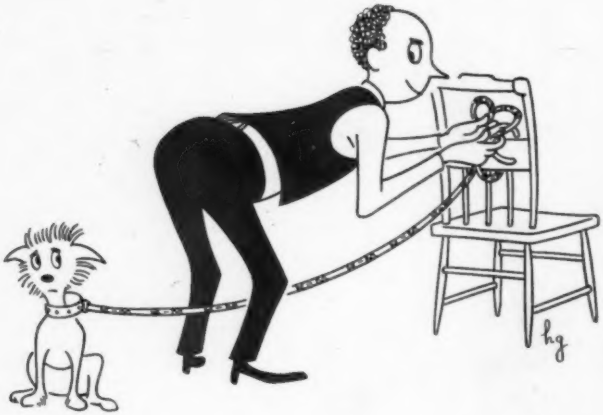
ASBESTOS



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FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
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BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*
A. S. ROSSITER, *Editor*
E. E. COX, *Circulation Manager*

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IT'S AN ILL WIND!

The Asbestos Industry is reaping advantages from shortages in other fields.

As an instance, we read in a Montreal newspaper of the adoption by the City of Montreal, of asbestos-cement pipe for water mains because the city is unable to obtain sufficient cast iron pipe. In fact some of the building projects were about to be abandoned because builders could not arrange for mortgages in view of the uncertainty of the city securing pipes for the necessary water mains.

The asbestos-cement pipes were brought to the attention of the City officials by the Canadian Johns-Manville Co., who supplied proof, by reference to other cities in both Canada and the United States, that the asbestos-cement article was satisfactory for the purpose.

The fact is that shortage of cast iron pipe has given the asbestos-cement material a fine chance to prove itself, and has advanced its use much more quickly than would have been otherwise possible.

HELPING THE HOUSING SHORTAGE.

American ingenuity has found many ways to help out the housing shortage. A recent unique one was hit upon by a contractor in Springfield, Mass. He purchased six discarded buses, using them as the basis for small bungalows. The roof of asbestos-cement shingles which he put over them completely hides the bus from front or side view. The space within the vehicles will be converted into a bedroom, kitchen and bathroom, while additions will provide the living room and, if desired, dining room. Screened porches will be built at one end and a small garage attached. When completed the bungalows will be well insulated and equipped with modern plumbing, and either gas or electric heaters.

. . . —

To make the most of any given moment of life, favorable or unfavorable; to improve that moment whether it be dealt us from Fortune's right hand or her left—this is the art of life.—Georg C. Lichtenberg.

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IT CAN BE DONE

We read a little story the other day which impressed us. You can probably apply it in any number of ways. Here it is:

A rabbit, investigating a cry for help, found a frog struggling in a deep hole. "What's the trouble?" asked the rabbit. "I can't get out" wailed the frog. "I'll run and get a ladder," promised the rabbit. When the rabbit returned with the ladder, however, he found the frog sitting on the bank. "I thought you couldn't get out of that hole" he said. "I couldn't" explained the frog, "but a snake crawled in, and I had to."

There is also the one about the frog who fell into a pan of cream. He struggled so valiantly and swam around so vigorously in his effort not to drown, that he churned the cream into butter, managed to climb on to the lump of butter so saving his life.

They both add up to the American saying "It couldn't be done but he did it."

Over and over again what was thought to be the impossible has been accomplished by someone using ingenuity, or even plain common sense; or perhaps a little extra physical exertion.

Never while America has people of that calibre will we see her decline and fall!

A. S. T. M. INDEX

The American Society for Testing Materials has recently issued an Index to A. S. T. M. Standards (as of December 1946). It is really an adjunct to their 1946 Book of Standards and enables any of the some 1400 standard specifications and tests in the volumes to be readily located. The Index is also of service in determining whether the Society has issued standard specifications, etc., covering a particular engineering material or subject. Copies of the 242 page publication will be furnished without charge on written request to A. S. T. M. Headquarters, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

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HONEY

Asbestos is Used in its Production

The nutritional value of honey was recognized thousands of years ago. As early as the fourth century, swarms of wild bees were being encouraged to abide in the caves and cliffs along the Jordan river, because honey produced under those housing conditions was far superior to that originally obtained from the forests of Lebanon and Tyre. This product later became known as "rock honey" and is the familiar "honey of the rock" referred to in the Scriptures and in other old Egyptian literature. There are no authentic records as to how far the production of rock honey was exploited by these ancient peoples but by their efforts, a thermostatic principle was discovered that has done much towards making honey the popular commodity we recognize today. No longer is it necessary, however, to confine bees to caves. Identically the same benefits are now being obtained thru the use of a combination of materials, among which is Asbestos.

Manufacture of honey is confined solely to the bee. Man cannot duplicate the process; neither can he take over and operate the factory. Each hive, or colony of bees, is a factory in itself, composed of 5000 to 10,000 laborers, supervised by a queen. Usually these "factories" are housed individually in portable box-like structures of cypress wood or pine; fitted into compartments so that stores of surplus honey can be removed without interfering with production routine. A number of such factories centralized in one area is termed an apiary.

Bees are most active during spring and early summer, often going miles in search of nectar, pollen, and water, from which, honey and wax are manufactured. Their greatest efficiency is attained at a temperature of approximately 70 degrees F., and sharp fluctuations from that point not only retard collecting activities, but interfere seriously with the process of turning raw materials into the finished product. To eliminate this bottle-neck, the apiarist resorts to the primary phase of the cave principle by enclosing each factory in a jacket made of asbestos-cement wall-

