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MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE
BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*
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A MENACE INTO AN OPPORTUNITY

An article in the May 25th issue of Foreign Weekly[1] on Australia's Rabbitskin Trade is most interesting and an excellent illustration of the opportunities which exist all around us—acres of diamonds at our feet.

The rabbit is not native to Australia. It was imported years ago (by the original settlers in 1788) for some reason no doubt long forgotten. We recall reading, in our school geography books probably, that the rabbits increased to such an extent and destroyed so much vegetation, that the Australian Government offered a bounty for killing them.

Everyone in these United States who has had a Victory garden knows how destructive a "bunny" can be—beans just coming thru the ground, lettuces and cabbages are a luscious tidbit to the ubiquitous bunny, and much havoc hath he wrought in recent years, in spite of various expedients—camphor balls near the plants, and such—to keep him away.

It is no wonder, therefore, that, the climate of Australia seeming to agree with them, rabbits became a real menace on the Australian continent.

In recent years, however, even before the war, Australia found some satisfaction in spite of his depredations, in the fact that a large market existed for rabbit skins, principally used in the manufacture of fur-felt hats, fur coats and trimmings for coats.

In 1939-40 exports of rabbit skins (according to the article referred to in our first paragraph) amounted to £881,000 ($2,860,250), rose to £2,201,000 ($7,153,250) the next year, and £3,365,000 ($10,936,250) in 1941-42. They dropped to £1,986,000 ($6,454,500) in 1942-43 because of the smaller catch as a result of manpower shortages.

Thus has Australia turned a menace into an opportunity.

[1]Published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

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THETFORD MINES.

An interesting account of the Town of Thetford Mines is contained in the May 1946 issue of "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada", published by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The municipality of Thetford Mines forms part of the Township of Thetford, established November 10, 1802, and called after a town in Norfolk County, England. The Indians (probably of the Abenaquis tribe) called the place "Namesokantic" meaning place full of fish. During the early days the village was named Kingsville, in honor of William King, who was then proprietor of the principal asbestos mines of the district.

When the village was incorporated a town in 1905 it received its present name. The town at present has a population of about 15,000.

INSULATION THICKNESS CHART

A Handy Check List for determining type and thickness of insulation materials is contained in the May 1946 issue of Armstrong's Insulator, house organ published by the Armstrong Cork Co., Building Materials Division, Lancaster, Pa.

The chart shows the type and thickness of insulation for temperatures from 330°F. below zero to 2800°F., and is said to be one of the most comprehensive ever developed. It can be used as a handy reference guide by engineers for quick estimating work and to get a comparison of the thickness required where more than one type of material is suited for a particular temperature range.

Service conditions vary so widely that all factors of thermal efficiencies and service characteristics must be considered when determining the best material for the work to be performed. "For this reason" says the editor of the Insulator, "insulation must be selected for the specific job it is to do, and practical engineering assistance should be obtained to help solve most insulation problems."

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BUFFET RAILWAY CAR USES ASBESTOS UPHOLSTERY

From England comes a description of an "all-plastics" buffet car, which uses asbestos cloth for upholstery

The description of the car is given in the May issue of the magazine "British Plastic & Moulded Products Trader" published in London, (E. C. 4) England, in an article "Railway Plastics".

The asbestos upholstery in a pink and white pattern is used for the settle in the lounge section, and is repeated in the wall surface by being pressed up in the plastic (Warerite) sheet during manufacture.

POST-AND-GIRDER TYPE HOUSE

We have been interested in reading of a "post-and-girder" type of house, described in the May 1946 issue of "Western Building" published in San Francisco.

While not strictly pre-fabricated, there are some pre-fabricated features about it, and it uses for its panels, (which incidentally form in one "layer" both the interior lining and outside sheathing of the house), Cemesto board surfaced both sides with asbestos-cement board. The same material is used, but in lesser thickness, for the interior partitions.

The chief feature is the quickness with which the houses of this type can be erected. The article in "Western Building" shows the house in various stages of construction and also contains drawings giving floor plan, and showing method of erection.

. . . —

We were rather stunned to read in Newsweek (issue of July 8th) in a description of Fluorine that it is "a gas 30 per cent heavier than air and reacts violently with almost anything. It will burn water, glass, *asbestos* and metals." Some of our readers interested in laboratory work might like to experiment.

. . . —

The true value of horse sense is clearly shown by the fact that the horse was afraid of the automobile during the period in which the pedestrian laughed at it.

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

By Robert E. Cryor, General Manager of Union Asbestos & Rubber Co. plant at Cicero, Ill. (Third in the Series covering Mr. Cryor's report of his investigation)

Substitutes for Asbestos

(a) *Fibrous Glass Materials.* On various occasions in the past several years rumors have circulated in the asbestos industry in the United States to the effect that Germany had developed a synthetic asbestos fibre, and was therefore no longer dependent on sources outside of Germany for her requirements of asbestos.

Because of such reports a good deal of attention was given to this subject during this investigation and many inquiries were made in an effort to find some basis for such rumors. As a result of these investigations, a conclusion is reached that the synthetic asbestos reported in Germany is a form of fibrous glass that is produced by what is known as the Schuller process. Since 1939 fibrous glass made by this process in Germany has had a very extensive use thruout the asbestos textile industry as a substitute for asbestos fibre, chiefly because it can be carded and spun into yarn on conventional textile equipment, and also because the cost of Schuller process glass fibre is reasonably close to the cost of asbestos in Germany and much lower in cost than glass fibre made by various other processes in Germany.

The production of a fibrous glass material capable of being carded and spun into yarns and the development of efficient carding and spinning techniques for this fibre are the only technical achievements observed in the German industry that have not been duplicated in the United States.

The first impression of Schuller process fibrous glass, gained in this investigation, was that it might have significance and possibilities of use in the United States as an asbestos substitute. However, as the investigation progressed and additional information was accumulated,

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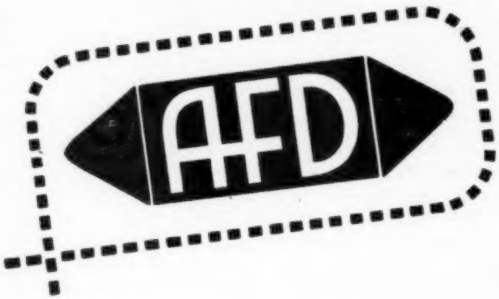
Machine for producing Schuller process glass fibre.

it became apparent that the economic and technical value of the Schuller glass fibre, and the carding and spinning of it, is extremely doubtful, at least for development as a substitute for asbestos in the United States.

While the Schuller process glass fibre has been extensively substituted for asbestos fibre in Germany for the past 7 years, it has two fundamental limitations which, while not important in Germany, would be highly important in the United States. These objections are: (1) that Schuller process glass fibre as made in Germany is inferior to Asbestos fibre in heat resistance and is limited in application to a maxmium temperature of 650°F.; (2) that while Schuller glass fibre appears to cost only a little more than asbestos fibre in Germany, this is due to the fact that asbestos itself is very expensive in Germany in relation to domestic items, and for this reason, the Schuller process fibre in the United States would probably be far too expensive to compete directly with asbestos.

