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THE HISTORY OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Chapter XXII: Asten-Hill Manufacturing Company

By: John A. Bettes, Jr.

As edited by the Staff of ASBESTOS

Asten-Hill Manufacturing Company, a privately-held corporation headquartered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1931 by Edward V. Asten and Harold N. Hill. The current President is Dietrich V. Asten, son of the Founder.

The company is the largest producer on the North American continent of dryer felts used on papermaking machines, specializing in weaving dryer felts and fabrics containing asbestos for use on the hottest sections of Fourdrinier machines. Asten-Hill is, in fact, the only U.S. weaver of papermaker's felts that also cards and spins its own asbestos yarns.

Corporate offices and Research & Development facilities are located at Henry and Roberts Avenues in the Germantown section of Philadelphia. The company's two main plants in the U.S. are situated at Walterboro, South Carolina, and at Salem, Oregon; the larger of the two plants being the Walterboro facility. A subsidiary, Asten-Hill, Ltd., operates out of Valleyfield, Quebec, Canada.

Asten-Hill has further expanded its operations by holding a majority interest in Ascoe Felts, Inc., Clinton, South Carolina, a manufacturer of wet felts for the papermaking industry. In addition, the firm holds a majority interest in Wisconsin Wires, Inc., of Appleton, Wisconsin; Greenville, South Carolina; and Salem, Oregon. Wisconsin Wires manufactures metallic Fourdrinier wires and synthetic forming fabrics, both for use on Fourdinier paper machines.

For several years, Asten-Hill was a member of the Asbestos Textile Institute, represented by John G. Schoepf as a member of the ATI Board of Governors and as Treasurer in 1955-56.

[ACKNOWLEDGMENT: WE ARE INDEBTED TO DIETRICH V. ASTEN, PRESIDENT OF ASTEN-HILL, AND TO PAUL G. MANSUY, VICE-PRESIDENT-MARKETING, FOR UPDATING OUR INFORMATION FOR THE WRITING OF THIS CHAPTER.]

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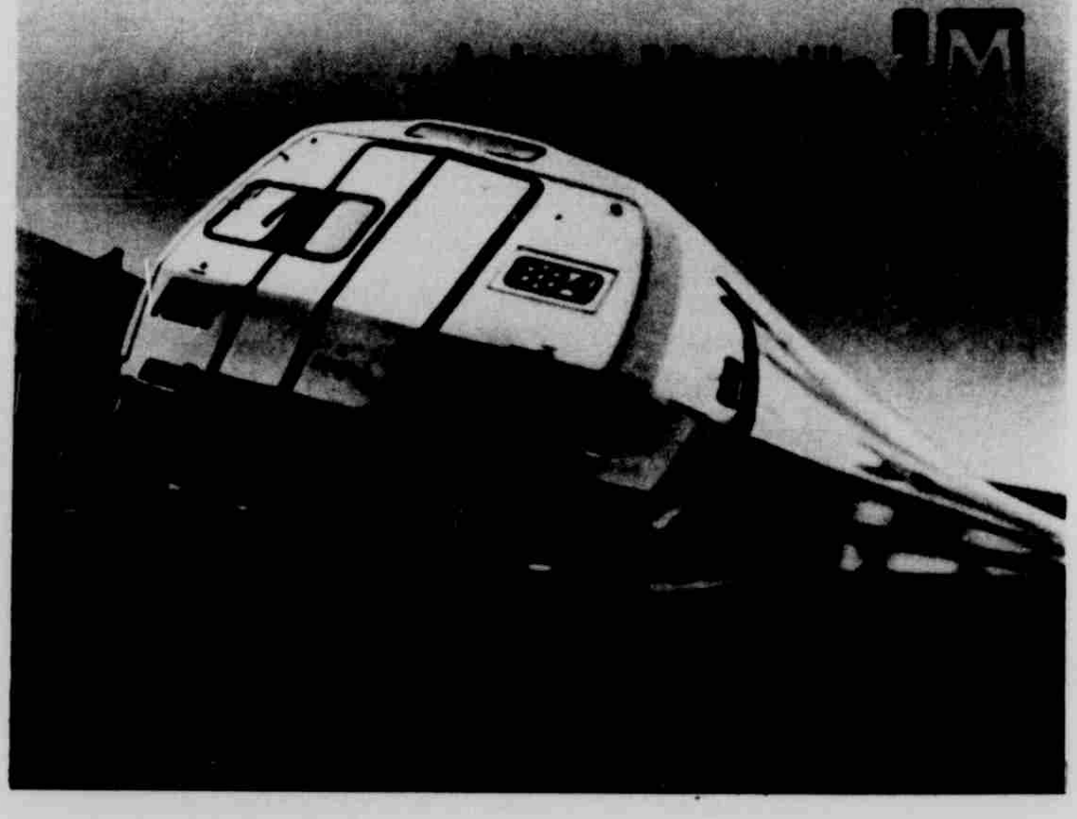
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Chapter XXIII: United States Rubber Company (now Uniroyal, Inc.)

