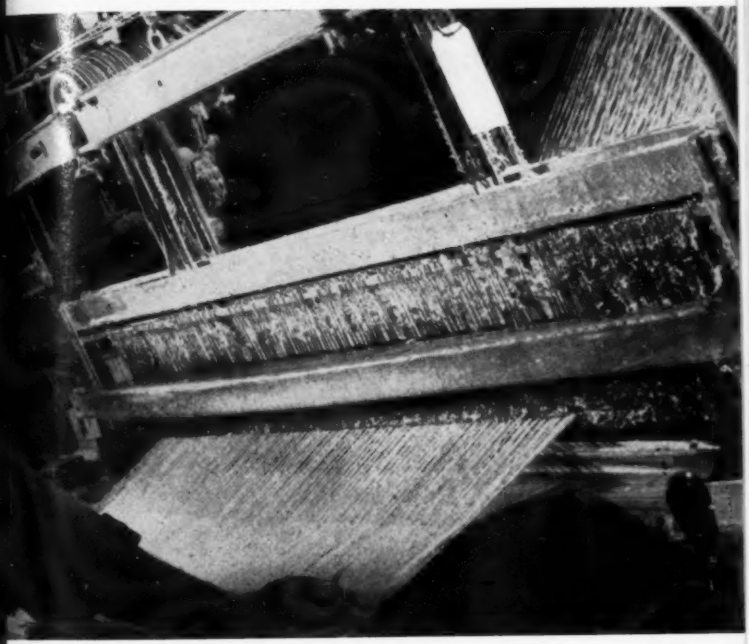
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R M

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE & PACKING DIVISION

MANHEIM, PA. **NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.**

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PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*
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E. E. COX, *Circulation Manager*

Entered As Second Class Matter November 23, 1923, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Volume 29 MAY 1948 Number 11

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LETTUCE AND THE NATION'S ECONOMY

It's rather frightening when we realize that almost everything we do has some bearing on the Nation's economy.

This was brought home to most of us during the war when the rationing of food and gas, oil, etc., was practiced; when small items like hooks and eyes, rubber bands, hairpins, and a multitude of other articles, which we had always taken for granted, were almost, and in some cases quite, unobtainable.

Suppose we eat an egg every morning for breakfast—two hens if so disposed could supply our wants (for those not raised on a farm we should perhaps explain very few hens lay an egg every day, most of them preferring an every-other-day schedule). But multiply our "egg-a-day" program by all the people in the country who eat an egg, or more, a day, and the total is a quite formidable mountain of eggs, meaning literally millions of hens which, of course, must be fed. The same principle applies in different ways to practically our every act thruout the day.

The above rather rambling thoughts occurred to us when we read in the news a dissertation on lettuce. Now lettuce isn't a necessary item on the menu, like meat, bread, potatoes, or other staple foods; we ourselves like it best as a mere garnish, and we daresay a reasonably sized head of lettuce might last us a month. Others may eat a greater quantity, and still others abhor it as "bunny food". Therefore it may astound you, as it did us, to know that the growers of lettuce sold $108,000,000 worth last year and this meant a total of 35,000,000 crates (the article doesn't state the number of heads to a crate). And this besides the probable thousands of heads raised in home gardens on which no statistics were kept.

Be careful therefore—almost anthing you do can upset the Nation's economy one way or the other. If you eat the egg-a-day you add just that much to the quantity which must be produced; if you do not eat it you may be counted among those who create a surplus!

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SAVING OTHER PEOPLE'S TIME

People (meaning office people) are so busy these days that it seems to be more and more a custom for large firms to save their employees' time by asking their customers, or their suppliers, to do some of their work for them.

Firms request invoices in duplicate, or even triplicate—during the war a Government agency required *eight* copies. This practice reached its zenith the other day when a large firm ordering specific materials, sent along its own invoice form, in triplicate, and asked that the invoices be made out on those forms instead of our own. It cut their work no doubt but made just double work for us. Banks ask that deposits when mailed be accompanied by a form filled in with our name and address, so that they can, when acknowledging the receipt of deposit, simply slip the filled-in form into a window envelope, and thus save the bank's time in the typing of the address.

It seems to us that a better way of saving time would be to figure out a method which would save time for both buyer *and* seller. One suggestion would be to send checks with orders whenever possible, especially when the order is small. Another is to send postage stamps for orders less than $1.00; that would save not only the seller's time but the time of the banks as well.

Often a memo written on the bottom of a letter serves quite as well as a letter which must be headed up with name, address, date, salutation and ended with the customary "Yours very truly". Unless the matter is of vital importance, or requires more that a couple of lines for an answer, we commend this method—the note does not have to be dictated to a secretary, the secretary does not have to type it, nor file the carbon copy. Secretaries are generally busy people and small details, multiplied each day, take up the bulk of her time and are distracting as well. (I know for at one time I was a secretary.) There is one danger of the memo method, however. If the matter happens to come up later, the executive may forget about the memo and as a consequence the secretary spends an hour or so

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searching the files for something which was never there.

These are just instances in our own experience; no doubt there are countless others if one started a real search. In many cases simpler methods benefit everybody.

Records, of course, must be kept but it's easy to overdo it. An elaborate number system for a file which can be searched from A to Z in an hour is overdoing it, a simple A to Z file would suffice. And it's well to clean house once in a while to make sure that no one is keeping records which were established for a purpose but the need for which has long since vanished.

A little thought can save a lot of time. Try it.

INSULATING OIL TANKS

During the past year and a half the E. J. Bartells Company branch in Portland, Ore., has installed thousands of square feet of 3/16 in., 4 by 8 ft. sheets of asbestos-cement board around approximately 20 tanks containing asphalt and hot road oil.

The tanks are the property of Shell Oil Company and California Asphalt Corporation (subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California) located in the northwest section of Portland.

Studs 2-½ inches or longer are welded to the tanks and the asbestos-cement board fixed to the studs. Then the space between board and tank is filled with granulated rock wool or other materials—thus providing sure protection against the cold.

From 2500 to 15,000 sqare feet of asbestos-cement board are used for each tank, depending on the size of the tank.

• • • —

The New Muth "Brake-*-Saver" has come to our attention. Briefly it is a dashboard warning that automatically flashes on if the handbrake is set. U. S. Patent Number is 2,305,983. Write Techtmann Industries, 714 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wis., if further information is desired.

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THIS IS CAREY'S 75TH YEAR

serving home and industry

Since 1873 Carey has been manufacturing products of which asbestos is an integral part.

And Carey research is constantly working to make those products work better and to develop new products which will utilize the outstanding qualities of asbestos.

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BRIEFS

¶ The M. S. Stockholm, new streamlined passenger ship, built in Sweden, which made her maiden voyage, arriving in New York March 1st from Goteborg, Sweden, is divided into several tight compartments, separated by asbestos walls and fire doors. She is the largest passenger vessel ever launched from a Swedish yard.

¶ Now they are building "diners" with the "new look", one in Burlington, Vt., being described as having its exterior done in white asbestos siding shingles with glass bricks at the corners.

¶ Asbestos Textile manufacturers now find it possible to produce asbestos thread in a variety of colors such as brown, red, green and even black, in fact asbestos yarns can now be dyed in a wide range of colors.