Thruout Germany every asbestos plant visited is familiar with Schuller process glass fibre, the asbestos industry having been the sole outlet for this material. The opinion of all persons interviewed on the subject is that the Schuller glass fibre has been an effective substitute for asbestos, and without it the industry could not have operated, but all were unanimous in stating that were asbestos fibre available, it would be the preferred material. The opinions were equally unanimous with reference to the fact that the Schuller glass fibre is limited

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in usage to service temperatures below 600° to 650°F. At higher temperatures the glass fibre begins to sinter and loses its fibrous character. It was also reported that the storage characteristic of Schuller glass fibre is not particularly good under conditions of dampness, owing to its relatively high alkali content.

Werner Schuller, owner and director of the Schuller Company in Coburg, Bavaria, and the inventor of the Schuller process, was questioned at great length with reference to the temperature limitations of the glass fibre. Mr. Schuller seemed to be a very competent glass technologist and was fully aware of the higher heat resistance of asbestos fibre. It was obvious that he had studied the subject and had made many attempts to increase the heat resistance of the glass fibre, however, he appeared to feel certain that it was not possible to alter this charactertistic in any particular way. The problem lies in the fact that with the Schuller process it has not been possible to reach sufficiently high melting temperatures without the use of low melting soda glass. The composition that is used contains 20% alkali. Extremely high temperature melting, necessary when soda glass is not used, is difficult by the Schuller process because the glass, at point of melting, is not in contact with any refractory, platinum, or other material. Rather, there is an air gap between the glass itself and the source of heat. This air gap causes a lowering of the melting temperatures.

The Schuller process consists of drawing individual and continuous glass fibres from a battery of thin (4mm) glass rods. A production unit which is quite simple in design, has either 80 or 100 glass rods approximately 1 meter in length supported in a vertical position and driven downward at a very slow but uniformly controlled speed thru a melting zone heated electrically or with gas. From the lower end of each rod which is maintained in the melting zone continuously at temperature of 1100° to 1200°C., a thin fibre (approximately 8 to 10 microns in diameter) is drawn and rapidly accumulated on a drum, 1 meter in diameter, revolving at 800 R. P. M. The rate

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of production for a unit of 100 rods is approximately 5 to 6 pounds per hour. During the war period Schuller continuously operated about 25 units of this kind.

The Schuller glass textile fibre is processed into yarn by carding and spinning in several different plants in Germany. The most important of these is the Hardt Pocorny Company, at Dahlhausen-Wupper, who are primarily engaged in producing woolen yarns. However, since 1939 Hardt Pocorny have taken about 75% of the output of glass fibre of the Schuller plant, and they have in turn disposed of their entire output of finished glass fibre yarn in the asbestos textile industry where it has been substituted directly for asbestos yarn.

The methods of processing the glass fibre into yarn as developed by Hardt Pocorny are simple and effective, and since no similar work has been done in the United States, the details of the operations are recorded here.

Editor's Note: The details of processing the glass fibre into yarn, mentioned above, will be given in the 4th article of the series covering Mr. Cryor's report, to be published in August "ASBESTOS".

PRODUCTION ASBESTOS BUILDING MATERIALS

An article by the above title appeared in our March 1944 number, page 26, and gave figures showing production of asbestos building materials during 1942 and 1943, as taken from "Facts for Industry" Series 11-1-1 dated February 23, 1944.

The Bureau of Census, Washington 25, D. C., has released on June 12, 1946, a supplement to that report, Series 11-1-1A, and covering the year 1943 (revised figures) and the first six months of 1944.

The materials covered are asbestos-cement products, pipe covering and block insulation, asbestos paper, millboard, felt roofing, electric panels and asphalt floor tile.

• • • —

He that can have patience can have what he will
—Benjamin Franklin

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APPENDIX TO MR. CRYOR'S REPORT

2 Vereinigte Asbestwerke Danco Wetzell & Co. Dortmund[1]

Plant at Kanalstrasse (Northwest section of Dortmund near dock area). Those interviewed were Fritz Theobold, Manager and Heinrich Wachter, Assistant Manager.

This company is fairly large in relation to other asbestos textile plants in Germany and is quite well known. The company has been in business many years and was founded by the father of the present manager, Mr. Theobold.

Prior to 1939 about 535 persons were employed in the plant in three shifts. During the war part of the textile equipment was transferred to a location near Dresden and operated there as a separate plant to avoid bomb damage. The wartime force of employees at Dortmund was about 350. Currently about 150 workers are employed in manufacture of woven brake lining made from slag wool yarn, asbestos yarn, cloth, packing, gloves, fibrous glass electrical tapes, molded clutch facings, tailored insulation pads or mattresses, braided insulating tapes for pipe wrapping, high pressure sheet packing and molded packing rings.

This represents about as broad a line of asbestos products as was found in any plant in Germany. None of the products was impressive in appearance or method of manufacture. Nothing was observed that was in any way an improvement over corresponding products or methods in America. At present production on all of the items is relatively limited and depends primarily on availability of raw materials for each of the items of manufacture.

Stocks of asbestos in the plant are very low. At the time of this investigation they had about 40 tons of asbestos spinning fibres of widely assorted grades and varieties including Canadian, Rhodesian, Russian and Italian fibres. and they also had a stock of about 30 tons of a variety of short fibres suitable only for millboard and compressed sheet packing.

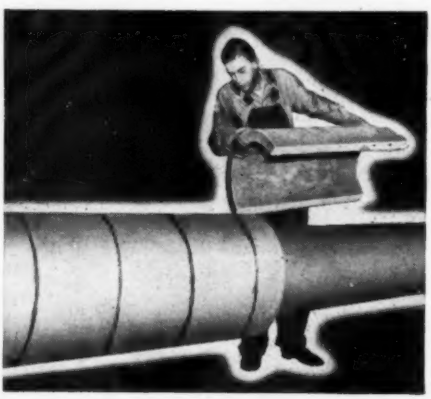
During the war Danco Wetzell produced millboard in

[1]See page 14, June 1943 "ASBESTOS", for No. 1.

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addition to products now being manufactured. The millboard department, however, was badly damaged by bombing, and the usable equipment salvaged from this department has been requisitioned by the Military Government for transfer to Saxony in the Russian occupation zone.

These people do not know what has happened to the textile machinery that they transferred to Dresden and operated there during the war. This equipment consisted of 5 carding machines and necessary preparing, spinning, twisting, and spooling equipment. Since it was located in what is now the Russian Zone they have no access to the equipment.

Essential asbestos textile equipment in the Dortmund plant consists of one chaser mill, 2 vertical openers, 4 mixing pickers, 4 double and 4 single Gessner cards, numerous ring spinning frames and flyers, 15 to 18 single space brake lining looms, 6 cloth looms, 5 light tape looms for fibrous glass electrical tapes, miscellaneous braiders and twisters for packing. None of the equipment was unusual and most of it is very old.

Records of raw material costs in this plant were examined and the following typical costs noted.

Canadian Asbestos—Crude No. 1 (1944)	— 8.0 marks per kilogram
Canadian 3R Spinning Fibre (1945)	— 1.5 marks per kilogram
Rhodesian C & G 2 (1944)	— 1.7 marks per kilogram
Fibrous glass yarn (Schuller process—Hardt Pocorny)	— 5.3 marks per kilogram
Iron slag wool (for spinning purposes)	— 0.6 marks per kilogram

The Dortmund Area is generally very heavily damaged by bombing. This plant however was hit in only two sections. The offices of the company were destroyed in 1943 and the millboard department of the plant was hit early in 1944. Total damage to the plant represents only approximately 20% of total floor space.