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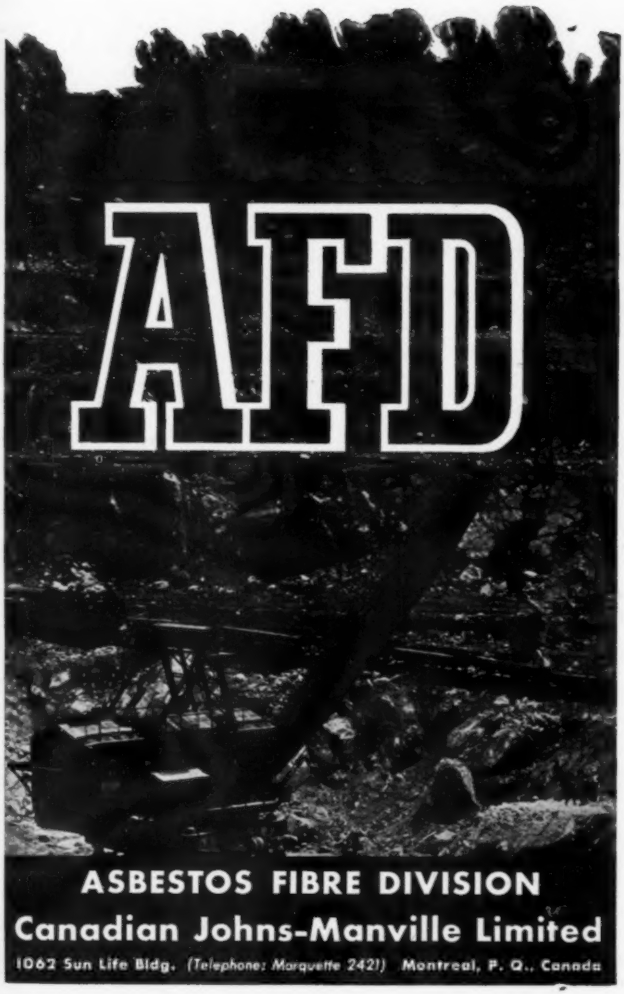
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board, cut to proper dimensions, and held in position with nails and tape. The front end or entrance is left open. Since entrance to a bee hive always faces east or south, the morning sun warms the exposed end sufficiently to bring the bees into activity, and because heat escapes slowly thru the jacket, the temperature rises rapidly within the hive. By mid-day or afternoon when outside temperature is highest, the jacket serves as a shield against the sun's rays, and excessive heat escapes thru the exposed front which by that time, is shaded. By this simple arrangement, considerable overtime is added to the bee's working day. During the winter or dormant seasons, bees must generate their own heat. The asbestos-cement jacket is then completed by adding a front panel, leaving, of course, an air vent at the entrance. Bees, thus enclosed, are protected from severe weather, and since inside temperature is more easily maintained, less food is required to support the swarm.

The top compartment of a modern bee factory is termed a "super" which is equipped with frames to accommodate surplus honey. Frames are arranged so as to be easily lifted out of the super when filled, but the bees invariably try to stop this procedure with a tough, waxy substance, known as bee-glue. The apiarist counteracts by using narrow strips of asbestos tape along the edges of the frames. Bee glue does not adhere to the tape, and frames are removed without damage. Asbestos yarn is sometimes used instead of wire in binding starter-comb to frames and sections. The practice eliminates the danger of loose wires or broken ends from becoming embedded in the honey, and bees do not cut asbestos yarn as they do cords or thread made of vegetable fibres. Asbestos thread and yarns also have similar uses in the base of the hive, where swarms of young bees are brooded and fed. Since ants, cockroaches, wasps, and other vermin are a menace to young bees, many apiarists keep a chemically treated strip of asbestos felt underneath the baseboard of the hive. Young swarms of bees leave the parent hive each year and must be transferred into new homes. Asbestos fabrics, used in veils, gloves, and smokers, aid the apiarist in this operation.

Manufactured honey, after being collected from the

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various hives is first extracted from the comb-cells by pressure equipment. The comb is melted into beeswax which has numerous commercial uses, and among asbestos items utilized in the wax-refining process, wicking, shields, and gaskets for the heating units, and asbestos-mesh cloth used in the filtration of hot wax, are perhaps the most prominent. Incidentally, asbestos wrapping is used in shipping both wax and honey overseas, as a protection against climate and salt air. Extracted honey is poured into glass or earthen vats or containers. Some of it is marketed immediately, but much of the crop goes to a storage house for a ripening process, which may require three months to several years, depending upon type.

Ripening is best accomplished in a temperature which does not exceed 50 degrees F., with humidity sufficient to cause a 5 to 10 per cent evaporation. In this work the apiarist carries out the final phase of the cave principle almost entirely with asbestos materials. The storage, or ripening house is generally a low structure of wood framework, sided or roofed with asbestos-cement siding or shingles, applied over a paper base, and having a floor of concrete. Interior walls and ceiling are usually of asbestos millboard, also applied over paper, joints and corners being filled in with mineral wool, or some form of asbestos fibre. The favorite cooling medium is water, mixed with ammonia or salt, and the solution is pumped and conveyed thru asbestos-cement pipes. Very little light is admitted, and under these conditions honey undergoes certain chemical changes which greatly improves the flavor and texture. It is then poured into glass or tinned containers of various sizes and shipped to market.

In streamlining this ancient product for modern requirements, cost of materials, ease of application, and durability are all factors to be reckoned with. Asbestos has met these demands successfully; and while aiding apiarists in the production of honey it has benefited to even greater extent, thousands of farmers and owners of fruit orchards who depend upon the honey-bee for the pollenizing of crops.

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ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF CATALYSTS

This is the second part of the article supplied by the American Russian Institute and translated from the Russian. The third and last part will be published in our October number.

Thickness of Asbestos Fibres.

The catalysts were studied in the form of deposits on asbestos. The smallest possible strands were clamped in the holder between uncoated metallic screens. The second screen served to impede the motion of the asbestos strands that might be caused by charges acquired during radiation by electrons. Photographs were made on diapositive plates.

As is well known, of all the types of asbestos, the most widespread is the chrysotile type which is a magnesium silicate with water of crystallization ($3MgO.\ 2\ SiO_2.2H0$). Even ordinary photomicrographs of chrysotile asbestos show fibres several tenths of a micron thick. It seemed to be an interesting problem to ascertain whether this is a limiting thickness corresponding to the magnitude of an elementary fibre. Figs. 2, 3, 4, (See August "ASBESTOS" page 13) 12, 14, and 15 are electron photomicrographs of chrysotile asbestos (used as a carrier for catalysts).

Figs. 2 and 15 shows 30% platinized asbestos, prepared by the action of sodium formate on asbestos, impregnated by a chloroplatinate solution.

Fig. 12 shows a 3% platinized chrysotile asbestos, prepared in the same way.

Fig. 14 shows a 3% palladium asbestos, prepared in the same way as the platinized specimens.

Fig. 3 shows zinc ferrite prepared by using zinc ferricyanide and deposited in the ratio of 1:1. Fig. 4 is the inset of Fig. 3 enlarged.

From the electron photomicrographs shown, it is seen that part of the asbestos fibre separates into filaments less than 50 angstroms, that exist side by side with thicker fibres, which, apparently, consist of tightly packed parallel elementary filaments. The possibility is not excluded, that the actual thickness of the elementary filaments is still smaller and lies beyond the limits of resolution of our electron microscope and perhaps coincides with the diameter of an elementary cell (18.5 angstroms; 14.7 angstroms)

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Each "tops" in its line!