¶ Asbestos Tubing is used as a flexible sleeving for insulating electrical wires and cables (against failure of adjoining cables) and to cover rods of thermocouples. It is also used by the glass industry as sleeving over tongs to prevent pressure marks on soft, hot glass.

¶ An article (mostly pictures) in Practical Builder, published in Chicago, shows several ways in which Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Board has been used for decoration rather than utility. One of the pictures shows Corrugated Board on the outside top half of a store front, the lower portion of which is glass,—most attractive.

. . . —

Trouble is usually produced by those who don't produce anything else.

. . . —

A proverb is a short sentence based on long experience —Cervantes

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THE KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

Celebrates its 75th Anniversary.

Keasbey & Mattison Company had its beginning in 18[illegible] with a small pharmaceutical laboratory; it is now celebrating its 75th Anniversary as one of the outstanding asbestos manufacturers in the world, and America's original makers of asbestos and magnesia products. It has offices thruout America and plants in Ambler, St. Louis and New Orleans.

The company was the idea of two young pharmacists, the late Henry G. Keasbey and Richard V. Mattison. The company's headquarters and original plants are in Ambler because Keasbey and Mattison, after many experiments in pharmaceutical preparations found that large quantities of high grade dolomite, from which they could extract a better grade of magnesium basic carbonate, were available in the vicinity of that town. Thus it was common sense to get close to the source of a supply. The two men therefore moved to Ambler and built a factory on the present site of Keasbey & Mattison Company.

They had learned of the remarkable insulating properties in magnesium basic carbonate and thru a mixture of that material and asbestos developed 85% magnesia, which was the beginning of standard insulating material and results today in tremendous savings in fuel to all industries.

The use of asbestos suggested other products—first came paper and millboard, then asbestos textiles in commercial quantities, then asbestos processed with rubber to make high pressure packings, asbestos-cement roofing shingles, asbestos corrugated and flat building lumber, automobile brake linings, acoustical products, asbestos-cement pipes, low-cost asbestos-cement sheathing and many other products valued for fire resistance and insulation.

It was in 1905 that Keasbey & Mattison Company revolutionized the American building industry thru the introduction of the first asbestos-cement shingle. Dr. Mattison had been searching for some way to utilize the shorter

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Photo by Dailin Aerial Surveys

Aerial View of the present Ambler factories of the Keasbey & Mattison Company. This includes the site which the original factory occupied.

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PIONEERS IN ASBESTOS
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Keasbey & Mattison—original manufacturers of asbestos-cement roofing shingles in this country—produce a complete line of asbestos building materials: Siding and Roofing Shingles • Wallboards • Corrugated and Flat Lumber • Acoustical material.

For Industry, we offer the following all-purpose asbestos products: Asbestos and Magnesia Pipe and Block Insulations • Asbestos Electrical Materials • Packings • Textiles • Paper and Millboard • Marine Insulations.

And for the efficient conveyance of water, we manufacture "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe.

Nature made Asbestos...

Keasbey & Mattison has been making it serve mankind since 1873

K&M best in asbestos

KEASBEY & MATTISON
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grades of asbestos fibres which had accumulated at the company's asbestos mines in Quebec, Canada. He learned that an Austrian named Hatschek had perfected a process for making a thin sheet of asbestos-cement. The company negotiated with Hatschek, secured certain foreign rights on the process and began manufacturing the shingles. Later the idea of a corrugated sheet for use as roofing and siding on industrial buildings originated in Ambler and the first sheets of that material were produced in Keasbey & Mattison's factory at Ambler in 1905

Wherever asbestos and magnesia products are used Keasbey & Mattison is represented; the direct result of 75 years of progressive thinking, experimenting and developing.

• • • —

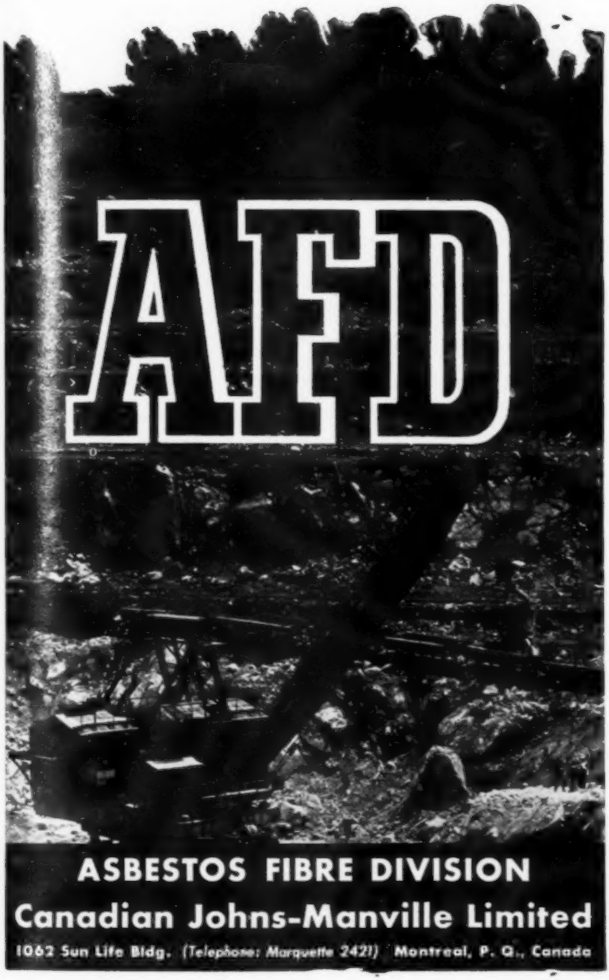
Editor's Note: The Keasbey & Mattison Company have issued an anniversary booklet, telling the story of K&M thru the 75 years of its existence. This booklet is very charmingly illustrated with hand-drawn sketches and we know the Company will be glad to send a copy to any of our readers upon request.

CONSTRUCTION

In the two and one half years since the close of World War II, American industry has invested approximately 3 billion dollars in manufacturing plant expansion and new industrial buildings in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, according to an analysis made by F. W. Dodge Corporation. The actual dollar volume of contracts awarded for manufacturing building in that period totalled $2,725,856,000. The largest volume was for buildings to be used in food processing, $412,284,000; followed by chemicals, $299,080,000; refineries, $193,345,000; textiles, $151,066,000, and paper and pulp processing, $131,778,000.

Dollar volume of construction contracts for the first quarter of 1948, a total of $1,986,936,000, reached a new high, surpassing by 23% the previous first quarter record established last year.

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BONDING AUTOMOTIVE BRAKE LINING

Comments Pro and Con.[1]

The advantages of bonding brake lining to shoes for automotive use have already been explained in so many articles appearing in recent automotive publications that we hesitate to repeat here the many desirable features already described. Incidentally, we are in substantial agreement with the thoughts expressed in these articles and believe that in general most of the advantages claimed are possible and within the reach of service station operators, *provided the work is properly done.* Therefore, these comments will be random ones primarily directed at the points of caution which must be observed in successfully conducted bonding operation, and also to some of the economic phases of the subject.