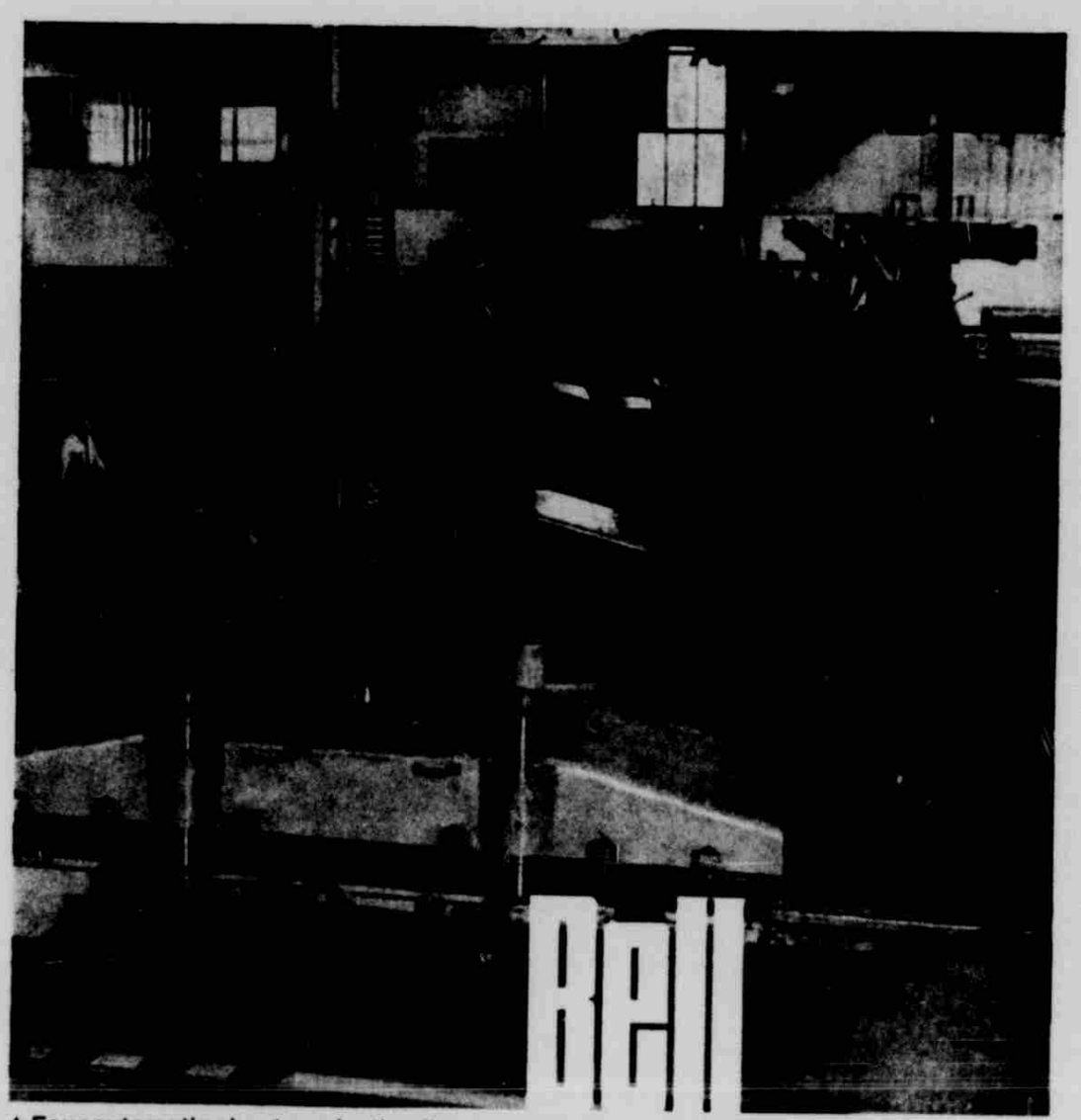
It was on March 30, 1892, that a small group of New England footwear companies decided to pool their knowledge and equipment for greater efficiency and greater profit. With an initial investment of $100,000, this endeavor marked the start of the United States Rubber Company. Then the concept of industrial research was yet unknown, but in 1911, U.S. Rubber became one of the first companies to have a research laboratory. Over the years the company expanded its international operations and diversified its product lines and is today a leading manufacturer of fibers, textiles, chemicals and plastics, as well as rubber products. By the early 1960's it was generally recognized that the name U.S. Rubber no longer adequately described the company's operations. After almost five years of study and research brought on by the need to find a truly representative name for the firm, as of February 27, 1967, the now billion-dollar corporation became officially known as Uniroyal, Inc. George R. Vila is Chairman of the Board and President.

