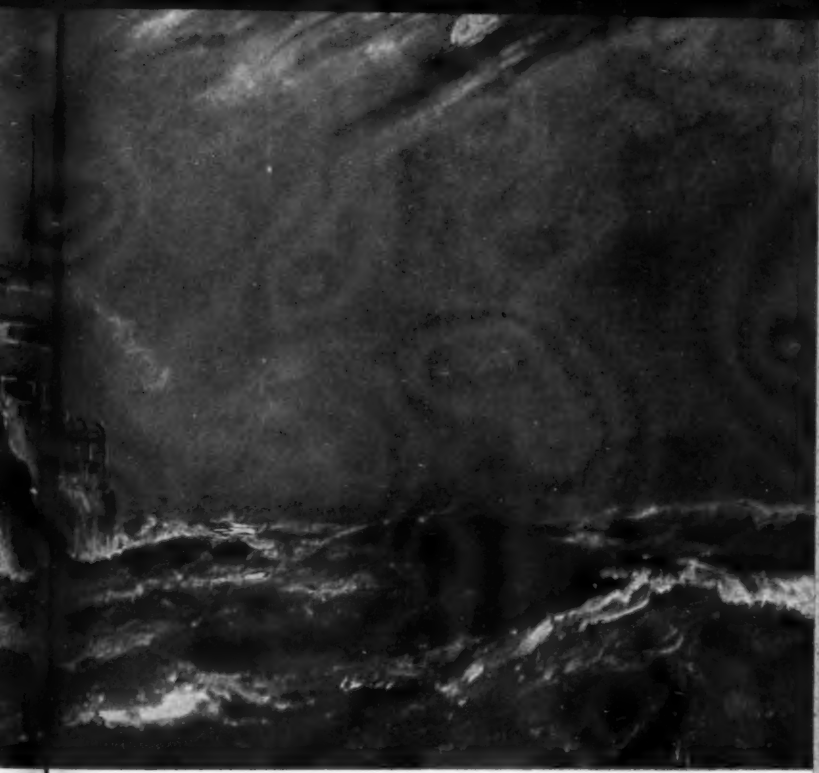
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# ERS—THEY CALL 'EM!

## nage! RAW ASBESTOS for National Defense and Industry

other on the stars. Nothing deters them—no one applauds them. They do their vital job—and the Asbestos arrives. Asbestos in all its variety—for each industrial and defense need demands a special asbestos suited to the job.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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**NES SOUTH AFRICA . . . WORKS: MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY**

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ESTABLISHED IN 1875

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Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

*Mines*

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

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141 West Jackson Boulevard

NEW YORK, N. Y. .....CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO.
Bldg. 1, Atlas Terminal
Glendale 27, L. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. .....LIPPINCOTT CO., INC.
461 Market Street




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# MARKET CONDITIONS

## GENERAL BUSINESS

Business in general is finding plenty of demand for its products or services, and the reconversion period so far seems to be not too painful, but the immediate outlook is clouded.

Construction is ready to go ahead with full steam,—plenty of orders and contracts, altho the lack of some materials and difficulty in obtaining sufficient labor act as a brake on activity in this field. It has been remarked that construction will be the chief factor in re-establishing business on a peacetime basis.

The pressure from union labor for higher wages forces the need for possible price increases to cover the additional costs if there is to be any real incentive to produce much needed materials rapidly.

Mechanical reconversion even of the large industries appears to offer few difficulties which cannot be quickly overcome. Few people realize that some of the large industrial plants (General Electric is a noteworthy example) have already converted a large part of their plants from the production of one piece of war equipment to another, two or three times since the war began. The reconversion to peace or civilian goods, therefore, was really an old story and fairly easy of accomplishment. But the production of any *real* volume is facing this snag of higher wages and consequent need for higher selling prices, which means delays to many consumers, unless price relief can be secured promptly to encourage greater production.

## ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

Shingle fibres are strongly in demand and a real shortage will no doubt continue for some time. Spinning fibres on the other hand, have shown a tendency to ease off but this condition should change when the European markets open up in full swing.

Another comment is that the demand for crudes and fibres is quite good and may possibly be caused by the fact that there is a probability of increased price on all fibres after the first of the year.



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*Asbestos Textiles.* Asbestos Textiles continue to be in fairly good demand. While the total production in pounds is down considerably since the early part of the year, the fact remains there is still a much better than normal demand for rovings and yarn used in the electrical trade. The switch-over from war production to civilian requirements in the electrical appliance field has brought about a step-up in production of Heater Cord in which asbestos roving is used.

There is also active interest in asbestos fabrics, particularly in the finer cuts and higher asbestos content grades. The demand for asbestos wire inserted yarn to be used in the manufacture of friction materials for the original equipment automotive industry is also increasing very rapidly.