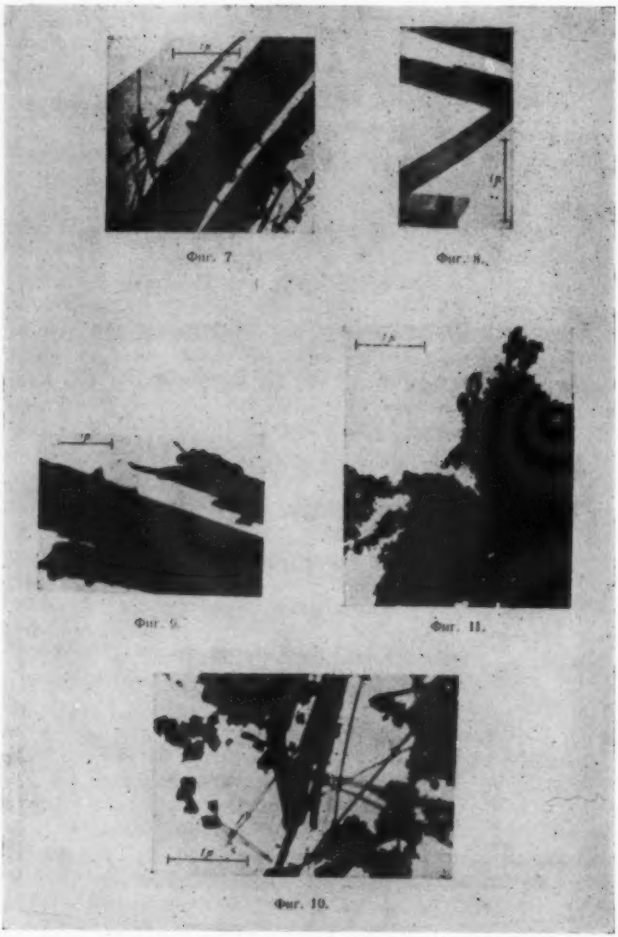
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Фиг. 7

Фиг. 8.

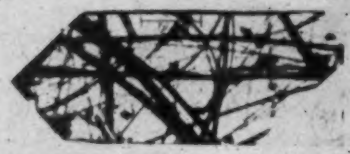
Фиг. 9.

Фиг. 11.

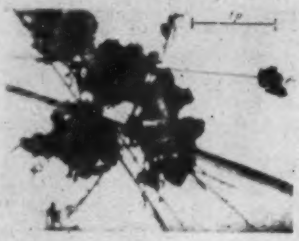
Фиг. 10.

Electronic photomicrographs of Chrysotile Asbestos. See page 13 of August 1947 "ASBESTOS" for Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

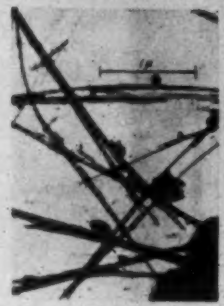
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Фиг. 12.



Фиг. 13.



Фиг. 14.



Фиг. 15.

Explanation of these photomicrographs will be found on page 10. The Russian characters before the numbers means "Fig."

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In this manner, the thickness of individual filaments of mechanically broken down and chemically treated chrysotile asbestos, studied in the present paper, turned out to be of the same order of magnitude as the filaments mentioned by Ardenne for asbestos of unknown variety and treatment[1].

Thermal Stability of Asbestos.

Samples of chrysotile asbestos were later subjected to heat treatment in an oven for 2 hours at temperatures of 200°, 500°, 700° and 1250°.

Specimens heated to 200° (chrysotile asbestos) already begin to show signs of change—some surface roughness; at 500° breakdown of the surface begins to be more evident and finally at 700° (Fig. 5) we find a picture of definitely advanced disintegration; the surface is no longer smooth and seems to be eroded with a flimsy structure, a number of plumes and rods have appeared and in a number of places "skeleton"-like structures consisting of extremely thin strands.

After heating to 1250° chrysotile asbestos shows at a cursory glance profound changes in structure: there is now a complete absence of thin fibres and with slight rubbing the asbestos falls apart as a powder. As the electron microscopic photo shows (Fig. 6) this powder consists of separate particles, having an elongated form and looks like pieces of fibre. The surface of these pieces is quite smooth and in spots has crystalline excrescences. Thin filaments (thinner than 10^{-5} cm) plumes and rods are no longer observed.

It is interesting to compare these data with the action of heat on another type of asbestos, the so-called "anthophyllite", that is related to the amphibole type (chemical composition Mg, Fe. $0Si0_2$) and having according to accepted views, a thicker and less sturdy fibre, but having at the same time a greater thermal and acid stability.

The specimens of anthophyllite asbestos, studied in the

[1]The existence of such still thinner filaments might have been observed by the disposition of larger particles of catalyst on these filaments. In this way one may expect to find crystalline filaments only a few molecules thick.

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pure and platinized condition, were mineral samples that had not received factory treatment. In spite of this, on the 3% platinized sample of anthophyllite asbestos (Fig. 7) there may be seen thin filaments (about 10^{-6} cm.) It is possible, that after the normal mechanical treatment at the factory thinner filaments might become visible.

As may be seen from Fig. 8, the specimens of anthophyllite asbestos after heating to 700° for 2 hours, show no signs of disintegration, the surface of the fibres is quite smooth, and no changes are observed in the structure. After heating for 2 hours at 1250° (as seen in Fig. 9) hilly spots appear in some places, and some excrescences have a crystalline form.

In this manner, at the highest of the temperatures used the differences between the two types of asbestos begin to disappear as a result of the incipient disintegration of the anthophyllite type.

At the same time, as may be seen from Fig. 5 and Fig. 8, the difference is very marked between 500° and 700°, i. e. at the temperatures at which asbestos is most commonly used as a carrier.[1]

In view of the importance of the process of thermal disintegration in the industrial use of asbestos, the structural changes that accompany this process, deserve a more detailed study.

Apparently, the process of thermal disintegration of asbestos is complicated and one must distinguish between the processes of breakdown of fibre, recrystallization and definitely chemical processes.

With the presence of a deposited catalyst, there is added to this the possibility of reaction between the asbestos and the catalyst.

In Fig. 11 is given an example of the disintegration of a copperchrome oxide contact deposited on chrysotile asbestos, after long use in a contact apparatus. An electron photomicrograph of this same catalyst in fresh condition is shown in Fig. 10.

Fig. 11 shows the most sharply defined filaments in the specimen, the greater part of the specimen consisting of a completely shapeless mass.

[1]All temperatures are given in Centigrade.

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INDICTMENT OF THE B.L.M.A.

After the filing on August 21, 1947, of Federal Grand Jury indictments charging violation of anti-trust laws by the Brake Lining Manufacturers Association, the following statement was issued by Vincent A. Spina, President of the Association:

In view of the highly competitive character of the brake lining and clutch facing industry, and that industry's important contributions to the recent war effort resulting in a citation of merit by the government, it is hard to understand what could be the cause of a suit of this character, and we do not know on what technicalities it might be based.

The brake lining and clutch facing business is one of the most intensively competitive businesses in the country. Profit margins are always narrow and, altho since 1940 basic material costs have increased approximately 50%, and labor costs are up about 80%, the prices for these materials have advanced on an average only 12%, altho the OPA itself authorized an increase of as high as 15%. In other words, the prices being charged today are less than those allowed if we were still operating under government control.