At the time of this investigation, Mr. Theobold, the manager of Danco Wetzell Company, had just been ordered by the Military Government to sever his connection with the company because of his former Nazi party affiliations.

Editor's Note: In reading the reports on these various factories, it should be borne in mind that the investigations were made in October 1945 and any statements made apply to that date.

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ASBESTOS IN WARTIME

We have been immensely interested in reading a book published by "The Times" (London) concerning British War Production 1939 - 1945, and sent us thru the courtesy of Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Limited.

Especially interesting is the brief chapter on asbestos, altho the uses of asbestos listed are not much different from those known in these United States.

The greater part of the article is devoted to Asbestos-Cement materials, and we believe our readers would be interested in reading these several paragraphs, therefore they are quoted below:

"The asbestos industry played an important part in the war. From the outset the callup of millions of men and women for the services necessitated the construction of hundreds of camps. In many of these asbestos-cement provided the roofing, cladding, and soil drainage equipment. Millions of corrugated and flat sheets were turned out by factories scattered thruout the United Kingdom, together with a multitude of fitments and pipes of all sizes. The black-out also caused a heavy demand for these sheets.

"With the blitz came a further huge demand for asbestos sheeting and equipment for anti-aircraft gun sites, hospitals, and for various purposes in place of glass and timber. For the development of over 300 aerodrome sites, 20 ordnance factories, and a number of industrial estates the "quaker grey" of the natural asbestos-cement product had to be camouflaged and the industry was required to work to maximum capacity and to maintain this output thruout the war. There was the constant need of industrial hutments and buildings for miscellaneous purposes, of which no fewer than 58,344 are known to have been erected and covered with asbestos-cement. In fact, many of them were constructed entirely of this material, either by using curved sheets or by constructing roof principals, rafters, and purlins from asbestos-cement pressure pipes.

"Nursery schools, colliery canteens, and British Res-

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taurants used up large quantities of asbestos-cement, and vast stacks of flat and corrugated sheets were located all over the country in a co-ordinated emergency scheme for the temporary repair of blitzed factories, shops and houses.

"To all these demands the workers in the industry responded nobly, as well as to many others put upon them as the war progressed and new applications of asbestos-cement were developed. Thousands of asbestos-cement pressure pipes were used to carry water during the advance from Alamein to Tunis. These non-magnetic pipes were also used for the housing of delicate electrical instruments which had to be sunk into the ground. The National Fire Service used large quantities of such pipes in their fight against incendiary bombs. Carried about in large and specially constructed vehicles they were rushed to incidents, coupled and pegged to the ground; several hundreds of yards of piping could be assembled in a short space of time, even in the blackout and much valuable property was saved by their means, especially in rural areas.

"Asbestos-cement tanks, too, were used for storage of static water. Asbestos wood also gave great help to the provision of furniture, especially such as cabinets and lockers, where its fireproof quality proved valuable. Miles of asbestos-cement shelves and thousands of lockers hold the wares in various classes of trade buildings all over the country, including in at least one instance the parts of motor-cars that had to be surrendered temporarily to the police.

"Special black-out ventilators for air-raid shelters, bafflers and cowls for gas stoves; large hoppers weighing nearly 15 cwt. and moulded in one piece for placing over the funnels of locomotives when starting up in engine-sheds; door fascias and moulded canopies for bay windows and doors—these are some of the many uses to which asbestos-cement has been put in wartime and the industry has had the opportunity of research and application in a far wider field than have been possible in peace."

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U.S. MINERAL MARKET REPORT MMS 1405

This report released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines on June 7th comprehensively reviews the Asbestos Raw Material Industry in 1945.

Besides statistics for production, sales and shipments, etc., (see page 34) and other statistics, including imports from various countries, it reviews the Asbestos Mining Industry in various states. The following extracted paragraphs will be of interest. For a copy of the complete report address the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Alaska. Tremolite asbestos was shipped from the Dahl Creek area, Kobuk River district. A small quantity of long slip fibre chrysotile was also produced. Deposits of both varieties were worked by the Arctic Circle Exploration Co., Candle, Alaska.

Arizona. The Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos Co. of Globe continued to be the largest producer in the State. Arthur Enders produced both spinning and short fibres at the Reynolds Falls Mine about 50 miles from Globe. The Globe Los Angeles Mining Co. (address 724 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, 14, Calif.) recovered short fibre from the waste dumps of the Canadian Mine in Gila County. Guy Phillips of Globe and John A. Bacon of Roosevelt, also produced in Gila County. The entire production of Arizona was of the chrysotile variety. The mill of Pine Top Asbestos Mines, financed by the Defense Plant Corp., has been acquired by the Globe Asbestos Co., and is said to have begun production in January 1946.

California. The Powhatan Mining Co. (Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md.) produced tremolite asbestos near Castella and Hazel Creek (Sims) Shasta County, shipping point Dunsmuir. Homer E. Fenn also reported sales of tremolite from a deposit near Hazel Creek. Kohler & Chase shipped short fibre chrysotile from the mine near Monticello, Napa County, but did not produce.

Georgia. The only producer in Georgia in 1945 was

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the Powhatan Mining Co., from its amphibole asbestos property near Dillard, Rabun County.

North Carolina. A deposit of amphibole asbestos in Macon County, not far from Dillard, which is over the line in Georgia, was worked by the Powhatan Mining Company.

Vermont. The Vermont Asbestos Mines (Division of The Ruberoid Co.) is operating the new quarry one mile from the mill, and the old quarry close to the mill site. Both mill and quarries were operated most of the time thruout the winter of 1945-46, as well as during the summer months, but production was limited by a serious shortage of labor. The long fibre obtained in the new quarry has not yet been adapted to spinning purposes, but is being prepared as a high grade shingle fibre. Most of the output is short fibre chrysotile.

ITALY—TORINO PROVINCE[1]

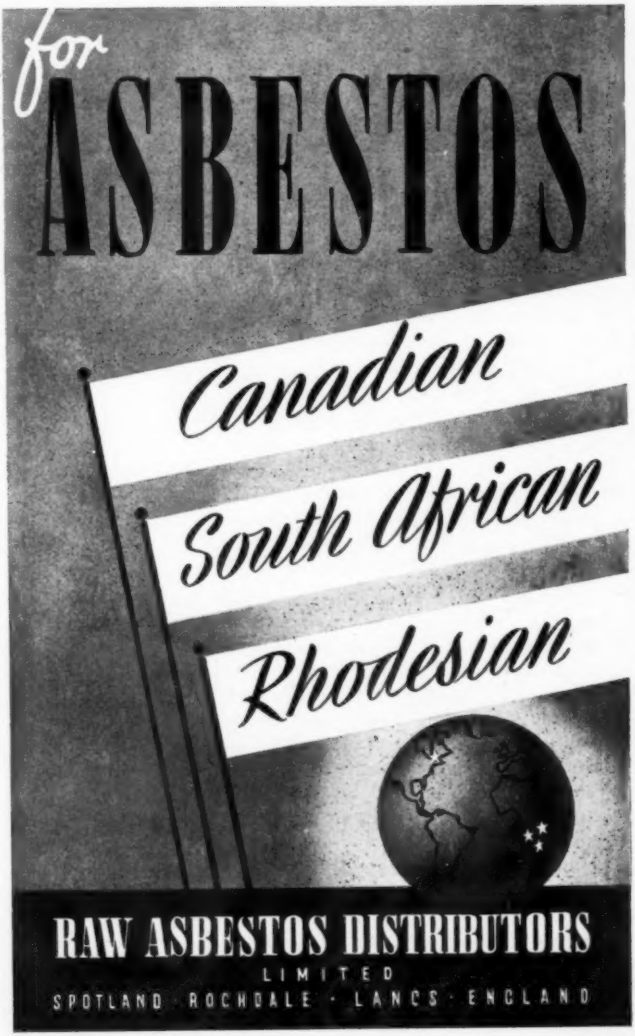
The article in our June number concerned principally Sondrio Province. There are also asbestos deposits in Torino Province. A description of operations in asbestos in this Province is contained in the following:

The Balangero mine is in the Commune of Balangero. Concessions are held by S. A. Cave di San Vittore, registered in Balangero, capitalized at 1 million lire.