First, the process of applying lining to shoes by a thermo-setting cement (the industry has, to our knowledge, been unable to develop a satisfactory cold setting or air-drying cement) is vastly different from the conventional mechanical method of rivet application. In the latter, a satisfactory job can be inspected visually with a reasonable degree of reliability, whereas it is extremely difficult to detect a weak cement bond by inspection, particularly if it is not visible at the edge of the shoe. Thru several years' experience it has been found absolutely essential to provide "followup" pressure in the clamping mechanism during the entire baking operation. Failures have been traced to use of a clamping system which releases, or relaxes pressure as the work comes up to temperature.

Another very important factor entirely absent with riveting is that of deterioration of the cement with age. All cement with which we are familiar has a relatively short useful life even under favorable conditions—something like a year at best. This will be shortened if the material is carelessly *stored near heat.* In other words, a label marked "Store in a cool place and use before such-and-such a date" should be used and complied with to in-

[1]The author of this article, who prefers his name withheld is well versed in the technic of Bonded vs. Riveted Brake Lining.

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Each "tops" in its line!

- Asphalt Roofing and Siding
- Built Up Roofings and Waterproofings
- Asbestos-Cement Products
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- Coal Tar Products
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The Product Roll Call That Makes

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sure satisfactory application.

In cements packed in liquid form for brush application, drying the solvent requires either time or a drying oven operation. If the latter reaches too high a temperature, partial setting up of the cement will take place with subsequent loss of strength in service. The potential hazard involved in one or all of these factors was forcibly brought to our attention recently by the following incident:

One of the brake manufacturers experimenting with the cement process requested samples of a cement and instructions for its use. These were provided, and in due course a report was returned which in substance said "This cement is found to be unsatisfactory, weak in holding ability and unsuitable for general use." The report added under "Comments" that practically all cements were found to be unsuitable.

Now this same cement had been satisfactory during the entire war period in bonding friction blocks to metal backs. When used by the Service Department of a large brake manufacturer employing personnel technically trained and presumably well versed in the art of brake servicing, it failed under test. Our only reaction to this incident is to repeat and point out the possible hazards that might be involved in the wide spread use of such a process by the average jobber or service station workman. Whether the cement had been improperly applied, carelessly handled, over heated during drying, or incorrectly clamped, the fact remains that it did not do the job expected of it under those particular conditions.

Attention is also called to the *economic* aspect of cement bonding. An ordinary riveting machine costs in the vicinity of $200 new. In addition to this low price, practically every service station today is already equipped with such a machine. A very rough figure for the investment in cement bonding equipment in the smaller sizes is probably in the neighborhood of $500. The operating costs, including power for the oven, are small, but of course considerably greater than the upkeep of a riveting machine. We do not mean to imply that cement bonding is considerably more expensive than riveting when a thoroly

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experienced operator properly set up carries out the work. But we do claim there will likely be an appreciable difference in cost between the present simple riveting method and the initial attempts of jobber and service stations to use cement bonding. The possibility of carrying out bonding operations at a *central* point is, of course, quite feasible and has many attractions, but becomes a question of how much can be spent by the trade to ship metal over the country. The time element also enters into this phase of the problem.

On the advantageous side of the subject from the operator's standpoint, there is a distinct advantage in mileage to be obtained from the elimination of rivets. A recent limited, but carefully observed, test of a taxicab operation indicated about 40% increase in service life from a set of lining that was bonded compared with the life of the same material riveted. This, however, is merely in agreement with the available additional travel of the shoe of approximately 1/3 before using up all the lining. Taxi companies also report reductions in drum scoring due to rivet heads after excessive wear.

The foregoing comments must not be construed as opposing or denouncing cement bonding methods; they have been tried and used over a period of many years, and the technical soundness of the method has been proven; but there are certain fundamental factors which are of great importance to its success and which occur primarily because of the great difference between a mechanical method of application and a chemical method.

All developments, improvements and changes in service problems in the automotive industry as well as in other industries are decided in the final analysis by their net economic worth to the *user*. The outcome of bonding vs. riveting will be no different. If the final advantages to the private car owner or to the commercial vehicle operator, as the case may be, prove to outweigh the additional cost in providing him with such a service, bonding will displace riveting. Whether it does so on a completely 100% basis or only for certain types of installations or service will eventually be dependent on the economics of

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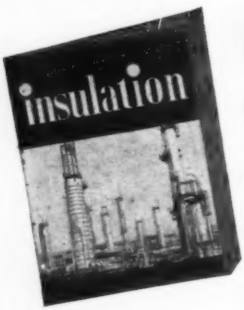
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Earlville, Ill., Davidson, N. C., Marshville, N. C.

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the problem. For example, it might well be that bonding will provide sufficient advantage in lower operating cost to taxicab companies or trucking companies to justify the slight additional cost of such methods of application. On the other hand, the private car owner (who is usually more conscious of brake action than of brake lining life) may prefer riveting rather than the indeterminate advantages of longer life and less drum scoring.

Of course, the direct effect on the after-market industry of original equipment adoption of bonded lining will be of undenied effect and very influential. Many car owners will definitely prefer to have the same construction embodied in their service parts as was used on the car when they bought it. And, as is usually the case in an after-market industry, it must adapt itself to changing conditions and demands of the primary industry in order to survive. Based upon present figures for the volume of the automotive service business, there appears little doubt that it will adapt itself quickly and efficiently to required conditions.



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FIELD NOTES

Australia[1]

Australia is expanding her output of asbestos from the blue asbestos mines in the Hamersley Range, Western Australia. Production increased rapidly during the war and has continued to do so since, altho total output is not large compared with other producing countries.

Asbestos occurs in every state in the Commonwealth and reserves in Western Australia, where the blue asbestos, or crocidolite, is found, are officially reported as very large.

Chrysotile asbestos occurs chiefly in New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia. Total output of all types in 1945 was about 1700 tons, about 66% blue and 34% white.

Consumption of asbestos in Australia rose rapidly during the war and is expected to be maintained in future about the 1945 level of 18,000 tons. Imports in 1945 amounted to 16,809 tons and of course this figure may decrease as the production of crocidolite expands.

Chief sources of Australian imports of raw asbestos are Southern Rhodesia, Canada, South Africa and British East Africa. In manufactured asbestos goods, the United Kingdom is by far the most important supplier.

Rhodesia[2]

Considerable activity is reported from Rhodesia, several new companies having entered (or are about to enter) the field.

The Croft asbestos mine which was closed down about 1932, is to be re-opened by the African Asbestos Mining Co. which is operating the Mashaba mines and also owns asbestos claims in the Shabanie area. It is expected that production will begin early in 1949.

It is also reported that a number of old asbestos pro-

[1]This information comes thru Phil Glanzer News Service, direct by cable from Sydney, Australia.

[2]From South African Mining & Engineering Journal, January 24, 1948.

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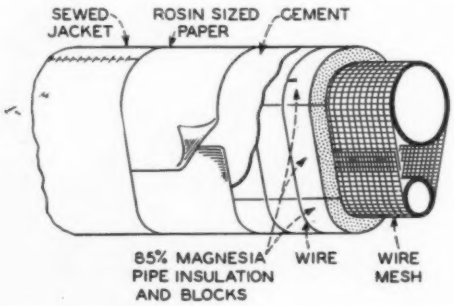
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perties in the Mashaba, Belingwe and Filabusi areas have recently changed hands. The increasing activity in asbestos has been dictated by the present world shortage of the fibre and by the high price which most grades of asbestos are bringing today in the world markets.