The development of Asbestos Textiles made during the war in conjunction with the plastic industry specifically, indicates a good new market in this field that is encouraging. The year 1946 should be a good year for Asbestos Textiles and particularly so if the Maritime reconversion work is well underway during that year.

A number of the textile manufacturers are finding themselves handicapped because of lack of sufficient manpower in their areas. The manpower shortage apparently is not universal but comes about by mal-distribution of manpower more than from any other cause. The returning veterans should alleviate this situation during the early part of 1946.

Most textile manufacturers are optimistic on the future trend.

*Brake Lining.* The brake lining business in general seems to be seeking a lower level in replacement items during this reconversion period. There are, however, increasingly heavy demands for equipment lining. Expectations are that both replacement and equipment business will maintain high levels after the inventory period (November and December). Labor is still creating production bottlenecks.

The total volume of business transacted during Sep-



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FOR HIGH GRADE

ASBESTOS PAPERS

AND

INSULATIONS

CONTACT

SMITH & KANZLER CORP.

*Manufacturers of*
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Established - 1920

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tember was not only lower than that for the same month last year but also lower than the return for the previous month. Sales in the domestic field, when compared with both periods reviewed were responsible for this lower volume.

Export sales increase slightly over those for August but were lower than those for September 1944.

*Asbestos Paper.* The present demand for Asbestos Paper is still strong and many of the old prewar users are again becoming interested in Paper as they complete their reconversion processes. Generally speaking, prices are firm. Low quotations would certainly not be justified. Expectations are that 1946 will be a good Asbestos Paper year.

*Asbestos Millboard.* The demand for Millboard has fallen off considerably, altho prices have continued to hold. Greater demand for millboard is anticipated early in 1946, principally because a number of large users of the product will have completed their reconversion processes by that time.

*High Pressure Insulation.* While High Pressure Insulation volume is off somewhat from the 1944 level, primarily because of cessation of war activities, there are many new projects in the making that will require large quantities of insulation; these should come along about the end of 1945 and reach well into 1946. In fact, the outlook for 1946 is quite promising in view of the expected industrial construction and reconversion.

The maintenance and repair market once it starts to move, will undoubtedly be a sizeable one and should help to maintain the High Pressure Insulation market at a fairly high level. Naturally the trend of volume will hinge materially on the national labor situation.

At least one manufacturer finds increased trade and user interest in higher standards of quality and uniformity of product.

*Low Pressure Insulation.* Seasonal pickup is reported, and increased demand on the part of jobbers, in low pressure material. In 1946 building should greatly increase the demand over what it has been for the past year or two; in fact with the expected construction program developing



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# R. J. DORN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

## ASBESTONE

Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Sheets

## ASBESTONE JR.

Jr. Weight Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Sheets

## ASBESTONE FLAT WALLBOARD

for Siding and Walls — interior and exterior



FACTORY AND SALES OFFICE—5300 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS 15, LOUISIANA





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and general industrial business improving thru reconversion the demand should be fair and steady.

*The Asbestos Cement Products Industry* will begin 1946 with a high backlog of unfilled orders for all types of asbestos-cement building materials and this condition is likely to continue for many months.

Demand for Flat and Corrugated (especially Corrugated) Asbestos-Cement materials continues at a high rate.

The market for Asbestos-Cement Pipe reflects the unstable conditions of labor and will remain so until the labor difficulties are overcome.

**The above comments are a composite picture made up from comments of men in close touch with the market situation in the various asbestos divisions. If your opinions differ, or if you have interesting remarks to offer, we shall be glad to have them.**

## LIGHTER WICK

The latest thing to come out of the textile research laboratories of the United States Rubber Company, is a wick for a cigarette lighter.

This new wick is made of asbestos yarn, is tightly braided to prevent fraying and "blossoming" (which frequently puts lighters out of operation) and the manufacturers claim that it practically never requires trimming or replacement. A small core of glass yarn provides improved capillary action for proper feeding of fluid.

Textile engineers developed the braided wick during experiments with Asbeston, the asbestos fabric made by the U. S. Rubber Company. Wicks were formerly twisted instead of braided and U. S. R. researchers reported that the twisted ones had a tendency to unravel, producing a flickering, smoky flame.

---

The best idea ever evolved by the inventive genius of man is worth little until it is made to work; the best managerial brains in the country will profit the world little until they have an opportunity to go to work thru the experienced hands and the strong backs of the skilled and unskilled workmen.—*Canadian Mining Journal*



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# HAIR FELT

FOR

## Low Temperature Insulation

---

**Newark Hair Felt Co.**

**1000 Maple Avenue**

**Lansdale, Penna.**




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# CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

## HOW MUCH HEAT IS LOST?

Back in 1915 L. B. McMillan read an important paper before the A. S. M. E. entitled "The Heat Insulating Properties of Commercial Steam Pipe Coverings." The paper aroused unusual interest at the time, and subsequently it has proved to be of much value to the engineering world. One of the curves has often been used in various ways—Fig. 23 in the paper. Concerning that curve its author said "It is perhaps the most valuable of all the results contained in this paper".