In this area, chrysotile asbestos is disseminated in a large serpentine mass. There is no long fibre. Mining is by open cast with glory holes. Benches are 3-½ to 4 meters in width and height. Holes 4 meters in depth and 1-½ meters apart are drilled by jackhammer. Only 100 to 120 holes are loaded per day, altho a maximum of 200 is possible. The holes are fired simultaneously, and an average of 2,000 tons of rock is broken each round. High explosives are used, owing to the desirability of obtaining complete fragmentation. The glory holes are served by adits, in which are broad-gage tracks. Haulage cars are equipped with overhead electric traction. A train is made up of 7 cars of 3 to 4 tons capacity each. The

[1]Taken from U. S. Mineral Trade Notes, published by the Bureau of Mines, April 20th issue.

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cars are tipped by pneumatic plungers. In recent years, about half a million tons of rock containing 1½% asbestos were sent to the mill annually.

Two dressing plants are served by a common crusher unit. The rock passes over a grizzly, the oversize going to a gyratory crusher having a capacity of 300 tons per hour. The product is screened, and the oversize is carried to four smaller gyratory crushers. The size of the product depends upon circumstances; at the time of the visit the optimum size was 2 inches. The crushed rock passes to two independent dressing plants. One of the plants, following Canadian practice, is equipped with pneumatic tables; the other, locally designed, takes advantage of variation in coefficients of friction.

In the pneumatic dressing plant, the ore is dried, rescreened to varying sizes, and the oversize either is discarded or reduced in hammer mills. As the coarser fragments are unlikely to contain much fibre, fine crushing is practiced only when there is a market for the dust. Sized products are conveyed to shaking tables that have a plane surface of steel surmounted by suction nozzles. Asbestos is cleaned in pneumatic classifiers, and the middling is returned to the tables.

In the locally designed separator, after drying, screening, and further comminution, if necessary, the various sizes pass to a series of baffle plates. These consist of steel plates about 60 centimeters wide inclined at about 45 degrees. The fluffy asbestos trickles down the plate and drops over the edge, whereas the particles of compact gangue gather speed and are thrown over the asbestos compartment. Tapered shaking conveyors insure even distribution of the feed over the crest of the plates. Middling products are cleaned on pneumatic tables. The products of this plant are equal in quality to those of the pneumatic tables, and at the same time a considerable economy in power and floor space effected. The company is experimenting with water classification in the hope of eliminating the high cost of drying the entire feed. Short fibre recovered amounts to 1% of the mill output, and dust, which is recovered when it can be

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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.
Bldg. 1, Atlas Terminal
Glendale 27, L. I.

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

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marketed, constitutes an additional ¼ to ½%. It is claimed that little fibre is lost.

The products are shipped by road to local companies at Caselle Torinese, a distance of 20 kilometers, for the manufacture of "Eternit" brand asbestos cement products. Asbestos has to be bagged for shipment but, as the distance is not great, the bags are returnable promptly.

The mine and plant have no immediate supply problem. The mine is run well, and the management foresightedly is looking for an export market when production reaches 18,000 tons per annum.

TEN STORY BOILER

One of the world's largest boilers was recently completed for the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. It is about ten stories high. Steam was first produced by it on February 1, 1946 and since then it has been generated at the rate of a million pounds an hour.

The boiler, however, operates at a surprisingly low cost, for it is insulated with 85% Magnesia and Superex, both of J-M make. The Asbestos Construction Company of New York made the installation.

THAWING DEVICE

The Ross Thawing Device, for thawing out frozen hydrants, is used by fire departments in cold weather. It will generate steam in ten to 15 seconds and thaw out the most stubborn hydrant very quickly.

This device consists of a two gallon tank mounted on a small portable hand truck, and has a plate and burner beneath the tank fed with acetylene. Ten feet of hose leads from the base, tapering down to a brass nozzle. The hose is of composition material and is wound with asbestos cloth tape, the asbestos tape serving to keep the heat in during cold weather and also to protect the hands of the operator. A frozen hydrant can be thawed by the device in 7 to 10 minutes.

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ASBESTOS

ARIZONA CRUDE
CANADIAN CRUDE
CANADIAN SPINNING FIBRE
CANADIAN SHINGLE FIBRE
CANADIAN SHORTS
CANADIAN FLOATS
SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS
SOUTH AFRICAN YELLOW CRUDE

●

Samples, prices and further information
furnished upon request.

Stocks of above types are entirely sold out for 1946,
but we invite your inquiries for 1947.

Engineering Advice Given
on the
Manufacture of Asbestos-Cement Products

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

Works: Millington, N. J.

Executive Offices:
8 West 40th Street **New York 18, N. Y.**

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Trying to condense into a few short paragraphs any adequate idea of general business conditions is simply impossible. It is easier to say that running any kind of a business at present is just like pushing a heavy load up a steep hill with rocks and other obstacles along the way.

Shortages of parts or of raw materials, indifferent, inferior and untrained labor, higher costs against unchanged price ceilings, to say nothing of strikes the country over, all make business most difficult and proper mass production practically impossible.

ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

Demand for all grades of Canadian Fibre exceeds the supply and this condition is expected to prevail thruout the balance of this year. In fact the situation, particularly in Groups Nos. 4 and 5 (shingle and paper fibres) is becoming worse. It looks as tho these fibres will be even harder to obtain in 1947 unless something unforeseen should occur. Price increases of approximately 12½% were made on all grades of Canadian fibres on July 1st, altho we understand that some of the Canadian producers plan to try to maintain the prevailing prices for the present.

Some of our readers may have heard rumors of strikes of Canadian asbestos miners. There were, it is true, work stoppages at two of the mines for very short periods and about two weeks apart, early in June. The differences, however, were settled without much difficulty, and no further interruption of work has occurred since that time at any of the Canadian Mines.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Under date of May 22nd, OPA issued Amendment 22 to Supplementary Order 129 (see page 16 of June "ASBESTOS") suspending price ceilings on asbestos textiles, permitting the first adjustment in asbestos textile prices since the first quarter of 1942. The trade,

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FOR HIGH GRADE

ASBESTOS PAPERS

AND

INSULATIONS

CONTACT

SMITH & KANZLER CORP.

Manufacturers of
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Established - 1920

Our Motto:
High Quality and Prompt Service

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that is, the buying trade has accepted the modest increases with almost negligible opposition, realizing that labor and material costs have risen substantially since March 15, 1942.