Uniroyal's interest in asbestos textiles stems from the inventive genius of one man, Boutwell H. Foster, and from his lifelong association with Herbert E. Sunbury. The collaboration of these two gentlemen is an interesting story in itself and is germane to the asbestos textile history of Uniroyal.

Both Bout Foster and Herb Sunbury were born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, were sons of neighboring truck farmers, and were graduates of Lowell, Massachusetts, High School. Each earned his Bachelor of Textile Engineering degree at Lowell Textile School (now the Lowell Technological Institute)—Bout Foster in 1917 and Herb Sunbury in 1918. They were fraternity brothers in Delta Kappa Phi.

Upon graduation from Lowell Textile School, Bout Foster became employed at Uniroyal's General Laboratories. He remained there for a period of approximately 43 years until his retirement on December 31, 1959. The General Laboratories, now called the Research Center, were estab-

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▲ Four automatic sheet production lines with stamping presses for accurate cutting of slates.

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lished in 1911 at New Brunswick, New Jersey; moved to New York City in 1913; to Passaic, N.J., in 1928; and to Wayne, N.J., in 1957. Over the years Bout Foster contributed importantly to the development of tire cord, Lastex yarns and numerous other textile products. Approximately 70 patents were issued in his name. While the laboratories were located at Passaic, Bout Foster began his experiments in spinning fine asbestos yarns by a new process—ultimately resulting in his being awarded a basic patent.

As is known by those in the industry, most asbestos textile manufacturers card on the woolen system and spin on the cotton system, but with one important exception. There is no doubling and drafting in the spinning of most asbestos yarns. In the early 1930's Bout Foster conceived the idea that asbestos fine yarns could be spun without the use of relatively high-priced, long-staple asbestos fiber if a practicable means could be found to incorporate the usual cotton drafting process into the manufacture of asbestos yarns. As Uniroyal was not then a manufacturer of asbestos textiles, Bout Foster turned to his good friend, Herb Sunbury, for the asbestos roving required for use in his spinning experiments. At the time, Herb Sunbury was General Superintendent for the Allbestos Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (The history of Allbestos was covered in Chapter XVIII.) William G. Kitchen, President of Allbestos, encouraged Bout Foster to persevere in his spinning experiments, despite early setbacks, and authorized Superintendent Sunbury to furnish the extremely uniform roving needed for the purpose. Progress warranted the installation of pilot facilities at Uniroyal's General Laboratories, Passaic, and subsequently at the company's Stark Mills, Hogansville, Georgia.

In 1939, following the death of Mr. Kitchen, the Allbestos Corporation was liquidated. Herb Sunbury then became associated with the Asbestos Textile Company, North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and continued to supply Bout Foster with roving from that mill.

Although the first yarns produced by the patented process were less uniform in cross-section than were undrafted yarns, the new process did provide a means of producing asbestos fine yarns at lower costs and with greatly improved weaving strength. Yarns ranging up to 5000 yards per pound were

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produced, with the average in excess of 2000 yards per pound. The trade name of "Asbeston" was adopted to describe the yarns produced by the new process and the fabrics woven from these yarns. On December 13, 1941, the Asbeston trade mark was filed with the U.S. Patent Office, under Serial No. 449,471. The new trade mark for asbestos yarns was passed for publication, and was published February 17, 1942.