The curve relates to the loss of heat from white canvas covered piping. To determine the heat lost from such piping, regardless of the thickness of the insulation, "place a thermometer under the canvas and another in the air 4 or 5 feet from the pipe". Subtract the low temperature from the high and call the difference *t*. Then substitute in this formula:

$$H = \frac{390\ t + 220}{328 - t}$$

where

H= the heat loss per square foot of outer surface covering, B. t. u. per hour.

The above is a modification of the C. M. Sames formula which appears in the discussion following the original paper in the Transactions of the A. S. M. E. The "Sames formula" was based on the above-mentioned McMillan curve.

Now for those readers who would like to compare the heat loss from covered piping with the greater heat lost from uncovered piping, a good rough figure, according to Gebhardt, is to use 3/B. t. u. lost per square foot of pipe per degree F. difference in temperature. The difference in temperature in this case is the difference between the temperature of the hot gas or liquid or vapor within the pipe and the temperature of the air surrounding the pipe. To be sure the position of the pipe, its exposure to cold air currents, its size, etc., all have much to do with the actual heat loss, but for general computations 3 B. t. u is a good figure to use.

## BUILDING

Construction volume in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains continued to mount in September. Outlays for construction involved in contracts awarded during the month were 5% above August and 58% above September of last year, according to tabulations of individual project contracts reported



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by F. W. Dodge Corporation. The total valuation of September contracts was $278,262,000.

Non-residential construction featured the month's activity, with substantial gains over the previous month and over the corresponding month of last year. Ninety-five per cent of the non-residential awards were for private accounts, only $8,511,000 of a total of $181,033,000 being classified as publicly-owned.

The September record for private non-residential construction continued to sharpen the trend from publicly owned projects characteristic of the war years. The record for the first nine months of this year shows 57% of all non-residential construction was for private accounts compared with only 25% during the corresponding period of 1944.

Residential construction in September continued at the August level with a total of $42,580,000. This volume was 74% above that reported for September 1944.

The dollar volume of all construction for the first nine months totaled $2,281,960,000, a gain of 52% over the corresponding period in 1944.

## WAGE NOTES

According to the October 1945 issue of The Asbestos Worker (published by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) rates for pipe coverers in a number of cities have been increased over those reported in our August issue. The changes are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baton Rouge, La. | $1.75 | (previous rate was $1.62½) |
| Boston, Mass. | 1.72½ | (previous rate was 1.67½) |
| Dallas, Texas | 1.72½ | (previous rate was 1.62½) |
| Dayton, Ohio | 1.62½ | (previous rate was 1.50 ) |
| Denver, Colo. | 1.62½ | (previous rate was 1.50 ) |
| Fort Worth, Texas | 1.72½ | (previous rate was 1.62½) |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 1.62½ | (previous rate was 1.50 ) |
| Jackson, Miss. | 1.75 | (previous rate was 1.62½) |
| Newport News, Va. (except Navy Yard) | 1.50 | (previous rate was 1.43¾) |
| New Orleans, La. | 1.75 | (previous rate was 1.62½) |
| Norfolk, Va. (except Navy Yard) | 1.50 | (previous rate was 1.43¾) |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.72½ | (previous rate was 1.67½) |
| Portsmouth, Va. (except Navy Yard) | 1.50 | (previous rate was 1.43¾) |
| Providence, R. I. | 1.58 | (previous rate was 1.50 ) |
| Shreveport, La. | 1.72½ | (previous rate was 1.62½) |
| Springfield, Mass. | 1.58 | (previous rate was 1.50 ) |
| Wood River, Ill. (Oil Refinery only) | 1.53 | (previous rate was 1.29 ) |

Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard has been added to list; the wage rate is $1.26.



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# PRODUCTION STATISTICS

## Canada

**(From the Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)**

| | 1945 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| August | 40,965 tons | 36,863 tons |
| September | 38,816 tons | 37,959 tons |

*Tons — 2,000 lbs.*

*By Grades*

| | 1st Nine Mos. 1945 (Tons — 2000 lbs.) | 1st Nine Mos. 1944 (Tons — 2000 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Crude | 850 | 1,105 |
| Fibre | 172,133 | 142,366 |
| Shorts | 187,702 | 167,799 |
| | 360,685 | 311,270 |

## Africa (Union of South)

**(From S. A. Mining & Engineering Journal)**

Sales of Asbestos in the Union of South Africa for 1943 and 1944 were as follows: (Tons — 2,000 lbs.)

| | 1944 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|
| *Transvaal* | | |
| Amosite | 21,561 | 26,936 |
| Blue | 1,388 | 1,855[1] |
| Chrysotile | 1,519 | 1,269 |
| *Cape* | | |
| Blue | 6,151 | 8,085[1] |
| | 30,619 | 38,145 |

[1]Total Blue produced in the Union in 1943 was 9,940 tons; our source does not give separate figures for Transvaal and Cape, therefore these figures are approximated altho total is correct.