TIPS ON INSULATING STEAM-TRACED AND STEAM-WRAPPED LINES

Suggestions on insulation of steam-traced or steam-wrapped piping with molded insulating materials such as 85% Magnesia or diatomaceous silica are offered by the Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association.

In the case of steam-traced piping, a steam line, generally an inch or less in diameter, is run parallel to a process line carrying material which must be kept hot. With steam-wrapped piping, the steam line is wrapped spirally around the process line. In either case the insulation construction should surround both pipes so as to permit the heat to be transferred from the steam to the process line.



With steam-traced lines, half-sections of semi-cylindrical molded pipe insulation, each half of a size appropriate for its respective line, should be fitted around the process line and the steam pipe. At the two sides blocks of the same thickness as the pipe insulation and cut to fit, should

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be carefully fitted between the semi-cylindrical sections. The half sections and the side blocks should be tightly butted together and firmly fastened in place with iron wire. All the joints should be pointed up with asbestos cement, and the entire outer surface covered with a layer of the cement reinforced with hexagonal wire mesh and troweled to a smooth, hard finish.

In some cases, before the insulation is applied, the two lines may be wrapped with wire mesh.

Steam-wrapped piping should be covered with a layer of galvanized expanded metal lath, laced in place with iron wire. The lath serves as a firm foundation for the insulation which should then be applied. Semi-cylindrical or segmental pipe insulation should be used, the size of the insulation depending upon the diameter of the process pipe plus the steam pipe. Insulation application is the same as for any pipe insulation job. The insulation sections are applied, joints butted tightly together, and fixed in place with iron wire.

Depending upon the operating conditions involved, various finishes such as cement, sewed canvas, asphalt saturated asbestos roofing felt, metal jackets, etc., may be used to cover the insulation.

WANTED

Scrap Asbestos—white, unimpregnated with graphite, asphalt or wire—especially white gasket waste. Steady demand.

A. S. Thompson, 56 Crittenden St., Newark, N. J.

Fine Asbestos Tapes and Sleevings

Light Weight Asbestos Cloth

ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY

North Wales • Pennsylvania

Asbestos Magazine, 1948, May 1948

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CANADA'S ASBESTOS GOODS -- 1946

The Asbestos Products Industry in Canada, 1946, a a six page pamphlet has recently been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa (Department of Trade and Commerce) and gives various statistics concerning the asbestos manufacturing industry in Canada for that year.

To place the more important data in this pamphlet on our record, we give some of the statistics below:

Production by the manufacturers of asbestos goods in Canada in 1946 was valued at $6,409,116, an increase of 12.9% over the 1945 total of $5,677,291.

Divided as to products, these figures will be of more than usual interest:

	1946		1945	
	Unit Quantity	Cost at Works	Quantity	Cost at Works
Asb. Brake Lngs.				
Molded	ft. 5,067,869	$1,560,407	4,124,683	$1,313,441
Other	ft. 1,729,979	499,268	1,352,638	377,358
Asb. Pipe & Boiler Covering	ft. 3,103,187	359,501	4,156,765	653,533
Asb. Clutch Facings	No. 1,357,583	474,659	715,079	367,920
Asb. Gaskets	23,698	32,591		67,388
Asbestos Packings		209,968		285,524
All other Products*		3,272,722		2,612,127
		$6,409,116		$5,677,291

*Includes asbestos dryer felt, hydraulic brake hose, asbestos shingles, asbestos yarn, paper, cloth, etc.

Likewise the following table:

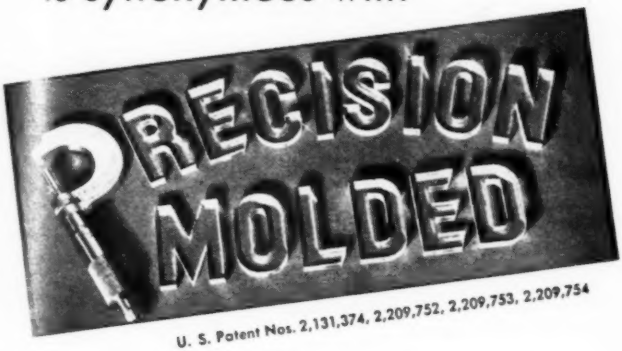
	1946	1945
Number of Plants	12	13
Average number of employes	965	912
Salaries and wages	$1,531,702	$1,422,077
Cost of fuel and elec. at works	238,650	216,635
Cost of matls. at works	2,953,823	2,812,091
Gr. selling val. of Products at works	6,409,116	5,677,291

Of the 12 factories reported, 6 were located in Quebec, 4 in Ontario, 1 in Nova Scotia and 1 in British Columbia.

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LIGHT DENSITY TYPE HEAT INSULATION

is synonymous with



U. S. Patent Nos. 2,131,374, 2,209,752, 2,209,753, 2,209,754

PLANT RUBBER & ASBESTOS WORKS

Manufacturers of

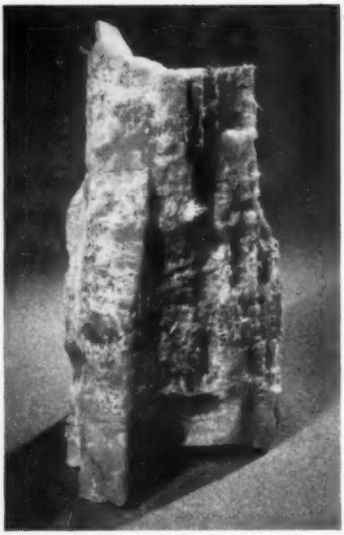
Plant "Precision Molded" 85% Magnesia

GENERAL OFFICES:
SAN FRANCISCO 7

FACTORIES:
EMERYVILLE, SAN FRANCISCO, REDWOOD CITY • CALIFORNIA

PLANT ENGINEERING SERVICE UNITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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FROM ROCK TO

This white iron free asbestos processed at the mine from rock to fibre. We developed and specialize in non grades filter sheets, pressure leaks, hooker tinsel fibre, electrical insulation etc. Clean commercial grades (5K, 7K and 7M) are available in limited quantities.

ARIZONA CROCIDOLITE ASBESTOS COMPANY

BOX 328, GLOBE, ARIZONA

EASTERN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

204-21st AVENUE, PATERSON, N.J.

Ore containing Asbestos as taken from mine.

Final product fiberized and



Entrance to one of the mills.

Part of mine buildings.

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TO FINISHED ASBESTOS

asbe rocessed irectly
k to fibre. We have
ize ion grad s, (for
e le , hooke cells)
insu etc. Cles white
K, and 7M) re also
quan



CHRYSOTILE
S MPANY
LORIZONA
E AREHOUSE
E, RSON, N. J.

Final product—
iberized asbestos.

E to one
of fts.



f mine
gs.

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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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Other tables concerning hours worked, salaries and wages, etc., are included in the pamphlet, which may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa for 25c.