The settlement of strikes in the plants of several of the major electrical appliance and equipment manufacturers has helped to keep textile sales volume at a satisfactory level, despite the lessened demand from the insulated wire manufacturers. Resumption of full-scale operation by the bare wire producers will be reflected in substantially increased consumption of asbestos textiles by the cable companies. Brass wire deliveries to asbestos textile manufacturers are still somewhat slow.

Brake Lining. Sales in this industry continue to run at approximately wartime high level. Clutch facings are continuing "tight" but greater production is in sight and will afford some relief provided resins and synthetics loosen up. Very small supplies of such materials are now available and this may seriously affect third quarter sales.

Altho the returns are not complete at this time it appears that the sales for May will exceed not only those for May of last year but also the total returns for April, 1946. For the year to date, there will be a slight increase over the total for the same five months in 1945.

Sales for domestic consumption in May also increased over May of last year and April, 1946.

Paper. Commercial business in this line shows seasonal decline but the market is expected to increase during the fall season and for the balance of the year. Demand about equals production at present. Demand for specialties is reported to be good. Price trend is upward.

Millboard. There is some slight increase in commercial business with the equipment industry still active. The trend is for increase in volume during the next several months with prices firm and rising.

High Pressure Insulation. Improvement has been noticed on contract sales and contract prospects. This, together with industrial maintenance, has kept sales up

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to production. Backlog of orders is reported as keeping shipments delayed from 6 to 8 weeks. Price trend is upward.

Low Pressure Insulation. Residential building, apartments, hotels, etc., which use these products, have been very slow in affecting this market. Demand of jobbers is light because of scarcity of radiation. Future prospects are not encouraging for the balance of the year. Price trend upward.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Production of asbestos-cement products particularly asbestos sidings and flat sheets, is steadily improving, altho still far short of meeting the demand. There is also an increase in production of asbestos roofing shingles since the recent price adjustment, bringing roof shingle prices more in line with prices on other asbestos-cement products, was granted by OPA.

Generally speaking, the situation in asbestos-cement building products remains unchanged as far as deliveries are concerned altho the industry is doing its utmost, and the best job in its history, in trying to alleviate the building materials shortage.

The corrugated and flat sheet market continues to be oversold for the balance of the year, and the production of wallboard is greatly below demand.

The market in asbestos-cement pipes is oversold for months, with factories operating at about 75% capacity.

These comments have been compiled from the ideas and opinions of various executives in close touch with the several markets, and are, we believe, as nearly right as it is possible to have them. Comments from any of our readers are always welcome.

. . . —

At the recent annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, Arthur W. Carpenter, Manager of Testing Laboratories, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, was elected President of the Society.

. . . —

Those interested in the Census of Manufactures planned by the Bureau of Census, will find a full description of the plans on page 3 of the June 1946 issue of Domestic Commerce (published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.).

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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

BUILDING

Construction contracts awarded in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains attained an all-time peacetime high in May according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The total of all contracts was $952,418,000, which was exceeded only once before during the wartime peak of 1942, when contracts totaled $1,190,264,000. The previous highest peacetime volume was $667,097,000, reported in May 1928.

Total volume of floor area involved in May contracts was 121,224,000 square feet, compared with 95,156,000 during May 1928, thus reflecting not only the dollar volume gain but also the physical volume gain over the last peacetime peak month.

Sharp gains over the volume of the previous month, and substantial gains over the volume of the corresponding month of last year were reported in nonresidential, residential and heavy engineering construction.

Residential construction contracts totaled $463,600,000 during May, compared with $370,590,000 in April and $47,206,000 in May of last year. The total number of residential units to be provided in last month's contracts was 66,489, exclusive of dwelling accommodations in hotels, and dormitories. This volume is more than double the number of units called for in contracts let during the first five months of last year.

Publicly-owned residential construction accounted for 3 per cent of the dollar volume of May contracts, the remainder being classified as privately-owned construction.

The total volume of all contracts during the first five months of 1946 was $3,129,822,000 compared with $2,533,461,000 during the corresponding period of 1942, and $2,794,401,000 during the first five months of 1928.

Thomas S. Holden, president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, in releasing the May statistics, expressed the opinion that last month's contract record "presumably reflects greater optimism with respect to improvement in materials supply than conditions actually warrant."

In view of recent directives of the Civilian Production Administration regarding nonresidential construction, Mr. Holden said that "it would not be surprising to see a reduction in contract letting during the next several months. A reduction, if it does take place," he declared, "should be viewed as a wholesome market corrective rather than as an occasion for alarm."

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Announcing

A NEW ASBESTOS PREPARATION PLANT

Inquiries Invited from All Countries

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ARIZONA
(Iron Free)
AMOSITE
BLUE
(South African)
(Bolivian)
CANADIAN
CYPRUS
RHODESIAN
RUSSIAN

We have installed the most modern Asbestos Preparation Plant in America. We are in position to supply any of above asbestos fibres suited to your particular use.

•

High strength obtained using our Blue Asbestos in Asbestos cement pipes and corrugated sheets.

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ASBESTOS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

H. S. STEVENSON, *President*
451 Communipaw Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada

(Statistics by Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	1946 (Tons — 2000 lbs.)	1945 (Tons — 2000 lbs.)
April	47,601	43,267

Rhodesia

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

February 1946 ..... 4,642.46 tons (2000 lbs.)

Value ..... £147,993.

United States

(By U. S. Bureau of Mines, M. M. S. 1405)

Production of the United States in 1945 (as given on page 34 of June "ASBESTOS") was 13,605 tons.

Sales were as follows:

	Year 1945 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Chrysotile	11,987	$413,734
Amphibole	265	8,989
Total sold or used by producers	12,252	422,723
Imports	374,199	$16,284,915
Exports	8,550	837,175
Apparent consumption	377,901	$15,870,463

(See page 20 for further data contained in M. M. S. 1405).

Italy

From Mineral Trade Notes (U. S. A.) May 20, 1946 issue.

Output of asbestos in 1945 totaled 4,811 *metric* tons (5,303 short tons).

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

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

CORRUGATING MACHINE FOR SALE

With 3 sets of rolls for Asbestos paper work. Address Box 2C-L, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

FOR SALE

14 tons Reprocessed Bulk Amosite Fibre in 50 lb. bags. Will sell as lot or in small quantities. Address Asbestos Insulating Company, 311 West Marshall St., Norristown, Pa.

FOR SALE

3-Z-12 Asbestos Fibre. Approximately 9 to 10 tons in 125 lb. bags at $135.00 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago. E. Taylor, 2727 Irving Park Road, Chicago.

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FIBERGLAS ASBESTOS LAGGING TAPE by by FAIRHOPE FABRICS



95% of Ships' Pipe Lagging can NOW be covered by Fiberglas Asbestos Lagging Tape and Spiral-Lag All Cotton Tape. Spiral-Lag Cotton Tape can be utilized for work up to 500 degrees. Fiberglas Asbestos Lagging Tape can be used for temperatures of 500 to 1100 degrees.

8 Ways Better Because . . .

1. *It requires no sewing.*
2. *Wraps quickly and neatly.*
3. *Especially good around corners and angles.*
4. *Saves considerable manpower.*
5. *The cement used leaves a size finish which requires only one coat of paint.*
6. *Spiral - Lag All Cotton Tape comes in 4" and 6" widths.*
7. *Highly economical; the 3" Fiberglas Asbestos Lagging Tape costs only 13¼¢ a lineal yd.; 4" width is only 16½¢ a lineal yd.*
8. *Due to its unique open mesh construction, cement goes through the mesh making tape and insulation one contiguous mass when it dries.*

The "modern" method of insulation is to cover magnesia, aircell, or rockwool insulation with Spiral-Lag All Cotton Tape (for low temp.); and our new Fiberglas Asbestos Lagging Tape (for high temp.). It's as simple as this . . .