Chrysotile sold in 1944 (1,519 tons) was divided in the following grades: 843 tons Crude Run-of-mine, 10 tons of Spinning fibre; 611 tons of Shingle fibre; 55 tons of paper, millboard stock, fillers and floats.

. . . —

*It is hard to improve upon Stowe's definition of common sense: The knack of seeing things as they are, and doing things as they ought to be done.*



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# Now—MATCH THEIR BEST WITH YOUR MOST IN THE VICTORY LOAN!

Top off your good work on your Payroll Savings Plan with an outstanding showing in the Victory Loan —our last all-out effort!

Back the Victory Loan to help bring our boys back—and give our wounded heroes the best medical care. You know your quota! You also know by past war-loan experience that your personal effort and plant solicitation are required to make your quota!

**Sell the New F. D. Roosevelt Memorial $200 Bond through your PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN!**

In rallies, interdepartmental contests, and solicitations, promote the new Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial $200 Bond! Better than "cash in hand," Victory Bonds enable buyers to build for the future!

Keep on giving YOUR MOST to the Victory Loan! All Bond payroll deductions during November and December will be credited to your quota. Every Victory Bond is a "Thank You" to our battle-weary men! Get behind the Victory Loan to promote peacetime prosperity for our returning veterans, your nation, your employees —and your own industry!

*The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by*

**"ASBESTOS"**

17TH FL., INQUIRER BLDG. PHILADELPHIA, 30, PA.

*This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement prepared under auspices of the Treasury Department and War Advertising Council*



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# NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

## BIRTHDAYS

Louis Herscovitz, Vice President and General Sales Manager, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, November 18.

J. A. Marcotte, General Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, November 22.

F. R. Anderson, Vice President, Sall Mountain Co., Chicago, Ill., November 24.

Alvin C. McCord, President, McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., November 24.

John J. Krez, President, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., November 26.

Alfred E. Hermes, Secretary-Treasurer, Acme Asbestos Covg. & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., November 27.

W. C. Ignatius, Secretary-Treasurer, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 27.

Frank N. Grossman, Secretary, Arnold Insulations, Inc., Chicago, Ill., November 28.

E. T. Connell, President, Connell Asbestos Co., Glendale, L. I., N. Y., November 29.

S. P. Moffit, Vice President and Director, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, November 29.

R. E. Kramig, Senior Partner, R. E. Kramig & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, November 29.

K. H. Behre, Secretary, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, December 5.

Victor Mauck, President, Nicolet Asbestos Mines, Norristown, Pa., December 6.

P. M. Berry, Secretary-Treasurer, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, December 8.

Kenneth MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 8.

John O. Camp, Vice President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., December 13.

Joseph Poulin, President and General Manager, Asbestonos Corporation, Ltd., St. Lambert, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, December 15.

L. J. Silverman, Executive Vice President and Treasurer, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., December 16.

M. Paul Doud, Proprietor, Doud Insulation Co., Philadelphia, Pa., December 17.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.



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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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## CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.

The Cape Asbestos Company, Limited, has increased its Authorized Capital from £300,000 to £500,000 by the creation of a further 100,000 Participating Preference Shares of £1 each and Oridinary Shares of £1 each.

An offer has been made by The Cape Asbestos Company to the *Uxbridge Flint Brick Company* to acquire the whole of the Share Capital of that Company by the exchange of one Participating Preference Share of £1 fully paid. and one Ordinary Share of £1. fully paid in the Cape Asbestos Co. for every 40 Ordinary Shares of 10/- each in the Uxbridge Flint Brick Co. Ltd. The offer was made conditionally of its being accepted by the Shareholders of not less than 90% of the issued Capital of the Uxbridge Flint Brick Co., before the 31st of October 1945.

*Lt.-Col. Rupert St. George Riley*, who has served in H. M. Forces during the whole of the European War, has been appointed a Director of the Cape Asbestos Company. Prior to the War he was one of the Company's chief Technical Representatives.

**JOHNS-MANVILLE.** Consolidated earnings of Johns-Manville Corporation and subsidiary companies for the third quarter of 1945 were $1,038,867, compared with $1,217,317 for the corresponding period last year. Earnings per share of common stock were $1.13 for the third quarter as against $1.43 last year.