Early in 1941 Uniroyal decided to begin the commercial production of asbestos textiles and space was provided at the Stark Mills, a major producer of cotton yarns and cotton duck. On the recommendation of Bout Foster, Herb Sunbury was employed, effective April 1, 1941, to purchase and supervise the setting up of the necessary equipment, which included picking, carding, spinning and weaving machines. The mill was in operation by mid-July of that year and Herb Sunbury then took over responsibility for Asbeston sales. He served in that capacity until 1958 when he was appointed Manager, Asbeston Product Development.

The first commercial production of asbestos textiles sold under the Asbeston trade name consisted of woven asbestos tapes having nominal gauges of .010", .015" and .020". The next step was to develop a line of asbestos fabrics weighing eight to twenty ounces per square yard. At that time, any fabric weighing less than sixteen ounces per square yard was considered "light weight" by the asbestos textile industry.

In 1942 the demand for Asbeston yarns and fabrics justified the building of a new mill, adjacent to the Stark Mills. The capacity of the orginal mill was more than doubled. A. C. Link, Manager of the Stark Mills, and H. J. Daniel, Superintendent, continued to be responsible for Asbeston, as they had been from its pilot-plant infancy. It soon became apparent that full-time supervision was needed and in 1943 Manager Mike Link promoted D. T. Austin, Jr., to the new position of Superintendent of the Asbeston Department. Tex Austin, as his nickname implies, is a native of Texas and a graduate of Texas Technological College, Lubbock. His rare combination of management and engineering skills proved to be of major importance in furthering the perfection of textile processing techniques and in the rapid growth of the Asbeston Department. Since the latter part of 1966, after 23 years as Superintendent, Tex Austin now

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NEWS

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devotes full time to Asbeston product development in Uniroyal's Research and Development Department and Harold M. Willingham became responsible for production of Uniroyal's textiles. At present, B. E. Carden is Superintendent. Tex Austin continues to be active in the affairs of the Asbestos Textile Institute, as he has been for many years, serving originally as a member of the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee and, currently, of the Technical Committee.

The willingness of Uniroyal to spend a sizeable amount of money over a period of approximately ten years in research and development effort resulted in the establishment of the Asbeston Department, making products not previously obtainable at attractive prices and giving employment to many people in an area where jobs were scarce. This is in marked contrast to the present trend to mergers and conglomerates where large companies acquire, by purchase, the skills and experience of smaller companies. Uniroyal deserves credit for carving its niche in the asbestos textile industry. H. Gordon Smith, now retired as Vice President and General Manager of Uniroyal's Textile Division, was a staunch supporter of the Asbeston project from its beginning and derived much satisfaction from the success of the endeavor.

Dr. George C. Holroyd has been in charge of Asbeston development work for the last twenty years. Scheduled to retire from Uniroyal this month (April 1972), Doc Holroyd is responsible for the development of most of the special finishes for Uniroyal's asbestos yarns and fabrics.

One of the factors in Uniroyal's decision in 1941 to begin commercial manufacture of asbestos textiles was the probability of an enlarged demand for the materials in the event the United States were to become directly involved in World War II. The war record of the Asbeston Department proved this to have been a wise decision. The Hogansville, Georgia, plant wove many thousands of yards of lightweight asbestos cloth used in firefighters suits. Large quantities of tubular woven asbestos cloth were used as collapsible air ducts to preheat aircraft engines. Another and quite unique contribution to the war effort consisted of air ducts tailored from rubberized asbestos cloth. More than 2000 special shapes and sizes were furnished to aircraft manufacturers.

Following World War II, Uniroyal developed a coated

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Asbeston cloth for use as a burnproof household ironing board cover. The item was a great success and resulted in one of the largest markets ever developed for lightweight asbestos cloth. Despite the inroads made by synthetics and other competitive materials in the last 25 years, asbestos ironing board covers still represent a substantial market for lightweight asbestos cloth.

Another consumer product introduced by Uniroyal consisted of dish towels composed 20% of asbestos fiber and 80% of cotton fiber. The towels were dyed in a variety of attractive colors and they gained for the company much desirable publicity. However, the costs involved to create a volume market were much too high and production was discontinued.