- **Wrap Spiral-Lag Tape around the insulation dry.**
- **Apply adhesive mixture over the Spiral-Lag Tape.**
- **Just one coat of paint is all it requires.**

Spiral-Lag and Fiberglas Asbestos are the Lagging Tapes with the unique "give" which allows them to be wrapped snugly and tightly around the insulation, enabling them to be used at elbows, fittings, etc. Supplied in 4" and 6" widths. Send for sample and further information. No obligation of course.

Spiral Lag Tape

MANUFACTURED BY

FAIRHOPE FABRICS, Inc.

Industrial Fabrics Division — STEVENS STREET, FALL RIVER, MASS.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Exports from United States
(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	February 1946 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Canada	1	$ 160
Chile	7	650
Guatamala	4	183
Belgium	22	1,548
	34	$2,541

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

		February 1946 Quantity	Value
Asb. Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd	Lbs.	25,326	$ 3,048
Asb. Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs.	113,691	3,728
Asb. Textiles & Yarn	Lbs.	21,506	8,787
Asb Packing	Lbs.	312,135	175,381
Asb. Brake Lng. Mod. & Semi-Mld.	Lbs.	171,933	119,639
Asb. Brake Lng. Woven	L. Ft.	17,282	10,257
Asb. Clutch Fcgs. Mld. & Semi-Mld.	No.	35,355	18,065
Asb. Clutch Fcgs. Woven	No.	15,443	9,155
Asb. Brake Blks. Mld.&Semi-Mld.	Lbs.	42,084	32,155
Asb. Brake Blocks Woven	Lbs.	635	844
Asb. Sheets	Lbs.	550,150	31,221
Asb. Roofing	Sqs.	20,238	84,852
Other Asb. Mfrs.	Lbs.	1,839,517	102,295
			$599,427

• • • —

During the first 11 weeks' operation of its building control order the Civilian Production Administration handled more than half a million inquiries and applications for non-housing construction. Of the 50,000 applicants sifted out as those who believed their projects were essential, 31,457 were finally given approval, while 14,971 were denied. This was necessary to give the right of way to homes, altho some industrial and commercial work was let go forward to provide job opportunities.

• • • —

Approve not of him who commends all you say
—Benjamin Franklin

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FOR

RUBBER CEMENT

ASBESTOS PACKINGS

RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.
25 CORNELISON AVENUE
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.



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

Call on

HARRY L. ACOMB
WAYNE, PA.
for
SYNTHETIC RESINS

Lump • Liquid • Powder

ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED
CORIELL BUILDING MILLINGTON, N. J.

ENGINEERING SERVICE
TO THE ASBESTOS-CEMENT INDUSTRY

SPECIALISTS IN HATSCHEK OPERATION
COMPLETE PLANTS DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED
CONSULTING SERVICE ON MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

L. W. Noland, President, Noland Co., Newport News, Va., July 17.

Clifford F. Favrot, Partner, R. J. Dorn Company, New Orleans, La., July 18.

G. F. Bahrs, Treasurer, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, July 18.

J. F. D. Rohrbach, Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., July 18.

O. H. Waechter, Asbestos Cement Associates, Inc., Millington, N. J., July 18.

C. B. Whitley, Secretary, Scandinavia Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C., July 20.

R. S. King, President, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21.

C. R. Hubbard, Vice President, Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., July 25.

Hilton A. Moberg, President, Arnold Insulations, Inc., Chicago, Ill., July 25.

George R. Weber, Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., July 25.

Frank C. LeRow, Vice President & Treasurer, Asbestos, Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., July 26.

Lester Kirschbraun, Vice President (Research), The Flintkote Co., July 27.

John Ozurovich, President, Atlantic Asbestos Corp., New York, N. Y., July 31.

Harry H. Heckroth, Vice President, Penn Supply & Metal Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., August 2.

Arthur C. Sprinkmann, Vice President, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., August 3.

C. W. Gregg, Treasurer and Director, The Flintkote Co., New York, N. Y., August 3.

J. A. Whittaker, Secretary-Treasurer, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. J., August 6.

A. P. Keasbey, President, Robert A. Keasbey Co., New York, N. Y., August 6.

Paul C. Collopy, President, Acme Asbestos Covg. & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., August 8.

Grant V. Wilson, President, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., August 11.

O. W. Trumbull, Vice President and General Manager, Greene, Tweed & Co., New York, N. Y., August 12.

W. L. Steffens, Vice President and Director, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 13.

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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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Ernest Muehleck, President, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., August 15.

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

RUBEROID MOBILE PLANT IN OPERATION

The new factory unit of The Ruberoid Co. at Mobile, Ala., was expected to be in operation by July 1st, according to announcement by Stanley Woodward, Vice President in charge of the company's southern operation and a member of the Executive Committee, with headquarters in Baltimore.



Stanley Woodward

This new unit will more than double the ouput of asbestos-cement building products at that point, and will include asbestos-cement shingles and sidings, Stonewall Board, and various asphalt products including shingles and roll roofing. With the new unit in operation the Mobile factory will become one of the largest of Ruberoid's eleven plants.

NEW FACTORY SITE FOR CANADIAN J-M

Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited has acquired a site for a new factory at Port Union, Ontario, about 17 miles east of Toronto. Altho building plans are incomplete, it is expected that construction of the new plant will be started as soon as materials and labor are available, and titles to the properties involved have been cleared. The site is located on a 100-acre tract in the Highland Creek area of Scarborough Township in York County, adjacent to Lake Ontario and the right of-way of the Canadian National Railways.

The Toronto area was selected for strategic importance in serving the Canadian market, the Toronto area having more than 40% of the purchasing power of the entire province.

"COMMERCIAL ASBESTOS, with Special Reference to Chrysotile" is the title of an article appearing in the April 13th issue of the South African Mining & Engineering Journal. Alan Stuart, a consulting engineer with wide experience of asbestos in Southern Africa, is the author.

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A. F MOORE RETIRES FROM CAREY

A. F. Moore, or "Doc" as he is affectionately known thruout the Asbestos Industry, retired from the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, on July 1, 1946, where he had served for 28 years as Manager of the Asbestos Department.



"Doc" Moore

During his more than a quarter of a century of association with Carey and the Asbestos Industry, Mr. Moore established a reputation as an authority on asbestos fibre. His collection of more than 200 specimens from asbestos deposits thruout the world is one of the finest in the country.

We know that "Doc" Moore's many friends in the Industry will be interested in knowing of his retirement. His home address is 119 Tremont Ave., Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

RUBEROID TO BUILD TEXAS PLANT

A site of approximately 37 acres has been obtained and a contract awarded by The Ruberoid Co. for the construction at West Dallas, Texas, of a plant for manufacturing asphalt and asbestos-cement roofings and siding and allied building products. The plant will cost in excess of $1,000,000 and is expected to provide employment for about 400 persons.

The plant will be located on Eagle Ford Road, running between Dallas and Fort Worth. The main building will be about 100 feet wide and 800 feet long. General contractor is Robert E. McKee of Dallas and El Paso. It is expected that the plant will be in operation some time in 1947.