The statement by the Department of Justice that this indictment would promote safety on the highway by lowering the prices of brake materials to the public is preposterous. For instance, at today's prices the manufacturer receives about $2.50 for the brake linings and clutch facings used to reline the popular make cars. Furthermore this brake lining, which contributes so much to the public safety of our highways and streets, is a vastly improved technological product over the pre-war product. Thru expensive research and development a much more efficient product has been made available to motorists, affording greater public safety at a negligible advance in cost.

It is therefore impossible to comment in detail on the technicalities on which the government's charges are based until there has been time to determine what this is all about.

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REPORT ON ASBESTOS IN SPAIN

The following report has been made by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, in its publication "Mineral Trade Notes" of May 20th, after receiving rumors of the discovery of extensive asbestos occurrences in Catalonia, a province in the northeastern part of Spain:

About five or six years ago, two small asbestos mines were worked in La Gracia de Ares in the province of Lerida, which adjoins Catalonia. The deposits were not extensive and accordingly were exploited only haphazardly. Only manual labor was employed in working the mines, and in the three years of operation only 60 metric tons (66 short tons) of asbestos were recovered. The product was of doubtful quality and the cost of production was exceedingly high and market limited; therefore the mines have been abandoned. No new discoveries have been made.

It was generally agreed among the trade and officials contacted that there are no asbestos occurrences of importance in Catalonia, and no information was uncovered locally that would indicate that any plans are afoot for exploiting the small quantity of known asbestos. Report was made to the U. S. Bureau of Mines by Consul General Richard Ford, at Barcelona.

ASBESTOS IN SCOTLAND

In our July number (Afterthoughts, page 43) we inquired whether any asbestos was found in Scotland, particularly on the west coast.

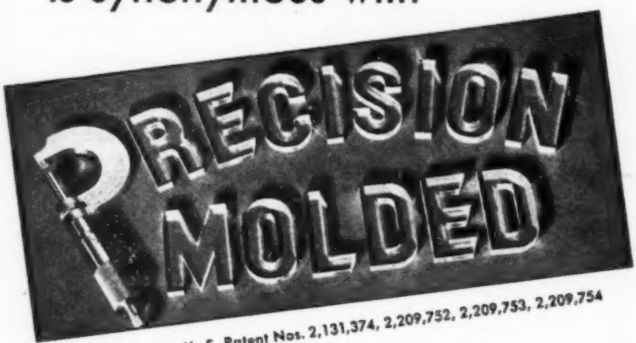
One of our subscribers, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, tell us in answer to this inquiry that they have never heard of any asbestos fibre being *mined* on the West Coast or in any other part of Scotland; in fact they have consulted the Royal Geological Survey of Scotland, with Headquarters in Edinburgh, with the idea of discovering workable fibre in quantity but with out result.

Asbestos of a fibrous asbestiform anthophyllite type is *found* however, in Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, and Suth-

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Plant "Precision Molded" 85% Magnesia

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SAN FRANCISCO 7

FACTORIES:
EMERYVILLE, SAN FRANCISCO, REDWOOD CITY • CALIFORNIA

PLANT ENGINEERING SERVICE UNITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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erland, all in the eastern part of Scotland, and also in the Western Islands of Islay and Harris. Since these islands are off the West Coast of Scotland, (they are also known as the Hebrides) we believe those are the deposits to which the report mentioned in our July number referred.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN JULY

A contraseasonal increase in investment commitments for construction is revealed in tabulations of project contracts awarded in July in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains, has been reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The Dodge field staff filed reports on 28,734 projects reaching the contract-award stage in July. These projects have a total value of $660,254,000. representing a gain of 9 per cent over the valuation of June contracts and a decline of 8 per cent from the total for July of last year.

Residential and nonresidential construction shared in the increase over June, but heavy engineering contract valuations were down 11% from that month.

The total of all contracts awarded in the thirty-seven eastern states during the first seven months of this year was $4,152,899,000 reflecting a decline of 11 per cent from the comparative total for last year.

FOR SALE
Immediate delivery, approximately 3400 lbs. Tremolite Italian Asbestos Fibre. Greene, Tweed & Co., North Wales, Pa.

WET MACHINE FELTS
FOR
ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
ASBESTOS MILL BOARD
DRYCOR FELT COMPANY
BELLEVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

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HAIR FELT

FOR

Low Temperature Insulation

Newark Hair Felt Co.

1000 Maple Avenue

Lansdale, Penna.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The recession in business has not so far materialized. The inflationary tendency continues. Foreign worries are many. Building activity while off slightly from this time last year, continues at a very high level. Demand for durable goods continues high. Department store sales were somewhat affected by the hot weather prevailing all over the country but are still very high. Automobiles are also in high demand even at the higher prices.

These few short sentences sum up the situation in general business.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Altho the credit position of many countries is critical the demand for asbestos fibre continues to be ahead of supply. In fact asbestos has been placed on the preferred list in those countries. Canadian production for the first six months of 1947 (314,079 tons) exceeded the production for the first six months of 1946 (250,217 tons). We are told the increased production is in the short grades—7M and under. Overall fibre demands are still in excess of production and this condition is likely to continue for many months. Asbestos Fibre prices are firm.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. The friction material field continues to demand sizable amounts of asbestos textiles, but demand by the mechanical packing field, electrical, safety clothing and insulation divisions has slowed up. The softness in these particular lines may be due to a general inventory adjustment and the situation will improve within the next 30 days. The raw asbestos situation continues to remain tight, but the labor situation is reported to be gradually improving, particularly in regard to the number available. One firm reports strong demand for all items except roving and laps.

Asbestos Brake Lining. Business apparently is seeking a more normal level and is dropping down from its

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record high. Inventory stocks are on the heavy side which would indicate that the situation just described will continue thruout the last quarter

Asbestos Paper. Demand is absorbing monthly production which is at a reduced level because of fibre shortage. Stocks are low and would be increased if the production of manufacturers warranted more activity in soliciting orders. This market should be active for the balance of the year.

Asbestos Millboard. This market is reported to be active but spotty. "Each month" says one of our correspondents, "some new development or project arises to absorb what might have been excess production." Stocks in jobbers' and manufacturers' warehouses are low, however. One manufacturer reports delivery ability as approximately one week.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume of business has declined from previous levels and this market appears to have reached its normal post-war volume. Further declines are not anticipated. In fact contractors report optimism for construction work in the near future based on plans being prepared. One manufacturer tells us that orders are about keeping pace with production but another says that his backlog of orders is heavy. Prices are firm and, reflecting increased costs, have a tendency to advance.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The past month shows an upward trend with favorable aspects for a satisfactory fall business. Production is restricted because of scarcity of asbestos fibre, and therefore orders are about equal to production. One manufacturer reports three weeks delivery ability.

Asbestos-Cement Materials. There is no sign of any let-up in demand for roofing or siding shingles. Dealers have nothing in stock.