Sales for the third quarter of 1945 were $21,149,098, compared with $26,303,198 for the third quarter of 1944.

Income and excess profits taxes were $569,792, compared with $1,869,490 last year.

For the nine months ended September 30, 1945, consolidated earnings were $3,897,481, compared with $3,911,076 for the same period in 1944. Earnings per share of common stock for that period were $4.49 in 1945 and $4.55 in 1944.

Sales for the first nine months in 1945 were $67,337,068 compared with $76,062,460 in 1944.

Income and excess profits taxes were $3,797,822 in the first nine months period of 1945. compared with $6,018,707 in the same period in 1944.

**JOHNS-MANVILLE'S** Veterans' Program, submitted by Ralph E. Hartwig, Training Co-ordinator in the Industrial Relations Department, in the nation-wide $1,000 contest conducted by Forbes Magazine to determine the best company plans for handling returning servicemen" was the winning entry. Mr. Hartwig was awarded $650. in Victory Bonds.



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## A. R. FISHER IN CHARGE J-M MINES AND FACTORIES

A. R. Fisher, who has recently been elected Vice President of Johns-Manville Corporation, and will assume responsibility for all J-M mining and manufacturing activities in the United States and Canada, succeeds S. A. Williams, granted leave of absence on account of ill health.

Mr. Fisher joined Johns-Manville in 1923, as superintendent of the J-M Asphalt Roofing Plant at Waukegan, Ill. An engineering graduate of Rutgers in 1916, Mr. Fisher gained manufacturing experience with the Barber Asphalt Company and the Stowell Manufacturing Company as a factory manager.

Under the leadership of Mr. Williams for the past 22 years, Mr. Fisher has served in executive capacities in many of the company's manufacturing plants, and in 1937 was made a vice president of the Johns-Manville Products Corporation.

Mr. Fisher takes charge of all mining and manufacturing operations at a time when Johns-Manville has just embarked on a $40,000,000 expansion program.

**CONSTRUCTION ORDER L-41,** was revoked on October 15th. The order was originally issued in April 1942 to conserve critical materials and manpower needed for war production.

Announcement of the revocation of Order L-41 was made simultaneously with issuance of OWMR's six-point program designed to expand construction activities and the production of construction materials and components, and to prevent inflationary pricing of new housing.

**FRED GEIGER,** Assistant to the executive vice president, of The Ruberoid Co., has completed fifty years of service with the Company, and on October 19th, was honored at a luncheon and gift presentation ceremony attended by officers of the Company and a group of long time employees in the firm's New York offices.

The occasion was also a part of a general observance of the company's 59th anniversary, by employees in Ruberoid plants and offices thruout the country.

**FIBRE & METAL PRODUCTS, INC.,** of Downey, California, at a recent meeting of its Board of Directors, elected the following officers: Marian Smith, President; James A. Blake, Executive Vice President; Craig Grover, Secretary, Announcement has also been made that Marian Smith has purchased all of the outstanding capital stock of the Company. Directors for the Corporation will be Marian Smith, Michael Luddy of the law firm Bodkin-Breslin & Luddy, and James A. Blake. The firm was formerly the Emsco Asbestos Company.



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**"HOW THE ROOFING INDUSTRY DELIVERED THE GOODS IN WARTIME"** is the title of an article in the September 1945 issue of the United Roofer, the author of which is C. J. Dunham of The Ruberoid Co.

**THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION,** at Passaic, N. J., has received the highest award of The Direct Mail Advertising Association, having been selected a Direct Mail Leader for 1945 for its Advertising and Sales Promotion Campaign.

**THE RAYBESTOS LEADERSHIP COUNCIL** has been set up as a permanent part of the Company's organization, succeeding and taking over the work of the War Production Committee, of the Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn. The Council has forty-five members, and several sub-committees—safety, housekeeping, athletics, publicity, suggestions, scrap and salvage, entertainment, human relations.

**W. T. MELOY,** formerly Director of the Cork Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division, has accepted a position with the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation at Toledo, Ohio.

**RAY H. COULTRAP,** has been appointed Acting Director of the Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division. All present activities of the Division were transferred on November 2nd to the newly formed Civilian Production Administration.

**S. A. WILLIAMS,** Vice President of Johns-Manville in charge of production, has been granted a year's leave of absence, and relieved of all duties and responsibilities with the Company, on the advice of the Company's chief medical examiner.

Mr. Williams served the Company for more than 42 years, starting his business career with Johns-Manville on a millboard dryer, and rising to direct the far flung manufacturing, mining and milling operations of Johns-Manville at seventeen locations in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Williams will spend much of his time at his 100-acre farm at "Summerside", Hollis, N. H. He is well known in Nashua and Manchester, N. H.