In 1958 Uniroyal's Textile Sales Department was reorganized. The Asbeston Department became a part of the Industrial Textiles Sales Division, headed by Fred T. Hopkins. A modification of the sales organization took place in 1959 and the responsibility for industrial textile sales, including Asbeston, was assigned to Staton J. Peele, Jr. Under Mr. Peele's supervision the Asbeston line was expanded to include standard-weight asbestos textiles in addition to the line of lightweight asbestos fabrics and yarns already identified by the Asbeston trade mark. Mr. Peele has been a staunch supporter of the Asbestos Textile Institute and served as President in 1963 and 1964. When total sales of products in five commodity lines of industrial textiles became so voluminous as to be impractical for one person to handle, Mr. Peele, in 1967, turned over the Asbeston sales responsibility to Richard P. Clark. Dick Clark continued for several years as Sales Manager of the Asbeston Department. He was succeeded by Edward A. Morris, now Marketing Manager for Asbeston, Uniroyal Fiber and Textile Division. Ed Morris is also active in the Asbestos Textile Institute, currently serving on the Board of Governors and as Chairman of the Asbestos Advisory Committee. In the latter part of 1970, Staton Peele was appointed Manager of Industrial Textiles Marketing, a key position in the Fiber and Textile Division. The current Vice President and General Manager of the Division is Clarence H. Sigler, Jr.

Upon reaching mandatory retirement age on March 31,

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1962, Herb Sunbury left the Asbeston Department with 21 years of service. This impressive period of employment was but a chapter in a lengthy, productive career. He started in the asbestos textile business in March 1919 as a laboratory technician with General Asbestos and Rubber Company. As of his retirement from Uniroyal, Herb Sunbury had been an active member of the industry for 43 years. On July 1, 1963, he accepted part-time employment as Executive Secretary of the Asbestos Textile Institute. He has done and continues to accomplish much to stimulate attendance at ATI meetings.

Uniroyal continues as an active and constructive member of the asbestos textile industry. The laboratory experiments initiated by Boutwell H. Foster have grown into a mill which is an important factor in the trade. The scores of executives, and others, too numerous to mention in this brief history, who contributed to the success of Asbeston are to be commended for their untiring, productive efforts.

Next Issue . . . . Chapter XXIV: Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Co.

THE COVER

The largest Transite transmission pipe project in Colorado was installed recently in a new housing area and mobile home park under development in Thornton, about three miles north of Denver. More than two miles of 24-inch and 1200 feet of 30-inch pipe was laid in five feet of cover.

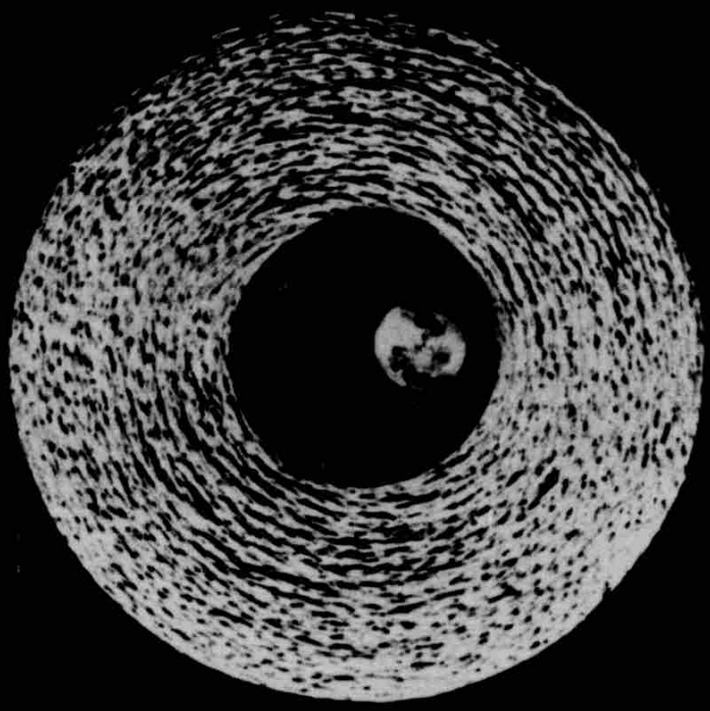
According to a spokesman for Colorado Pipe Lines, Inc., contractor for the $207,800 job, the T-pipe "goes together easily" and "works well." Its mixture of asbestos fibers, silica and cement makes the pipe highly corrosion-resistant to soils and waters. A flow coefficient of C=150 minimizes internal friction with minimum head loss.