Demand for corrugated and flat asbestos sheets continues active thruout the country, in fact demand is far greater than production.

Exceedingly heavy demand continues to exist for asbestos-cement water pipe—see article on page 2. One

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manufacturer tells us that pressure pipe is currently being quoted for delivery in the first and second quarters of 1948; another that orders are now being booked for shipment during the latter quarters of that year. Other pipes, such as conduit and flue pipe, are all in heavy demand.

Under these conditions and the high costs of raw material, prices are naturally quite firm.

The above gives the consensus of opinion of men in contact with field conditions; your comments are solicited.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Fire Prevention Week this year is October 5 to 11.

The Asbestos Industry is especially interested in the promotion of the use of asbestos products to prevent fires and should therefore at least support, or better still, initiate, any local movement to observe the week suitably.

Posters, popularly worded and illustrated folders and statistics can be obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass. We suggest you obtain such folders for distribution to your employees or to school children and other groups of citizens in your town.

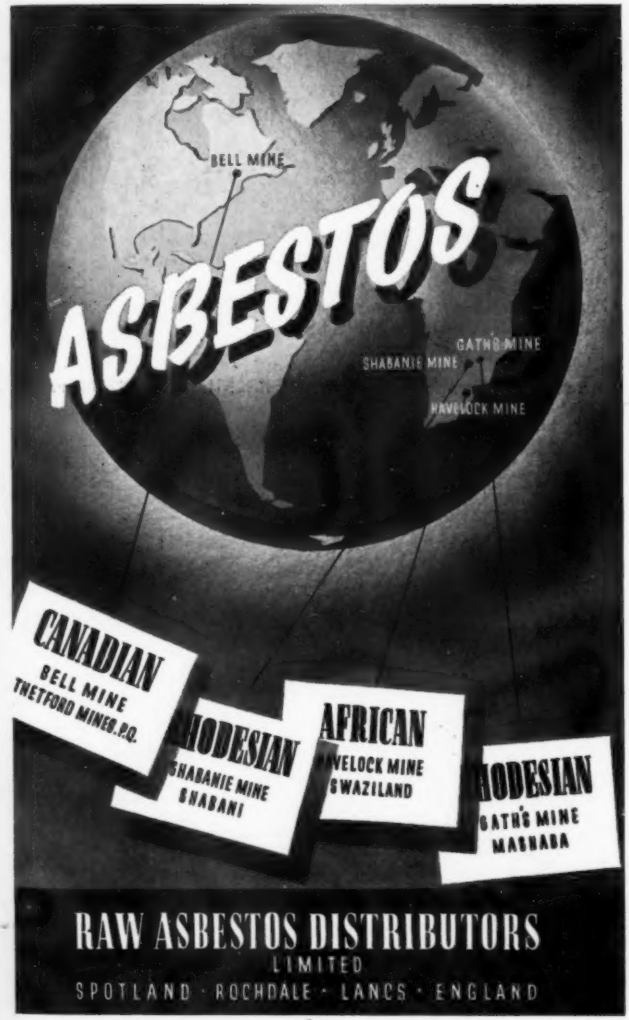
The following tabulation (a one year record) is interesting even if deplorable.

Cause of Fire	No. of Fires
Smoking and Matches	93,000
Misuse of Electrical Equipment and defective wiring	47,000
Defective Heating Equipment	45,000
Defective or Overheated Chimneys and Flues	40,000
Sparks on Wooden Shingle Roofs	39,000
Careless Handling of Flammable Liquids	28,000
Children Playing with Matches	26,000

Asbestos Products can help prevent many of these.

ITALIAN ASBESTOS
Long Carded Fibres — Spot and for Shipment from Italy
ROBERT P. GOEDERT
145 Hudson Street, New York 13, N. Y.

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UNIFORM BASIC BUILDING CODE PROGRESS

After many months of intensive work by seventy of the nation's outstanding building-code experts, the basic building code of the Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., is being readied for presentation to all industry factors at the joint annual meeting of the Conference and the Building Officials Foundation to be held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, from September 22 to 25.

The document to be presented in Columbus is a refinement of the tentative draft completed by the Basic Code Committee of the Conference early in March. It is hoped that the end result will be a code that the building profession, producers, builders and all interested groups can get behind for universal adoption.

When approved by the Conference, the code will be given wide distribution among municipal and state building departments and other industry groups and factors for their study and recommendations.

Public hearings will be conducted in several sections of the country, to which interested groups will be invited before the code is printed in book form.

Six hundred cities have manifested interest in the Basic Code and many of them are withholding revisions of their present building laws and regulations until the finished Basic Code is made available to them for adoption.

Since the code is being written from the functional standpoint, it will be easy under its provisions to allow for the use of all safe approved materials and equipment. It can potentially replace every obsolete code in the country, with resultant economies in construction and improvement in the art of building.

WANTED

Experienced man in the manufacture and finishing of Asbestos Cement, high and low pressure pipe. State in letter age and previous experience. Reply to Box No. 98-W "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

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SMITH & KANZLER CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS OF

ASBESTOS PAPER

AND

LOW PRESSURE INSULATIONS

ESTABLISHED 1920

LINDEN, NEW JERSEY

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NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS

From October 6 thru October 10, Chicago will play host to nearly 10,000 safety-minded people from all corners of the United States and other parts of the world, to attend the National Safety Congress and Exposition. Four of Chicago's hotels have been engaged to house the delegates and their activities—Stevens, Congress, Palmer House and Sherman. More than 200 sessions on all phases of safety have been planned. Further data can be obtained from the National Safety Council, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

BRIEFS

¶ The high speed automobile used in the record breaking trial drive of Marvin Jenkins at Bonneville Salt Beds, Utah, on August 22nd, where he averaged a speed of 179.43 miles per hour, was specially equipped by Thermoid Company with brake linings.

¶ The City of Montreal has adopted asbestos-cement pipes for water mains as an alternate for cast iron pipes which it finds difficult to obtain.

¶The Boro Hall at Manville, N. J., is built almost entirely of Johns-Manville materials—flat asbestos-cement sheets for exterior with trimmings of Corrugated; Flexboard for the interior; floors of asphalt tile, sound absorbing ceilings of insulating board; rock wool insulation; and a Flextone Built-Up Roof over all.

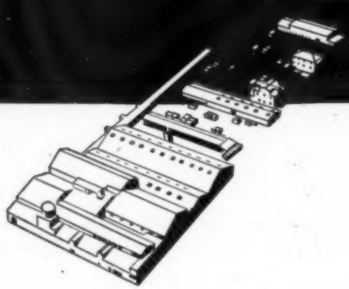
¶A foundry out in Minnesota uses asbestos-cement core plates—smoothly finished asbestos-cement trays, especially compounded and treated for holding cores during the baking or drying process in iron and steel foundry casting work. They are said to retain their accuracy longer and are considerably lighter than steel and iron plates.