WAGE RATE CHANGES

The April 1948 issue of The Asbestos Worker (published quarterly by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) shows the following changes in wage rates for pipe coverers since those reported in our February 1948 number:

Billings, Mont.	$1.90
Charleston, S. C. (Navy Yard)	1.54
Charleston, W. Va.	2.25
Charlotte, N. C.	1.87½
Chicago, Ill. (Effective May 6, 1948)	2.35
Cleveland, Ohio	2.25
Columbia, S. C.	1.87½
Des Moines, Ia.	2.00
Detroit, Mich.	2.25
Evansville, Ind.	2.00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2.00
Freeport, Texas (Dow Chemical Co., Maintenance only)	1.85
Greensboro, N. C.	1.87½
Huntington, W. Va.	2.25
Los Angeles, Calif.	$2.25
Memphis, Tenn.	2.00
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yard)	1.54
Oak Ridge, Tenn. (Clinton Engrg. Works Maintenance only)	1.59
Omaha, Nebr.	2.00
Providence, R. I.	2.10
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.75
Sioux City, Ia.	2.00
Springfield, Mass.	2.20
St. Louis, Mo.	2.25
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.25
Washington, D. C. (Effective July 1, 1948)	2.31½
Wichita, Kans.	2.00

. . . —

Too many people don't care what happens, so long as it doesn't happen to them—William Howard Taft

. . . —

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends—Plutarch

RUBBER CEMENT
For Asbestos Packings
RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.
25 CORNELISON AVENUE
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.

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TESTS ON ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE[1]

Interesting tests have recently been carried out by Johns-Manville Corporation on Asbestos-cement pipe installed in 1932 for water mains in Winnipeg, Canada. The soil conditions in that area are recognized as highly corrosive.

The distribution system within the city of Winnipeg consists of cast iron, asbestos-cement, and reinforced concrete pipe. It aggregates approximately 321.34 miles of mains, 4 inches to 36 inches in diameter. The asbestos-cement pipe portions consist of mains 14 inches and 18 inches in diameter.

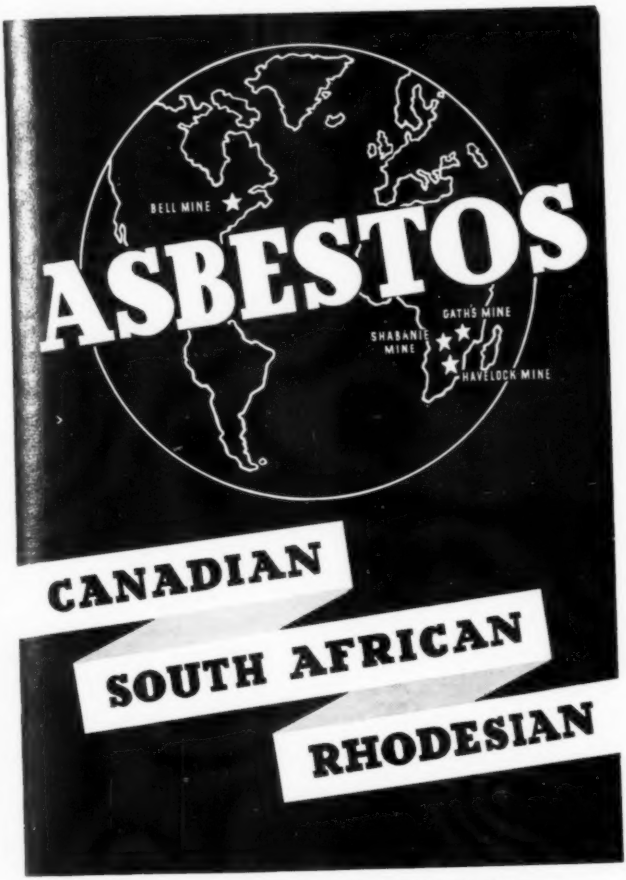
Field tests on the pipe in actual service were first made, then removal and shipment of the pipe to the Johns-Manville Research Center at Manville, N. J., for testing under carefully controlled and scientific laboratory conditions.

The field tests began with a series of flow tests conducted by the Pitometer Company, Inc., of New York. The results as stated in an official report of that firm "shows that there has been little if any loss in capacity since 1932, when the pipe was laid." In other words the pipe does not tuberculate. Further tests in the field showed, as far as visual examination could determine, that the interior surface of the pipe was smooth, hard and apparently unchanged from its original state. In addition, the exterior of the pipe still showed the same degree of resistance to scratching and penetration as brand new pipe.

The second part of the test was made in the laboratories at Manville. In order to simulate field conditions as closely as possible, an assembly consisting of portions of two lengths of pipe joined by a Simplex Coupling with rubber rings and sleeve intact was tested. The complete assembly was placed in a hydrostatic testing machine and the water pressure was raised to 260 pounds per square inch. This was the original test pressure to which this pipe

[1]Information from J-M Power Specialist Spring issue 1948. All pipe referred to in the tests was J-M Transite Pipe.

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RAW ASBESTOS DEPARTMENT

Turner & Newall Limited

ROCHDALE • ENGLAND

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had been subjected at the factory and 4 times the normal working pressure of the line.

Pressure was held at 260 pounds while observers closely examined the coupling for leakage. No leakage occurred. The rubber rings, undisturbed and in their original position, functioned as well as when the pipe had been placed in service 14 years previously. Subsequent careful inspection and tests confirmed that the rubber rings removed from this line were free from any signs of deterioration.

Again, when subjected to a crushing test the pipe sustained a load which compares favorably with the crushing strength of new Transite pressure pipe as reported by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

One further test was conducted in which a hole was drilled and tapped into the used pipe and a standard corporation stop inserted. The pipe was then placed in a testing machine and pull-out force applied to the stop. The pipe resisted a force of over two tons before breaking outward, and examination showed the pull-out to be normal—the threads in the pipe did not strip, and failure occurred by the actual pulling out of the pipe wall material itself.

The results of all these tests may be summed up this way. No deterioration in either the carrying capacity or physical characteristics of the fourteen year old pipe was noted in either field or laboratory. On the basis of the performance record to date, it is reasonable to anticipate a life-expectancy of the pipe many times that already obtained.

CONSTANCY AND ENDURANCE

A Lesson in Selling

In war, courage and bravery are not the greatest virtues a soldier can have. Napoleon placed constancy first, endurance second. They joined to make the greatest and best soldier.

True, there come moments that challenge the courage of every soldier; but for one such moment, there are hours and days of gruelling struggle when a soldier must have the ability to stand up and take it.

Likewise in selling, constancy and endurance bring

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SMITH & KANZLER CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS OF

ASBESTOS PAPER

AND

LOW PRESSURE INSULATIONS

ESTABLISHED 1920

LINDEN, NEW JERSEY

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more victories in the long run than meteoric brilliance that comes and goes.

The men who break first in war are often the ones who were thought to be the kind to break last—and to fight the best. So it is with salesmen and their endurance to cover a territory for a long time.

The endurance of many a so-called "iron man" turns out in a sales organization to be a fixed mental and spiritual attitude. The salesman simply does not know how to quit—so he goes on and on. Each day he tackles *that* day's work, refuses to let himself be overpowered by visions of days and days in a long line, each with its problems that accumulated could break the spirit—and endurance—of any man.

The man who can take it is, almost without exception, the man who has acquired a balance in living. He has learned what recreations, what hobbies, restore his physical strength and his mental outlook. His weekends are periods when he recharges all his batteries. They provide the lull before the storm of business battle. When Monday comes, he is ready for the fight.

Such a man may never have a week of brilliant performance, of sales that break all records. But on the other hand, he is pretty sure never to have a week that goes to pieces, a week when the bottom drops out of sales.