A district sales office will be established in connection with the Dallas plant, for the convenience of dealers in Texas and Oklahoma.

MANHATTAN RUBBER DIVISION of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., has again received two First Awards from the National Advertising Agency Network at its Thirteenth Annual Competition, held recently in Colorado Springs, Colo. These bring to a total of seven the number of first awards received by the Division during the past year.

The first of these top honors was for "Best Integrated Advertising and Merchandising Campaign", which was also received by Manhattan last year. The other Award was for the "Best Business Paper Advertising Campaign" which Manhattan also received for the three consecutive years—1941, 1942 and 1943.

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LEWIS H. BROWN AWARDED MEDAL FOR MERIT

Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation, has been awarded the highest civilian decoration, the Medal for Merit, for "outstanding services on problems of management, production and supply."

From June 1942, until the end of the war, Mr. Brown served as an unpaid industrial advisor to Lieutenant General L. H. Campbell, Jr., then Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army Service Forces, helping to guide construction projects and procurement of army ordnance supplies which cost the government $50,000,000,000. In addition, Mr. Brown, at the request of the government, directed the construction and operation of the Kansas Ordnance Plant which produced $550,000,000 worth of urgently needed ammunition for the fighting fronts.

The citation, signed by President Truman and announced by Secretary of War Patterson at a special ceremony held June 27, at The Pentagon, Washington, reads:

"Lewis H. Brown, for distinguished and exceptionally meritorius conduct in the performance of outstanding services to our country at war, since June 1942, in a position of great importance as a voluntary and unremunerated advisor to the Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces, on problems of managment, production and supply."

Mr. Brown was one of four top industry leaders who composed the "industry" part of the famous Ordnance-Industry team which, by the end of 1943, was guiding construction projects and purchases amounting to about 80 per cent of the total procurement schedules for the entire U. S. Army supply program. Associated with Mr. Brown in this team were Bernard M. Baruch, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corporation, and K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corporation.

UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER COMPANY. On May 1st 1946, Union Asbestos & Rubber Company moved their Executive Offices to 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois. They were formerly located at 310 S. Michigan Avenue.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION has recently issued Catalog A-AVC-37—"All-Asbestos and Asbestos-Varnished Cambric Insulated Wires and Cables. Copy may be had by addressing the company at 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.

MAGNESIA-ASBESTOS INSULATION CO., Inc., moved on June 17th to its new office at 225 Lafayette St., New York, 12, N. Y. Their telephone number is Walker 5-2663-4.

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EXPANSION OF CANADIAN J-M AT ASBESTOS

A program to expand the mining and milling capacity of the Canadian J-M Company's operations at Asbestos, Que., is underway. A complete changeover in the type of mining from open pit strip mining to underground mining, involving extensive engineering operations, is planned. A new 1,000-foot underground mining shaft is now nearing completion and a new, ore storage plant is being built; milling facilities are also being enlarged. When completed expansion activities at Asbestos, Que., will increase production of asbestos fibre from 200,000 tons annually to 300,000 tons.

Except for a few key technical personnel, it is the policy of the company to employ all personnel from the area where its plants are located.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY has announced plans for the construction of 131 houses and apartments for plant personnel (60 in Hogansville, Ga., and 71 in Winnsboro, S. C.) All are expected to be ready for occupancy by September 15th. The program will go a long way toward solving an acute shortage which has existed in the two communities for many months. The plants employ a combined total of more than 3,000 men and women. Hogansville is the home of Asbeston, the flameproof fabric used in the manufacture of fire-fighting suits, ironing board covers and other products.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY LIMITED reports a net profit for the year ending December 31, 1945, of £139,301, compared with £150,678 for the year 1944.

The net profit of £139,301 is arrived at after crediting an estimated recovery of £53,000 Excess Profits Tax, therefore the actual profit on mining and manufacturing operations, comparable with previous years figures is thererore £86,301.

Apart from an increase in the sale of Blue Crude asbestos, turnover was lower in all branches due partly to the cancellation of contracts for war supplies, but mainly to an inadequate labor force. The total of Blue Asbestos which passed thru the treatment plants at the Mines during the year exceeded all previous figures.

A copy of the balance sheet will be published in our August number.

"OUTLOOK FOR PREFABRICATED HOMES" by W. T. Webb, was published in the June 1946 number of Domestic Commerce (U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.) This will probably be of great interest to many of our readers, especially those interested in the manufacture of asbestos-cement wallboard and flat sheets.

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RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., announce the death on June 6th of Charles E. Cummings, assistant secretary, and one of the 50-year Pioneers of the Manhattan Rubber Division at Passaic, N. J. He was 79 years of age. Was probably the Pioneer with the longest number of years in the rubber industry having started in 1881.

Mr. Cummings first entered the rubber industry in that year when he became employed at the New York Office of the New York Belting & Packing Company. He joined Manhattan Rubber as a bookkeeper in the New York Office April 16, 1894. He was the third oldest employee in the plant of Manhattan Rubber in terms of service and the first to die of eight 50-year Manhattan Pioneers. He was still active in the company when he passed away.

GEORGE MACLELLAN & CO., LTD. W. Berry has been appointed production manager of the Glasgow Rubber & Asbestos Works, Glasgow, N. W., Scotland. He was formerly with Ioco, Ltd.

THE MARRERO, LA., PLANT of Johns-Manville is to have a new 120,000 square-foot building for the manufacture of asbestos-cement pipe. It is expected that the new plant will be in operation by the Spring of 1947. Heretofore the Marrero plant has manufactured asphalt roofings, asbestos-cement rigid shingles and waterproof paints, but no pipe.

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.

Reinforced Asbestos Paper. No. 2,401,314. Granted on June 4, 1946 to Robert G. Quinn, Bound Brook, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application September 23, 1943. Serial No. 503,511.

In manufacturing multi-ply reinforced asbestos paper sheets the steps comprising, successively transferring to a felting surface from an aqueous furnish wet webs of asbestos fibre lightly sized with 1½-3% of the fibre weight of oxidized starch gum, interposing between two successively deposited webs of asbestos a reinforcing scrim having mesh openings not substantially finer than .01 sq. inch and having woven warp and weft strands heavily coated with 15-20% of the scrim weight of water sensitive starch adhesive, and applying sufficient pressure to force the wet webs of asbestos paper into tightly bonding relation interfelting of fibres of the successively deposited webs within the interstices of the scrim.

Asbestos Yarn. No. 2,401,389. Granted on June 4, 1946 to Joseph A. Truitt, West Chester, Pa., assignor to American Vis-

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cose Corporation, Wilmington, Del. Application May 29, 1943, Serial No. 480,097.

A yarn comprising a blend consisting of asbestos and between 10 and 25% of cellulosic fibres at least one tenth of the cellulosic fibres being crimped viscose rayon staple fibres having a size between ½ and 2 deniers and a length between 1 and 3 inches.

Fibro-cement Sheets. No. 2,401,663. Granted on June 4, 1946 to Ernest Wayne Rembert, Hinsdale, Ill., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York City. Application May 11, 1944. Serial No. 535,181.

In the manufacture of hard and dense fibro-cementitious sheets having an embossed and finely textured veneer surface, the steps comprising forming friable agglomerate pellets containing finely divided mineral pigment and hydraulic cement distributing friable pellets as a surfacing layer over one surface of a moist compressible asbestos-cement base sheet and crushing the pellets while subjecting the thus surfaced sheet to densifying embossing and curing treatment.