¶An insulated pail, used for heating water, is mentioned in the Canadian Countryman. The user said it saved a lot of heat—and surely kept the water hot longer.

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ASBESTONE
CORPORATION

Manufacturers
Asbestos-Cement
Building Products



FACTORY AND SALES OFFICE
5372 TCHOUPITOULAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada

(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

June 1947	50,102 tons	(2000 lbs.)
June 1946	47,353 tons	(2000 lbs.)

By Grades (2nd Quarter):

	2nd Qr. 1947 Tons (2000 lbs.)	2nd Qr. 1946 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude	180	166
Fibres	55,191	64,524
Shorts	115,285	83,097
	170,656	147,787

Production of Canada during the first half of 1947 was 314,079 tons, compared with 250,217 tons for the same period in 1946.

United States

(By Bureau of Mines)

Production	Year 1946
Chrysotile	13,989 short tons
Amphibole	437 short tons
Total	14,426 short tons
Sales	
Chrysotile	13,645 short tons
Amphibole	430 short tons
Total	14,075 short tons
Total sold or used by producers	14,075 short tons
Imports (unmanufactured)	456,688 short tons
Exports (unmanufactured)	11,011 short tons
Apparent consumption	459,752 short tons

Note: Apparent consumption in 1945 was 377,875 short tons.

Italy

Production during 1946 was given on page 28 of July "ASBESTOS" as 491,240 short tons of Asbestos *Rock*. This may have been misleading. One of our readers who is familiar with the largest mine in Italy, having at one time visited it, suggests that he believes the rock yields about 1% asbestos. At this rate the actual production of asbestos fibre would be about 4,912 short tons. He further tells us that this quantity, in his opinion, could be classified as Groups 5, 6 and 7, about 20% of it or 982 tons being in Group 5.

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Announcing

A NEW
ASBESTOS
PREPARATION PLANT

Inquiries Invited from All Countries

•

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.

•

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

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Contd.)

Union of South Africa

(Quarterly Information Circular, Union of S. Africa)

Tons—(2000 lbs.)

	Year 1946				
	Production	Local Sales		Exports	
	Tons	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Amosite	9,838	668	£ 7,116	12,540	£226,027
Chrysotile	1,666	1,185	23,744	437	21,865
Transvaal Blue	1,102	110	2,491	3,538	114,394
Cape Blue	7,589	341	5,659	4,966	154,722
Anthophyllite	30	45	236	.....	.....
..	20,225	2,349	£39,246	21,481	£517,008

Rhodesia

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

Production for

May 1947 .....4,469.57 tons (2000 lbs.) valued at £141,521

"THE ASBESTOS MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA 1945" has just been published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Industry, Ottawa, Canada. Price is 25c per copy. The 7 page pamphlet contains a general resume of the Asbestos Industry in Canada, with various tables, such as Production, Shipments, Power Equipment, Fuel and Electricity used, etc.

• • • —

Any day may be the most important day in your life. The Sphinx.

• • • —

Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself as you wish to be.

ARIZONA ASBESTOS

Iron Free White Arizona Asbestos for Filtration.

We carry a complete Stock of all grades of Prepared Arizona Asbestos in our Eastern warehouse for Immediate Delivery.

Processors of Specialized Asbestos Fibre.

ASBESTOS PROCESSING COMPANY

545 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Suite 906 Murray 7-6865

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YORK INSULATION COMPANY INCORPORATED • HILLSIDE NEW JERSEY

PIPE COVERING

AIRCELL

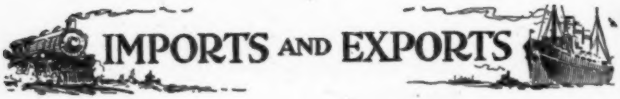
WOOLFELT

ANTI-SWEAT

FROSTPROOF

SERVICE INTEGRITY QUALITY

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Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	May 1947 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	41,708
S. Rhodesia	1,717
Union of South Africa	1,545
Italy	2
Total	44,972
Value	*$2,523,481*

By Grades:

Crude No. 1 (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	131
Crude No. 2 (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	446
Crude-Other (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	1,140
Crude-Other (Chry) Italy	2
Crude (Blue) U. of S. Africa	483
Crude (Amosite) U. of S. Africa	1,062
Textile Fibres (Chrys) Canada	1,375
Shingle Fibres (Chrys) Canada	5,603
Paper Fibres (Chrys) Canada	4,840
Fibres-Other (Chrys) Canada	29,890
	44,972

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	May 1947 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	19,060	$ 14,446
Other Countries	200	190
Asbestos Packing—Fabric		
United Kingdom	10,020	7,062
Other Countries	3	2
Asbestos Woven Fabrics (Other)		
United Kingdom	1,081	998
Other Countries	12	3
Asbestos Cement (Not Impreg.)		
Canada	215,174	7,569
Other Countries	106	10
	245,656	$ 30,280

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JOHNSON'S COMPANY LTD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

REPRESENTATIVES

GREAT BRITAIN .....A. A. BRAZIER & CO.
"Avenue Lodge"
65a Bounds Green Road,
LONDON, N. 22, 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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Exports from U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	May 1947 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Chile	19	$ 1,520
Venezuela	27	9,000
Mexico	8	845
	54	$11,365

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

Asbestos Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	Lbs.	361,641	$ 30,237
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs.	272,726	22,528
Asbestos Textiles & Yarn	Lbs.	21,191	14,464
Asbestos Packing	Lbs.	319,303	200,334
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld. & Semi-Mld.)	Lbs.	392,309	337,646
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven)	L. Ft.	89,735	40,626
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Mld. & S. Mld.)	No.	99,983	51,444
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Woven)	No.	36,379	20,690
Asbestos Brake Blks. (Mld. & S. Mld.)	Lbs.	44,552	36,296
Asbestos Brake Blks. (Woven)	Lbs.	1,913	1,720
Asbestos Sheets	Lbs.	879,854	64,167
Asbestos Roofing	Sqs.	9,625	78,362
Other Asbestos Manufactures	Lbs.	75,371	762,783
			$1,661,297

AUTOMOBILE SALES[1]

	July 1947	Jan. to July 1947
Passenger Factory Sales	279,459	2,000,850
Motor Trucks	97,818	716,136
Motor Coaches	1,806	10,934
	379,083	2,727,920

In June total sales were 400,562.

For July 1946 total sales were 297,633; for the first 7 months of 1946 the total was 1,275,901.

These figures cover the United States only.

[1]Figures supplied by Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

RUBBER CEMENT

For Asbestos Packings

RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.