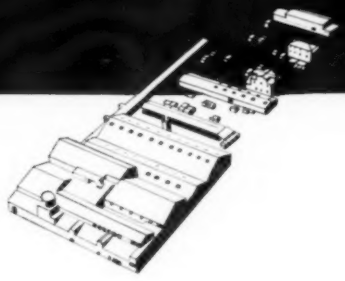
The sales manager in selecting salesmen should bear these "greatest virtues" in mind. He should be skeptical of the too brilliant individual, the man ready to trot forth figures of what he did one week for the Blank company; he should be more interested in the man who has behind him a long record of steady production in good times and bad, in live territory or dead—in other words, the man who has constancy and endurance.

MACHINERY
For making corrugated sheets and pressure pipes. Short term deliveries.
Complete plants designed, equipped and started.
Our Engineers have had thirty years experience in making
Asbestos-cement sheets and pipes.
DURITE TECNICO - Via Cavana 24, TRIESTE, ITALY
Cable address: Durite - Trieste

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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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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Everything, including business and industry, is tinged by the fact that this is election year. What could normally be expected to happen any other year must be discounted with this thought in mind. Statements and even actions of Government heads are affected.

Strike threats continue to hover over Industry, first in one place and then in another, causing shortages, delays in shipping, and other annoyances, which, taken together, seriously hamper production of many materials, and this when practically everything from basic steel down to the smallest items of commerce, is in almost unprecedented demand.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

In general the demand for asbestos fibre remains at the prevailing high level. The total number of inquiries received from various sources indicates that a large unfilled demand still exists.

Some slight easing off has been noted in the demand for shorts by one or two industries, but the excess is readily absorbed by other sources. *Overall—there is still no surplus available.*

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. Demand remains strong, especially for cloth. Some manufacturers report only an average call for tapes, while others tell us that tape requirements are still high. There is some improvement in production, however, and this has reduced backlogs so that deliveries are running somewhat better, but still not under five or six weeks.

Brake Lining. Replacement business of the Industry as a whole is off approximately 50% in the first quarter, but the outlook for the rest of the year is good. Equipment business is slightly better than last year.

Asbestos Paper. Demand is still strong with fibre

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ASBESTOS FIBRES, INC.

A New Asbestos Plant for the Processing of all Types and Grades of Fibres.

Modern and Revolutionary Equipment, specializing in Shingle Grades of Asbestos Fibre.

Your inquiries are invited.
Immediate delivery.

●

Preparation Plant:
33 AVENUE P, NEWARK, N. J.

Main Office:
56 CRITTENDEN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

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shortage still a major factor. Commercial business is reported as slower than for some time in the past.

Saturated paper appears to have slowed up some: present promises for delivery—30 to 45 days, but demand for this commodity is still far greater than production.

Asbestos Millboard. Shortage of asbestos fibre and high costs still continue to be the main problems in this market, altho the demand for millboard has slackened to some extent. Commercial requirements are much slower than for some time and equipment business not as good as what might be considered normal.

Insulation. High Pressure. Practically all manufacturers report heavy demand for this commodity, the backlog of orders having increased in the past thirty days. Good average today is 25 week delivery.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market is reported as slow, with jobbers not stocking for inventory, even tho inventories are generally low. Spot buying is prevalent, probably because deliveries are fairly prompt. High costs—for labor, raw materials, freight—of course continue.

Asbestos-Cement Materials. There is no apparent let-up in demand, especially for siding and roofing shingles, and this may be expected so long as the housing situation continues strong.

Demand for corrugated and flat sheets still exceeds supply.

The above are the opinions of various executives in the Industry, who are in close contact with the several fields.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

	March 1948
Passenger Cars	349,998
Motor Trucks	140,606
Motor Coaches	1,409

February total sales were (revised) 382,991; while sales in March 1947 totalled 421,180.

These figures cover only cars made in the United States.

(Figures supplied by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

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ACE ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO.

Importers, Processors of
Asbestos Fibres of All Varieties
of
RAW ASBESTOS
for
Every Use

•

CHRYSOTILE
AMOSITE
AMPHIBOLE FIBRES

originating in
U. S. A. (ARIZONA)
RUSSIA
CHINA
INDIA
RHODESIA
SOUTH AFRICA

•

Large Capacity Fiberizing and
Grading Plant

451 Communipaw Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

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PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Rhodesia)
(Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)
Production for January 1947 ..... 5,812.75 tons (2240 lbs.)
Valued at £222,564

Africa (Swaziland)
Production for February 1948 ..... 2,500 tons (2000 lbs.)

Canada
(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)
February 1948 ..... 50,126 tons (2000 lbs.)
February 1947 ..... 42,208 tons (2000 lbs.)

United States

Preliminary figure for production of asbestos in the United States in 1947 sets the total at slightly greater than 24,000 tons (2,000 lbs) including both the amphibole and chrysotile varieties.

In 1946 the sales total was 14,075 tons, 430 tons of which were of the amphibole variety.

EUROPEAN ASBESTOS

SPINNING, SHINGLE and PAPER FIBRE

also

SHORTS and 8S

•

New York Offices

ALPINE MINING CORPORATION
535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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PHILLIPS ASBESTOS MINES

Producers of

CRUDES

and

Fiberized Asbestos

The World's Finest Fibre



DRAWER 71 **GLOBE, ARIZONA**

Mines and Mills in Gila Co., Arizona

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Imports into U. S. A.
(Figures by Bureau of Census)

	January 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	35,799
S. Rhodesia	673
Union of S. Africa	2,381
U. S. S. R.	3,811
Australia	1
	42,665
Value	*$3,220,306*
By Grades:	
Crude No. 1 (Chrys) Canada	76
Crude No. 1 (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	82
Crude No. 2 (Chrys) Canada	26
Crude No. 2 (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	537
Crude No. 2 (Chrys) U. of S. Africa	27
Crude Other (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	54
Crude Other (Chrys) U. S. S. R.	591
Crude (Blue) Australia	1
Crude (Blue) U. of S. of Africa	1,202
Crude (Amosite) U. of S. Africa	1,152
Textile Fibres (Chrys) Canada	1,160
Shingle Fibres (Chrys) Canada	5,092
Paper Fibres (Chrys) Canada	4,046
Paper Fibres (Chrys) U. S. S. R.	3,220
Fibres—Other (Chrys) Short Grades—Canada	25,399
	42,665

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	Quantity (Lbs.) January 1948	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	15,549	$12,096
Asbestos Packing—Fabric		
United Kingdom	3,397	2,742
Asbestos Packing—Not Fabric		
United Kingdom	2,075	1,357

(Continued on page 44)

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INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMPANY

Builders of

ASBESTOS CEMENT MACHINERY

Our experienced engineers and machinists offer the industry entire machines built to deliver maximum production.