**THE RUBEROID CO.** reported for the three months ended September 30, net profit of $182,102, equal to 46c per share, after providing for reserves and estimated taxes, compared with $185,429, equal to 47c per share, for the third quarter in 1944. Net sales in the third quarter of 1945 amounted to $8,030,399, compared with $7,379,605 in the corresponding period last year.

For the first nine months of 1945, net profit after providing for reserves and estimated taxes, amounted to $523,822, equal to $1.32 per share, compared with $543,760, equal to $1.37 per share in the like period of 1944. Net sales in the first nine months of 1945 amounted to $22,677,279, compared with $21,506,555 in the corresponding period of 1944.



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**MORRIS CALDWELL,** has been appointed General Manager of the factory and works of Asbestos de Mexico, S. A., at Tlalnepantla, near Mexico City, which started operations recently under J-M managment. (See January 1945 "ASBESTOS", page 33) Mr. Caldwell was previously stationed in London where he held the position of Manager-Director of Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., for the past 10 years.

**JOHNS-MANVILLE** District Engineers of the Building Materials Engineering Department from every J-M District, recently got together in New York City for the first time in 10 years. Meetings were held in five daily successive sessions in New York City.

**THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION** of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., has been presented with a Citation for its efficient plan for transportation of employees during the war. Manhattan is one of 50 (out of 487 plants in New Jersey) to receive the O. P. A. Citation. Its average was 3.7 riders per car.

## 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 issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

**Friction Elements.** No. 2,383,790. Granted on August 28, 1945, to Mortimer T. Harvey, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Harvel Research Corporation. Application May 27, 1941. Serial No. 395,394.

A brake lining comprising asbestos organic friction material and a phenol-aldehyde resin binder, said organic friction material comprising comminuted particles of a product selected from the group consisting of solid, infusible condensation products of furfuryl alcohol in the presence of an acidic agent and solid infusible condensation products of furfuraldehyde in the presence of an acidic catalyst.

**Heat-treated Asbestos-filled Molding Composition.** No. 2,385,384. Granted on September 25, 1945, to Paul C. Schroy, Stamford, Conn., assignor to American Cyanamid Company, New York. Application August 5, 1941. Serial No. 405,538.

A composition comprising a thermo-setting condensation product which may be polymerized to the substantial infusible and insoluble stage under alkaline conditions, and asbestos fibre which has been heat-treated but before mixing with the condensation product at a temperature between about 900° F. and 1400°F.

**Method of Separating Magnesia from Dolomite.** No. 2,386,027. Granted on October 2, 1945 to Wallace E. Wing,



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Chicago, Ill., assignor to Marblehead Lime Co., Chicago. Application January 2, 1944. Serial No. 519,108.

The method of separating magnesia from dolomite that has been calcined at a temperature of between 2000° and 2200° F. until substantially completely converted into the oxides of calcium and magnesium which comprises feeding said oxides in evenly comminuted dry form directly into an agitated and partially carbonated body of water to form a suspension having a minimum solids concentration of 12% by weight regulating the introduction of diluted carbon dioxide into said suspension at such a rate as to maintain the conductivity thereof slightly above that at the isoelectric point at the temperature obtaining, maintaining said temperature between 20 and 90° C. and separating magnesia and magnesium hydroxides from the resulting calcium carbonate.

**Method of Fiberizing Asbestos.** No. 2,386,401. Granted on October 9, 1945, to William J. Joyce, Jr., Manheim, Pa., assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application January 24, 1944. Serial No. 519,580.

A method of fiberizing unfiberized or partially fiberized crystalline masses of asbestos, to produce asbestos fibres of a desired, substantially uniform fineness and without substantial change in the original natural length of the fibres which comprises: confining the asbestos aggregates in a closed zone together with a gaseous medium chemically inert with respect to asbestos under a superatmospheric pressure sufficient to effect fiberization but insufficient to cause detrimental reduction in fiber length releasing the pressure suddenly to expel the asbestos from the closed zone into a zone of lower pressure to sub-divide said aggregates into fibres of the desired substantially uniform fineness and recovering the resulting fibrous asbestos.

**Asbestos Treatment.** No. 2,386,713. Granted on October 9, 1945, to Lee C. Pharo, Thetford Mines, Que., Canada. Assignor to Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, Que. Application November 21, 1942. Serial No. 466,522. In Great Britain February 10, 1942.

In a process of treating the asbestos obtained by dry milling asbestos ore, wherein the rock is crushed and the asbestos fibres of spinning grade are removed therefrom containing dust in amount to impair their textile qualities, the steps of washing said fibres with water and washing out the dust without roping the fibres, dewatering the washed substantially dust-free mass, drying the same, working the dried mass to fiberize the same and fluffing the fiberized mass to separate the fibres from each other without substantially reducing the staple length thereof, whereby there is produced a clean fibre having substantially the potential textile qualities of the starting fibres.