25 CORNELISON AVENUE
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

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

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

W. C. Dodge, Jr., Advertising Manager, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., September 21.

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

R. H. Temple, Secretary-Treasurer, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., September 25.

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

O. H. Cilley, Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., September 27.

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

H. R. Berlin, Vice President, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., New York City, September 28.

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

William B. Brown, Partner, The Insulation Co., Hartford 6, Conn., September 29.

Frank L. Sowka, Treasurer, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., October 1.

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

S. S. Steel, Secretary, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., October 3.

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

C. L. Moorman, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., October 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. F. Shepherd, Chairman of Board, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. (Residing in England) October 13.

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W. M. Paxton, Sales Manager Packing Department, Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn., October 14.
Thomas D. Stone, President, Stone Industrial Equipment Co., Springfield, Mass., October 14.
R. H. Shainwald, President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., October 15.
David E. Kelley, President, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Kansas City, Mo., October 16.
Thomas Lehon, Vice President & General Manager, The Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill., October 17.
Wm. F. Reed, President & Treasurer, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., October 17.

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

• • • —

ASBESTOS CHAPTER OF MINERAL YEARBOOK RELEASED

The Preprint from U. S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook for 1946 on Asbestos is now on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., price 5c. This has been compiled by G. W. Josephson and Dorothy I. Marsh. It contains the usual statistics as to production of Chrysotile and Amphibole Asbestos in the U. S. A., sales and apparent consumption. Also a review by states, and some data concerning sales, etc., in other countries. For figures concerning production and sales in the United States see page 32.

INSULATION IN ROTARY KILNS

An article under the above title by W. R. Cliffe, appeared in the August 1947 issue of Rock Products, published by MacLean-Hunter Publishing Corporation at 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, 6, Ill.

STERLING PKG. & GASKET CO. BREAKS GROUND FOR ADDITION

The Sterling Packing & Gasket Co. of Houston, Texas, in August broke ground for an addition to their general office building. The new structure will increase the office space by 1,800 square feet. The addition is of concrete masonry construction and will be completely air-conditioned.

A general remodeling program is under way in the old offices, which includes air-conditioning thruout. The shipping department, which previously had 5,000 square feet of floor space, will be increased to 7,000 square feet with new loading and shipping docks.

"RECOVERING ASBESTOS FLOATS WITH DUST COLLECTORS"

This article by L. J. Wieschhaus, Market Research Engineer, American Wheelabrator & Equipment Corp., appears in the August 1947 issue of Rock Products (published at 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, 6, Ill.) It may be of interest to some "ASBESTOS" readers.

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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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RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS IN THE EQUIPMENT SALES DIVISION

Harry C. Dishman, as Equipment Sales Manager with headquarters in Detroit. Mr. Dishman started with The Raybestos Co. in 1916 as Development Engineer and Factory Superintendent; was active in the development of molded brake lining. In 1919 he was made Manager of the Company's Detroit Branch.

George T. Young, as Branch Manager of the Detroit Office. Mr. Young was formerly with the Cadillac Motor Co., and entered the sales department of The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co. (Detroit Office) in 1917.

E. E. Juergens, as Branch Manager of the Cleveland Office. Mr. Juergens, previous to joining the Equipment Sales Disivion in January 1934 as Eastern Representative, spent 22 years in various phases of the iron and steel industry.

John E. Cole, as Branch Manager of the Chicago Office. Mr. Cole joined Raybestos-Manhattan in 1939 with the Industrial Sales Division at the Cleveland Office. During the recent war he served with the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Division of the War Production Board in Washington, and became Acting Deputy Director. Shortly after returning from Washington he became Sales Manager of the Packing Sales Department of the Asbestos Textile & Packing Division at Manheim.

DONALD CARROLL, MANAGER U. S. RUBBER PLANTS IN BURLINGTON, N. C.

The United States Rubber Company has announced the appointment of Donald Carroll as manager of its tire cord plant in Scottsville, Va., and its Seaboard-Stevens plants in Burlington, N. C.

The Seaboard-Stevens plants were acquired by U. S. Rubber this year to provide additional facilities for the production of several new products, including glass-asbestos decorative fabrics.

Mr. Carroll has been associated with the company since 1933 starting as a laboratory technician in Shelbyville, Tenn.

PLANT RUBBER & ASBESTOS WORKS

The asbestos-cement products plant now under construction at Redwood City, Calif., should be in operation during the latter part of 1947.

The manufacture of high temperature insulation at the Redwood City plant will be discontinued when additional facilities to produce these materials under the "Precision Molded" process are completed at the Emeryville, Calif., plant.

THE PARAFFINE COMPANIES, INC.

A four story concrete building at Emeryville, Calif., containing 36,000 square feet of area has been converted solely for the use of the Research Department and the most modern laboratory and pilot plant equipment has been installed.

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EMPIRE ASBESTOS PRODUCTS OF MISSOURI STARTS OPERATIONS IN NEW FACTORY

Empire Asbestos Products of Missouri, Inc., announces it has started operations in its factory at 900 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo. for the manufacture of Air Cell, Wool Felt Pipe Covering, Range Boiler Jackets, Air Cell Boards, etc.

In addition they will stock Asbestos Paper, Millboard, Asbestos Cement and allied lines for distribution thruout the Mid-west.

PHIL "RED" SHAFER JOINS THERMOID

Phil "Red" Shafer, former driver, owner and builder of racing cars, has been named as fleet sales and service engineer for the Thermoid Company. Mr. Shafer will have charge of fleet engineering and service work in the mid-west area with headquarters in Chicago.

One of the first three drivers to average over 100 miles per hour at the Indianapolis Speedway, Mr. Shafer was one of the few Americans to successfully build and drive racing cars in various European road races.

Previous to his appointment at Thermoid, Mr. Shafer was district manager for The Perfect Company at Hargerstown, Ind.

FLINTKOTE WINS AWARD FOR ANNUAL REPORT

The 1946 annual report of The Flintkote Company was judged as the best of the Building Materials industry in the final considerations of the Independent Board of Judges in the Financial World Annual Report Survey. The bronze "Oscar of Industry" trophy will be formally presented to I. J. Harvey, Jr., president of the Company, at the Annual Report Awards Banquet by Weston Smith in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York on Friday, October 10th.

More than 3500 attractively illustrated brochures and plainly printed booklets and pamphlets were considered in this year's survey, the seventh in the series. The corporations winning bronze "Oscars of Industry" are still in the running for "Best of all Industry" awards, the silver and gold trophies which will be announced the night of the banquet.

PLANT PROMOTES C. J. COLMAN

C. J. Colman has been appointed General Assistant to Vice President A. J. Stream, of Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works.

Mr. Colman has been associated with Plant Rubber for more than 18 years, advancing to his present post from order clerk to Marine Department salesman to Office Manager.

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 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the pat-

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ent number, date issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Hydraulic Cement Products. No. 2,422,344. Granted on June 17, 1947 to Gustave L. Easterburg, Pleasant Ridge, and Roger A. MacArthur, Wyoming, Ohio. Assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application August 2, 1940. Serial No. 349,635.