Your Inquiries Are Invited

151 Paterson Avenue E. Rutherford, N. J.

ASBESTON*

Light-weight · High-strength · Low-gauge
Asbestos Fabrics — Asbestos Tape

Textile Division

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



TEST

. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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Imports—Manufactured Asbestos Goods (Continued)

	January 1948 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Woven Fabrics—(Other)		
Canada	50,813	4 675
United Kingdom	2,091	1 616
Asbestos Brake Lining—Molded		
Canada	9	5
Asbestos-Cement Products (Not Impreg.)		
Canada	156,544	5 141
	230,478	$27 632

Exports from U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	January 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Brazil	121	$25,125
Belgium	9	750
United Kingdom	20	1,640
Philippine Islands	44	7,704
Curacao	18	1,500
Portugal	12	2,200
Germany	67	47,175
Other Countries	....	188
	291	$86,282

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	Quantity	Value
Asbestos Paper, Milbd. & Rlbd.	Lbs. 42,055	$ 10,128
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs. 196,763	22,994
Asbestos Textiles & Yarn	Lbs. 68,044	70,812
Asbestos Packing	Lbs. 227,495	123,804
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld.&S.Mld)	Lbs. 288,848	244,529
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven)	L. Ft. 75,473	38,662
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs (Mld.&S.Mld)	No. 93,348	43,631
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Woven)	No. 39,861	19,141
Asbestos Brake Blks. (Mld.&S.Mld.)	Lbs. 33.658	32,791
Asbestos Brake Blks. (Woven)	Lbs. 1,829	1,504
Asbestos Sheets	Lbs. 382,937	22,665
Asbestos Roofing	Sqs. 7,311	43,934
Other Asbestos Manufactures	....	101,348
		$775,943

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

David P. Seaman, Manager, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., New York City, May 24.

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

J. H. Mooney, Vice President, Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, May 27.

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

Stuart H. Ralph, Vice President, and Director, The Flintkote Co., New York City, May 27.

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

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

Charles H. Jackson, President, Turner & Newall (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, June 2.

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

Edward J. Ewald, Vice President, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., June 6.

E. M. Railton, Vice President (Western Division), The Ruberoid Co., Chicago, Ill., June 8.

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

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

Congratulations to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

VANGUARD ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.—A New Asbestos Company

We learn from the India Rubber Journal that a new asbestos company by the above name has acquired extensive claims in the Belingwe area of Southern Rhodesia and has been registered in that Colony.

It is backed by South African and Swiss capital. The total length of the strike is reported to be 2½ miles and the width about half a mile. Development work is to start immediately. The formation of the company has resulted from extensive investigations of Rhodesian asbestos deposits by the Swiss geologist, Dr. E. Rickenbach.

UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER CO.—New Directors

Two new directors were named at the Union Asbestos & Rubber Company's annual meeting held recently. They were Arthur J. Goldsmith of New York and Lewis J. Silverman, the company's executive vice president.

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PARAFFINE COMPANIES COMPLETE A-C BUILDING MATERIALS PLANT



The Asbestos-Cement building materials plant built by The Paraffine Companies, Inc., at Redwood City, Calif., has been completed. It is a modern, fireproof structure utilizing Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Lumber in its own construction. Steel columns and steel trusses support the building.

The newest and most modern processes are used in making its products—Asbestos-Cement siding, shingles, flat board and corrugated board. Ultimately 200 men will be employed.

Ford M. Tussing, Vice President-Manufacture is in charge of production, with Samuel A. Abrahams, Manufacturing Manager, Insulating Division, in direct supervision. Louis Collonge is Superintendent of the new plant and Ed M. Bollaert, Assistant Superintendent. Marketing of the Asbestos-Cement products will be directly under L. K. Bishop, Manager, Building Materials Division of The Paraffine Companies, Inc.

The first carload of material left the plant on March 11th.

GRIMSHAW WITH KELLOGG

George E. Grimshaw has been with the M. W. Kellogg Company, 225 Broadway, New York City, since April 5th, as an advisor on industrial insulation to the various departments of the Company.

UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER CO.—Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of stockholders, J. H. Watters, President, stated that while the final figures for the first quarter of 1948 were not yet available, the volume of sales and earnings were substantially in excess of the first quarter of 1947.

The Board of Directors re-elected all the present officers of the Company. It also declared a dividend of 17½c per share, payable July 2, to stockholders of record June 10.

ROCKBESTOS—Host

The Rockbestos Products Corporation were hosts to the members of the Northeastern Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers during the annual convention held April 28, 29, 30. The Engineers were given an opportunity to go thru the local plant on April 30 to see the making of permanently insulated wire and cable.

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BLUE ASBESTOS

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

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

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

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

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

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RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN TOP OFFICIALS



Left — Sumner Simpson, who was elected Chairman of the Board of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 6.

Right — Raybestos-Manhattan's new President, J. F. D. Rohrbach, selected by the Board to succeed Mr. Simpson. Mr. Rohrbach was formerly executive vice president.



JOHNS-MANVILLE—Report for 1st Quarter

Consolidated earnings of Johns-Manville Corporation and subsidiary companies for the first quarter of 1948 were $2,307,052, compared with $2,251,224 for the corresponding period last year.

Sales for the first quarter of 1948 were $37,525,400, compared with $29,787,458 for the first quarter of 1947.

ASBESTOS MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1946.

An 8 page pamphlet under the above title has been issued recently by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. It contains various statistics for that and previous years. Ask for A26-7-4-48, addressing your request to the above Department. The price is 25c.

PARAFFINE PROFIT — 1st Quarter

Net profit of The Paraffine Companies, Inc., for the first quarter of 1948 was $857,510 or 57c per share of common stock; compared with $835,342 or 55c per share last year.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED — First Quarter Report

Earnings of Asbestos Corporation Limited, in the first quarter of 1948 were less than in the like period of 1947, due, according to R. W. Steele, President and Managing Director, to bad operating conditions in January, irregular shipments and the necessity of moving "lean" ore in two of the open pit mines. Conditions have now changed and earnings for March were again on a satisfactory basis. General prospects for 1948 continue to be good.

NEW ORE BODY AT VIMY RIDGE

A new body of ore has been discovered contiguous to the Vimy Ridge Mine of Asbestos Corporation Limited, but the size of the deposit and method of mining has not yet been determined. It will probably be some years before this ore can be used as there is enough in the present deposit at Vimy Ridge to keep the mill supplied for 15 to 20 years.

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A. S. T. M. COMMITTEE C-16—Thermal Insulating Materials

Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials commemorated its 10th anniversary during a three day meeting on March 1, 2 and 3 as part of A. S. T. M. Committee Week in Washington.

A reorganization plan was presented and enthusiastically received by the members present which will be further reviewed and submitted to letter ballot of the entire membership. This plan embodies essentially a consolidation of subcommittees into three groups according to the nature of activity, each under the direct responsibility of the chairman and each of two vice-chairmen, respectively. A feature of the reorganization would be the formation of a planning subcommittee which will coordinate all activities of the committee, especially that of research.

Among the activities reported by the several subcommittees were: a correlative study of temperature effects on various types of thermal insulation, methods of measuring surface temperatures, thermal diffusivity and emissivity; a combined desiccant and water method of test for water vapor permeability for sheet materials was approved for letter ballot which will replace the existing tentative method (C-214-T); a method for measuring conductivity of pipe insulation, similar to C-177, Method of Test for Thermal Conductivity of Materials by Means of the Guarded Hot Plate, is being studied.

Ray Thomas, of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., at South Charleston, W. Va., is Chairman.