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## BOOK LIST

**Asbestos Mining Methods.** By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

**The Asbestos Factbook.** 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.

**Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification.** (Reprint) 25c per copy.

**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.** 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy

**Tests for Cotton Content.** 4 pages. (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

**Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe.** (Reprint) 20c each

**Asbestos: The Magic Mineral,** by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written especially for school children but every Asbestos Library should have a copy. $1.00 per copy.

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


**WANTED—TO PURCHASE**

Asbestos Pipe Covering Winder and Asbestos Corrugating Machine required. New or used. State price, capacity, condition. Address Box 11-A-M, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

**WANTED**

Experienced Estimator on pipe and boiler covering, refrigeration pipe and cold storage plant repairs. Permanent position with excellent future. Write full particulars as to age, education and experience. Address Box No. 10J-S, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

**POSITION WANTED**

As Construction or Branch Manager. College education, executive ability, broad experience in distribution and application of heat and cold insulation including estimating, sales, supervision, and branch management operation. Address Box 11D-C, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

**FOR SALE**

12,600 pounds asbestos cloth (Southern make) 3900 pounds (Raybestos) in 200 lb. rolls. Further details upon request. D. F. Haverstick Dept., 120 Liberty St., New York 6.

**DISTRIBUTORSHIP WANTED**

Heat and cold insulation and/or acoustical franchise desired by experienced and responsible executive. Investment with services in existing organization desiring expansion also considered. Address Box 11M-CM, "Asbestos", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

**POSITION WANTED**

As estimator and/or salesman of commercial and industrial insulation. Well qualified and experienced. Address Box 11L-C, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.





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# THIS and THAT

The 1946 Spring Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., during the week of February 25th to March 1st. That week will also be A. S. T. M. Committee Week during which many of the A. S. T. M. technical committees will meet.

The 49th annual meeting of the Society will be held in Buffalo from June 24 to 28, 1946, and the Seventh Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Related Equipment is scheduled for the same time.

. . . —

The goal of the General Electric Company in the reconversion era is "more goods for more people at less cost".

. . . —

The 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will be held January 28-30, 1946 in New York City, with headquarters at Hotel Commodore.

. . . —

Gathani Limited, Manufacturers' Representatives, Bazaar Lane, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, P. O. Box 329, Cable address "Gathani, Nairobi", request manufacturers of asbestos products to submit f. o. b. prices together with samples and information. Further information concerning credit references may be had by writing "ASBESTOS" 17th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, 30, Pa.

. . . —

In future tentative standards issued by the American Society for Testing Materials, will be designated as *"tentatives"* while the term *"standards"* will connote formal adoption by A. S. T. M. Tentatives are very widely applied thus serving immeasurely to secure experience data while they are in the trial stage.

. . . —

Americans use between one-third and one-half of all the electric power in the world.



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Soon to be offered to the public is a Fireproof Bond-safe—a genuine leather folder lined with asbestos. It is 11" x 11", said to be completely fireproof and will retail at $2.95.

• • • —

Form 3526.—Ed. 1933

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933**

Of "ASBESTOS" (Insert title of publication.) published Monthly (State frequency of issue.)

at Philadelphia, Pa. (Name of post office and State where publication is entered.) for October 1945

STATE OF Pennsylvania
COUNTY OF Philadelphia } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. S. Rossiter, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor (State whether editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.) of the magazine "ASBESTOS" (Insert title of publication.) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

| | Name of— | Post office address— |
|---|---|---|
| Publisher | Secretarial Service | 17th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., |
| Editor | A. S. Rossiter | Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa. |
| Managing Editor | A. S. Rossiter | Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa. |
| Business Managers | (A. S. Rossiter | Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa. |
| | (E. E. Cox | 1134 S. 52nd St. Phila., Pa. |

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Estate of C. J. Stover | 150 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa. |
| | |
| | |
| | |

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

A. S. Rossiter
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September 1945

[SEAL]

Tom J. White
(My commission expires Jan. 27 1947)

NOTE.—This statement must be made in duplicate and both copies delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who shall send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office. The publisher must publish a copy of this statement in the second issue published next after its filing.

16—1750

POSTMASTER: BE SURE TO READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.