The method of fabricating a water-laid veneered sheet comprising forming a water-laid base layer of hydraulic cement-fibre material from a fluid water, fibre and cement slurry, removing a substantial quantity of free water from the base layer to render same semi-plastic, applying a water, fibre and cement slurry of contrasting color to form a water-laid veneer layer on the base while said base has a substantial quantity of free water removed and while said base is being subjected to suction to prevent substantial intermingling of the veneer layer with the base layer and wrapping the veneer base layer upon a roll with superposed convolutions of the base layer to build up a composite veneered sheet of the desired thickness.

Hydraulic Cement Products. No. 2,422,345. Granted on June 17, 1947 to Gustave L. Easterburg, Pleasant Ridge and Roger A. MacArthur, Wyoming, Ohio. Assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application August 2, 1940. Serial No. 349,636.

A continuous method of making hydraulic cement products comprising forming a plurality of water-laid sheets of hydraulic cement, having linear fibres therein which are oriented longitudinally of the surface of the said sheets, interposing a non-water-laid hydraulic cement-asbestos layer between the wet water-laid sheets and compressing the juxtaposed structure against an absorbent resilient support to remove the water and integrate the juxtaposed sheets by continuously feeding the juxtaposed structure between press rolls.

Asbestos Spinning Fibre. No. 2,422,988. Granted on June 24, 1947 to Lee Collins Pharo, Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada, Assignor to Johnson's Company, Thetford Mine West, Quebec.

A process of treating asbestos which comprises the steps of eliminating from asbestos masses the longest and shortest fibres whereby the average fibre length of the masses is in the range from about 5/8" to 7/8" and the greater portion of the fibres exceeding 5/8", fiberizing the masses, liberating from about 90% to about 98% of the fibres in the masses substantially completely and allowing the location of the masses to retain a substantially harsh condition.

Lap Joint Prepared Roofing. No. 2,423,302. Granted on July 1, 1947 to George A. Fasold, Mount Healthy and Walter V. Leibrook, Hamilton, Ohio, assignors to the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. Application September 18, 1944, Serial No. 556,100. (Asphalt) Description upon request.

Gasket. No. 2,423,771. Granted on July 8, 1947 to Harold W.

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Gould, Evanston, Ill. Assignor to Crane Packing Co., Chicago. Application Sept. 17, 1945. Serial No. 616,700.

A gasket comprising a ring having a body of plastic sealing material which has insufficient resilience to follow the expansion and contraction of the elements to be sealed, said body including asbestos, a flaky material and rubber, and means for effecting a seal despite such expansion and contraction, said means comprising an insert in the ring of soft tacky material which is capable of following the expansion and contraction of the elements to be sealed, said material including as its major constituents cork and polyisobutylene.

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) 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.

Recovery of Raw Asbestos. By Roland Starkey. (Reprint) 6 pages. Supplement to Milling Asbestos. 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) 35c 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) 25c each

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.

Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom. By Oliver Bowles. 40 pages, illustrated. 25c per copy.

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

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AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶We have arranged to handle the booklet "Asbestos —The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom". See Book List on page 46. The booklet should be in every Asbestos Library.

¶The article on "Filtration of Electro-plating Solutions" by S. Alsop, Jr., which appeared in our August 1947 issue, was so well thought of by a manufacturer of copper anodes used by electrotypers, that he is having reprints made and will distribute to the 500 or more electrotypers in the country.

¶Headquarters of The Building Officials Foundation, sponsor of the Uniform Basic Building Code (see page 28) is Room 1503, 51 E. 42nd St., New York 17.

¶The note appearing in our August number about errors in our birthday list brought two letters pointing out such errors. We are grateful for this checking up and will appreciate continuance.

¶The second chapter on the "Electron Microscopy of Catalysts" appears on page 10; the third and last part will be published in our October number.

¶We plan to publish a series of brief articles concerning asbestos products developed during the war for wartime use. Review your list of products and if any come under this category send in descriptions with photographs if possible. The first of the series will be published next month—on J-M's Thermoflex Insulation Blanket.

¶A photograph of one of the new buildings in their expansion program was received from an asbestos manufacturing concern a few days ago. This is a reminder to send us such photographs—with information as to floor space, what products are manufactured in the building, etc.

¶Carosel Asbestos Dish Towels can now be purchased in the following stores: Lazarus in Columbus, Taylor's in Cleveland, G. Fox in Hartford, Forbes & Wallace in Springfield, City of Paris in San Francisco, Lansburgh Bros. in Washington, Hochchild in Baltimore, Dayton Store in Minneapolis. The retail price is 88c per towel.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of September 10, 1947

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$800.00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	$302.50 to 545.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	170.50 to 315.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	82.50 to 113.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	58.00 to 65.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	43.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	19.50 to 37.50

Vermont—	Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	$82.50 to $91.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	58.00 to 65.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	43.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	20.50 to 38.50

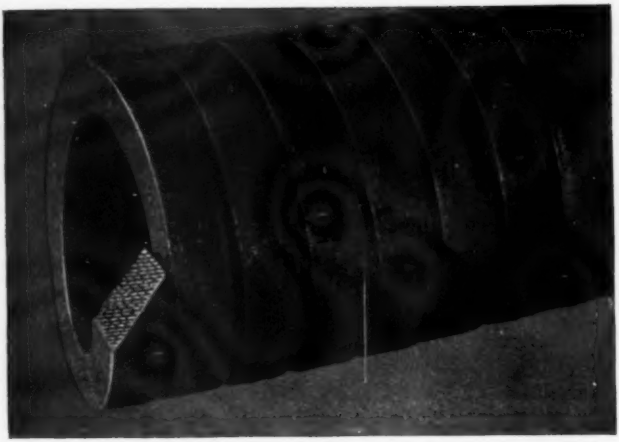
Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

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

		August 1947		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	45½	47	46¼
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	107	109	107¼
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	27	27⅞	27¼
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	2	2½	2½
Celotex (Com.)	np	26¾	29⅜	27⅝
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	20⅛	20¾	20⅜
Certainteed (Com.)	1	16⅛	17⅞	17
Flintkote (Com.)	np	32	35	34½
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	106½	109	107¾
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	41½	44⅝	42½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	118	123	118
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	31	34⅛	31¾
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	55	58	56
Thermoid (Com.)	1	10⅜	11¾	11
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	50	53	50½
Union Asb. & Rubber (Com.)	5	10½	12¼	11
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	98	101	100
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	186	190	190
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	43½	48¼	44¼
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	149	153	151

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EHRET'S VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS

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

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

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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SOUTHERN ASBESTOS

ROVING

Southern Asbestos Roving—a single cord of untwisted asbestos fibre—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 Rovi supplied in many type sizes—in tubes, cones or c Write for illustrated Folde 1003.

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