A. S. T. M. COMMITTEE D-13—Textiles

The Subcommittee on Asbestos and its Textile Products met in Washington, D. C., during March and reported the completion of an extensive revision of the Standard Specifications and methods of Test for Asbestos Yarn (D 299). Action was also taken on a Method of Determining Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Lap.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN — New Department

Jerome W. Brush, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Director of Marketing and Merchandising, a newly-created department of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., with offices at 120 Broadway, New York City, which will coordinate and supervise the merchandising, policies, advertising, market research and analysis, public relations and publicity programs of the corporation's several divisions on their asbestos and automative rubber products.

David E. Cunningham will succeed Mr. Brush as Marketing Supervisor of The Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn., and will direct divisional activities in conjunction with the corporation's Marketing and Merchandising Department.

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PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Apparatus for Preparing Finely Divided Fibre Stock for Fluid Conveyance. No. 2,439,014. Granted on April 6, 1948 to George W. Luhrman, Cedar Brook, N. J. Application December 23, 1944. Serial No. 569,515.

An apparatus for preparing fibre stock for conveyance in and by a flowing stream of gaseous fluid. Further description upon request.

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

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 for school children but should be in every Asbestos library. $1.00 per copy.

Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver Bowles. 40 pages about asbestos, from mine to finished product, in plain language, illustrated. 25c a copy.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa. Postage stamps acceptable for amounts less than $1.00.

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AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ The annual report recently sent out by Johns-Manville to their employees contains small specimens of crude asbestos and asbestos cloth in a cellophane envelope attached to the inside front cover. A clever idea.

¶ One of our readers tells us that his company has large deposits of Diatomaceous Earth (in Mexico) and is interested in contacting a reputable company either for the purpose of building a factory on location or for the purpose of supplying the material to the world markets. Further information will be supplied upon request.

¶ Nordberg Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee 7, Wis., has published two new bulletins covering the Crusher and Process Machinery Divisions. Bulletin 149 concerns Nordberg Machinery for Processing Ores and Minerals and describes 21 machines; Bulletin 152 gives the advantages and special design features of Nordberg Grinding Mills of the ball, pebble, rod, tube and compartment types. Either of these Bulletins may be had on request to the Company.

¶ The 51st Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held in Detroit the week beginning June 21st. During the week there will be 20 or more technical sessions, with a large number of technical reports in the field of materials. One of the most interesting features of the meeting will be the 1948 Edgar Marburg Lecture, to be delivered by Dr. Paul Aebersold, Chief of the Isotopes Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Thruout the week of the meeting there will be held the Society's Eighth Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Related Equipment, and an interesting Photographic Exhibit will also be in progress.

¶ Are the "Lessons in Selling" (See page 32) enjoyed by our readers? We have several ready to publish but often leave them out because items directly concerning asbestos are deemed of possibly more interest.

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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of May 10, 1948

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$896.00 to $960.00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	350.00 to 545.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	204.50 to 578.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	84.50 to 128.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	69.50 to 78.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	47.00 to 51.50
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	24.50 to 46.00
Vermont—	
	Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	$97.00 to $107.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	68.50 to 85.00
Group No 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	51.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	25.50 to 46.50

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).

		April 1948		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	48½	50¾	50¾
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	93¼	96⅝	96⅝
Armstrong Cork Co. (Cum. Pfd.)	np	108¾	110½	110
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	25¾	28	27
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	1⅞	2	2
Celotex (Com.)	np	25⅝	28¾	28⅜
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	18½	19¾	19
Certainteed (Com.)	1	15	17⅜	16¾
Flintkote (Com.)	np	35¼	37⅝	37⅛
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	98	100¼	99⅞
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	36½	40⅛	37⅝
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	107	114	110
Paraffine Cos. (Com.)	np	24¼	27	26½
Paraffine Cos. (Pfd.)	100	101	104	103½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	30	32⅝	32⅜
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	59	64½	60½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	8¼	9	8⅜
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	43	45	43
Union Asb. & Rubber (Com.)	5	11⅝	14⅞	14½
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	93½	100¾	100¾
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	174	180	176¾
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	41¼	46⅜	43½
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	125	132	130

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THERMAL INSULATIONS *by Ehret*

FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL NEED

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

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

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

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

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

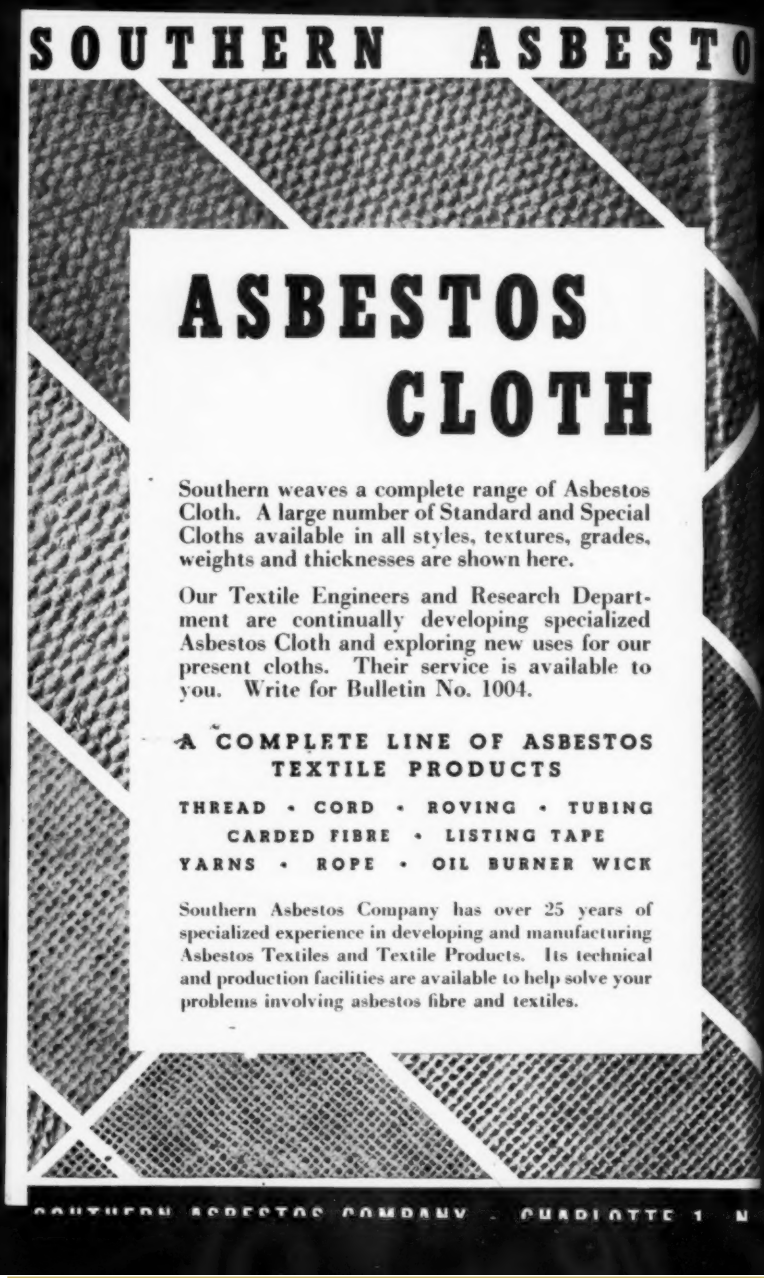
EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE PENNSYLVANIA



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

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