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# CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of November 10, 1945

| 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 260.00 |
| Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre) | 62.50 to 90.00 |
| Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre) | 44.00 to 53.00 |
| Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster) | 33.00 to 35.00 |
| Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts) | 14.50 to 30.00 |

| 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 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).

| | | October 1945 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Par | Low | High | Last |
| Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.) | np | 53⅜ | 56½ | 56 |
| Asbestos Corp. (Com.) | np | 26½ | 28 | 26½ |
| Celotex (Com.) | np | 18⅞ | 21 | 19⅝ |
| Celotex (Pfd.) | 20 | 20⅝ | 21¾ | 21 |
| Certainteed (Com.) | 1 | 13⅝ | 15⅜ | 15 |
| Certainteed (Pfd.) | 100 | 107½ | 112 | 108½ |
| Flintkote (Com.) | np | 31⅛ | 33½ | 32½ |
| Flintkote (Pfd.) | np | 108¼ | 109½ | 109½ |
| Johns-Manville (Com.) | np | 135½ | 144½ | 138 |
| Johns-Manville (Pfd.) | 100 | 125 | 133½ | 131½ |
| Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.) | np | 38 | 41½ | 38¾ |
| Ruberoid (Com.) | np | 42 | 48 | 47 |
| Thermoid (Com.) | 1 | 13 | 14¾ | 13¾ |
| Thermoid (Pfd.) | 50 | 56 | 62 | 59 |
| U. S. Gypsum (Com.) | 20 | 100 | 107¾ | 102 |
| U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.) | 100 | 192 | 200 | 200 |
| U. S. Rubber (Com.) | 10 | 68 | 73½ | 70 |
| U. S. Rubber (Pfd.) | 100 | 160 | 176 | 163½ |



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# THERMAL INSULATIONS *by Ehret*

## FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL NEED

**85% MAGNESIA** . . . Pipe coverings, blocks and cement. For temperatures up to 600° F.

**ENDURO** . . . Used for temperatures from 600° F to 2000° F. Also in combination with 85% Magnesia.

**D. I. P.** . . . Pre-sealed, factory-fabricated and insulated units for underground pipe lines.

**VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS** . . . A complete line of Asbestos, Rubber, Flax, and Rayon packings for every purpose.

**ALSO,** Low Pressure Coverings, Hair Felt, Mineral Wool, Asbestos Paper, Millboard and Insulating Cements.

**EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

VALLEY FORGE PENNSYLVANIA




Ehret's 85% Magnesia and other heat insulating materials are fully treated, both as to selection and application, in the Ehret Insulation Handbook, which will be sent free upon request.



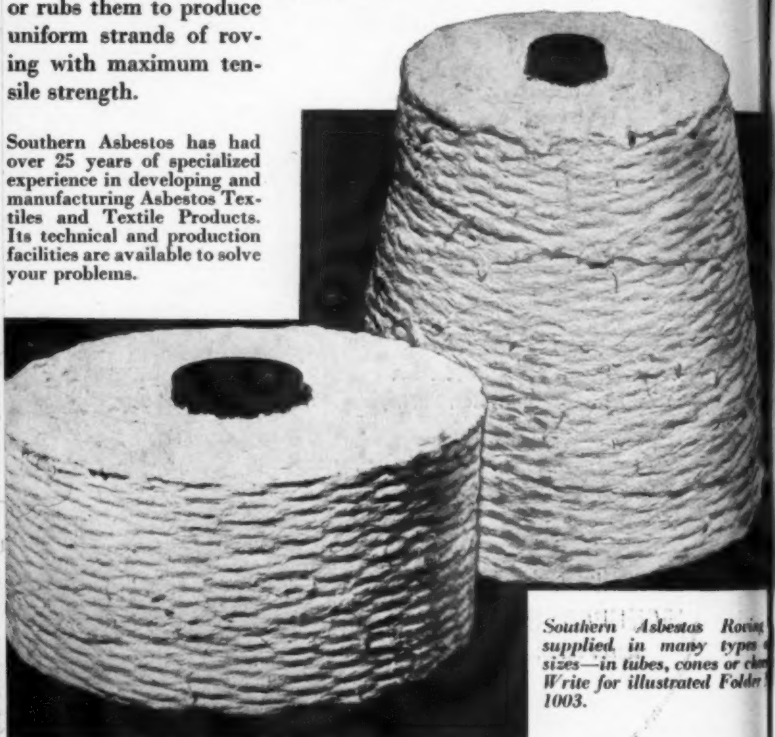
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# SOUTHERN ASBESTOS

# ROVING

Southern Asbestos Roving—a single cord of untwisted asbestos fibre—is widely used to flame-proof many types of electrical wires and cables. Carefully selecting the proper fibres, Southern cards them and condenses or rubs them to produce uniform strands of roving with maximum tensile strength.

Southern Asbestos has had over 25 years of specialized experience in developing and manufacturing Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products. Its technical and production facilities are available to solve your problems.



*Southern Asbestos Roving supplied in many types sizes—in tubes, cones or cheWrite for illustrated Folder 1003.*

COMPLETE LINE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILE PRODUC

HREAD • CORD • CLOTH • ROPE • YARNS • CARDED FI
UBING • LISTING TAPE • WICKING AND OIL BURNER W

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