Ventilator. No. 2,401,902. Granted on June 11, 1946 to George B. Brown, Bound Brook, and Edward M. Jenkins, Somerville, N. J., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application April 12, 1944. Serial No. 530,650.

In a stationary ventilator, an eduction pipe having notches opening into the upper edge thereof, a cap member spaced from and overlying said eduction pipe and a storm band surrounding said cap member and the end of the eduction pipe, bracket members having integral tongue portions interfitting in said notches in said eduction pipe and having interlocking connections with said cap member and storm band and supporting said storm band and cap member from the eduction pipe, said eduction pipe, storm band and cap member being composed of highly compressed and densified asbestos-cement material.

Sound Absorbing Treatment. No. 2,401,906. Granted on June 11, 1946 to Clinton B. Burnett, Parsons, Kans., and William T. Donahue, Chicago, and Fred T. Randolph, Waukegan, Ill., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application August 27, 1942. Serial No. 456,430.

A sound absorbing unit for mounting in a pan supported by spaced T-bars, said unit comprising a pre-formed, resilient, self-sustaining fibrous pad having opposed faces, said pad having marginal portion cut back from one face and at a point intermediate said opposed faces, said pad being maintained under slight compression by a flexible wrapper, whereby distortion forces applied against said unit are yieldingly resisted and said member is distended by the resiliency of the pad and thrown across said corners to define lines of contact with said T-bars.

Gasket. No. 2,401,923. Granted on June 11, 1946 to Murray A. Gleeson, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Crane Company, Chicago. Application March 26, 1943. Serial No. 480,711. Description upon request.

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AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ Mineral Market Report MMS No. 1405 (see page 20) and mention of which was made in Production Statistics (page 34) was prepared by Dr. Oliver Bowles, Chief, Nonmetal Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Branch of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

¶ This issue starts our 28th Volume, meaning our 28th year, and it seems a good opportunity to express our appreciation for the many favors granted us by the members of the Asbestos Industry. Seldom if ever do we ask any of you for information without receiving it if it is within your power to give it. The more we work to give you members of the Industry Service with a capital "S", the more interesting our work becomes.

¶ Description of a machine in connection with chemical reactions mentions a gasket made of "soft silver with an asbestos fibre filler".

¶ Commercial Standard CS129-46, covering Materials for Safety Wearing Apparel, (see page 20 of March 1946 "ASBESTOS") can now be obtained in printed form, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Price is 5 cents. This standard has been accepted by the trade as its standard of practice for new production beginning May 6, 1946.

¶ Remember that we are always looking for instances of asbestos products withstanding severe conditions,—fire, flood, wind, time, etc. Or for new adaptations of asbestos or asbestos products. We pay for such items or articles.



¶ People are calm before great difficulties, but are irritated by trifles. They can remain collected in the presence of some injustice, but they curse the day of their birth if they miss a section of a revolving door.

¶ Soon, probably in August, an article concerning operations in Australian Blue Asbestos will appear in our pages, and with it a very interesting photograph.

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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.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint now available) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 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. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.

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.

Asbestos: A Magic Mineral, by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written especially for school children but every Asbestos Library should have a copy. $1.00 per copy. (This book has been out of print but is now again obtainable.)

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

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



INSULATION—the logical medium to reach insulation contractors with your sales messages.

CANTOR PUBLISHING CO.

45 W. 45th St. New York 19, N. Y.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of July 10, 1946

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$650.00 to $800.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 495.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 286.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 99.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 59.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 39.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 34.00

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
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 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.)

		June 1946		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	56½	63½	58⅛
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	107	112	112
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	4½	5⅝	4½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	30½	33	30½
Celotex (Com.)	np	33⅜	38⅛	34¼
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	21⅛	22⅜	22
Certainteed (Com.)	1	21⅞	25¾	25⅝
Flintkote (Com.)	np	38⅜	46½	39¾
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	113	114	113
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	146	162	152
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	132½	150	138
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	43	47⅝	45½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	54	65⅛	54
Thermoid (Com.)	1	14¾	16¾	15½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	60⅛	68½	62½
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	121	130	126
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	200	206	203
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	66	78	69¾
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	168	178¾	170⅞

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

EHRET'S ENDURO . . . Used with 85% Magnesia for temperatures from 600° to 2000° F. Pipe coverings, blocks and cement.

DURANT INSULATED PIPE . . . Pre-sealed, factory-fabricated units for underground pipe lines.

VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS . . . A complete line of quality packings for practically every purpose.

Write for dotails of the complete Ehret line. It includes practically every type of heat and cold insulation, and asbestos products.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE • PENNSYLVANIA

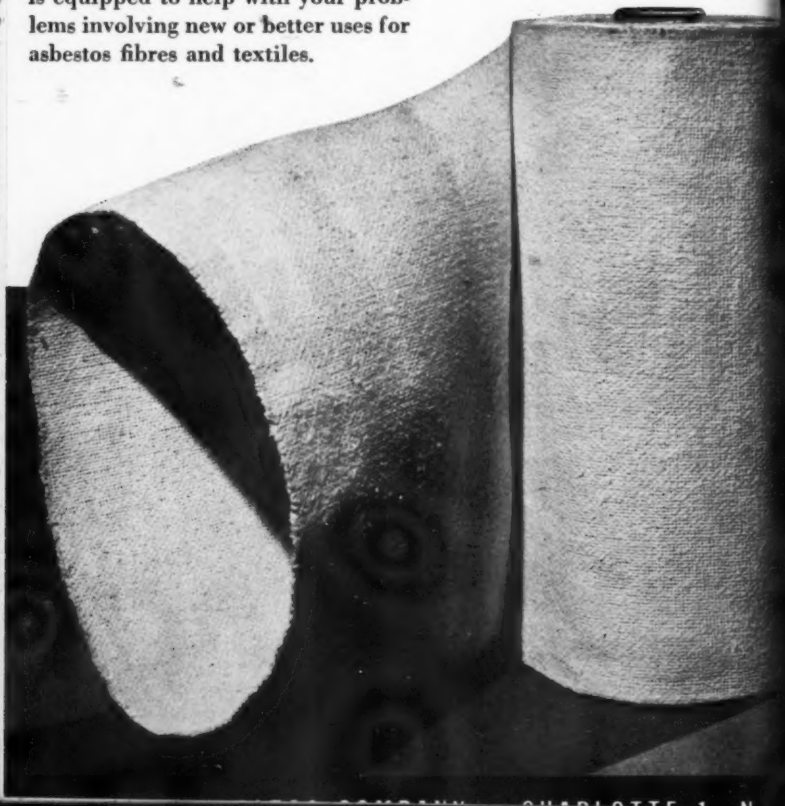
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SOUTHERN ASBESTO

DUST OR FUME BAG

Woven to specifications and seamless, Southern Asbestos Dust or "Fum
Bags are constructed of selected asbestos for specific conditions, and wov
to give excellent strength and long life. These Asbestos Bags are replac
cotton and wool bags in many dust systems, because of their ability to wi
stand high temperature, acid fumes, fungi growth. Write for Bulletin 10

Southern Asbestos Company, with over 25 years of specialized experie
in developing and manufacturing Asbestos Textiles and Textile Produc
is equipped to help with your prob-
lems involving new or better uses for
asbestos fibres and textiles.



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