Steel mortar-lined and coated fittings supplied by J. Forni were used to accept the T-pipe coupling. Pipe was specified by Robert V. Gorsline, city engineer with Thornton.

Transite asbestos-cement pipe is manufactured by the Johns-Manville Corporation.

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TILON ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

One of the newer developments in asbestos processing is a chemico-physical method for opening asbestos fiber bundles and producing asbestos yarn by a wet process. Rex Asbestwerke, Schwäbisch Hall/Vellberg, Berlin, has been a leader in such developments and we are indebted to them for the information on which the following article is based.

Since the earliest of man's attempts to capitalize on the unique properties of asbestos, recognized as the world's most useful natural mineral fiber, the methods of separating the crude asbestos from its mother rock, opening the fiber bundles into commercially usable, finely divided fibers and processing such fibers into useful products such as yarn have been based on techniques long used in treating other ores and in spinning animal and vegetable fibers into yarn.

Separation of crude from rock and opening of the fiber bundles have always involved physico-mechanical means ranging from hand-cobbing of the ore to mechanical crushing of one sort or another. Despite the many ingenious refinements of crushing equipment especially designed to minimize breakage of the fibers and maximize recovery of the longer, more valuable fibers it is universally recognized that any crushing process must result in some fiber damage and, at the same time, involve the production of dust which requires means for collection and disposal with minimal release to the surrounding atmosphere.

Likewise, conventional methods of spinning the fiber into yarn, based on those long used by the spinners of animal and vegetable fibers dictated the use of relatively long fiber and, in most cases, the use of a certain percentage of animal, vegetable or man-made fibers to serve as "carriers" for the asbestos fibers in the spinning operations.

Recognizing these basic deficiencies in conventional processing methods, much research has been done to develop some completely different and superior methods of processing asbestos crudes and fibers. In the past few years, such re-

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search has resulted in revolutionary changes in methods of opening fibers and converting them into asbestos yarns.

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A leader in such research was Rex Asbestwerke which undertook the development of a chemico-physical method of opening asbestos into very fine fibers while preserving the original fiber lengths. By 1956 Rex was able to open the fiber bundles in an aqueous solution and to orient them in a predominantly lengthwise direction by extruding them through small-diameter nozzles. The oriented fibers were then fixed by coagulation by leading them from the nozzles into a precipitating bath. Using nozzle openings of 1.5mm diameter, the yarn obtained was 40 tex (125 cut)—the smallest diameter asbestos yarn ever made up to that time. It was spun on a spinning machine.

Pursuing this line further, Rex technicians were able to produce a yarn having a fineness of 5 tex (1000 cut) which is comparable to that produced by the artificial silk industry.

A machine was specially developed which now can produce yarn at rates as high as those of the most modern cotton spinning machines. Space required for such a machine is about ¼ that required for equal production of asbestos yarn on conventional equipment. By processing the yarn into finished products in the wet state, completely dust-free operation is achieved and the end product is almost free of dust.

By means of a heat or chemical treatment the auxiliary chemical agents used in the operation are removed and the fine asbestos fibers are once again intertwined.

The name "Tilon" was adopted by Rex for these products and the process is protected by patents and patent applications in all important industrial countries. Numerous licenses, taken by some of the largest asbestos processors, indicate the importance of these developments and the Queen's Award for original technology has been granted the process by Queen Elizabeth II of England because of its importance in industrial and factory hygiene development.

The outstanding values of the process and of the prod-

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ucts obtained through its use are:

(1) Low dust levels resulting from wet-process fiber opening;

(2) Cleanliness (freedom from non-asbestos substances) due to intensive wet-process cleaning;

(3) Light weight resulting from separation into micro-fibers;

(4) High strength due to hydro dynamic fiber orientation achieving maximum use of individual fiber strength;

(5) Softness through an after-treatment which restores the natural elasticity of the yarn;

(6) Fineness—achieved by the nozzle spinning process;

(7) Improved resistance to heat and chemical attack through elimination of organic fibers in the yarn.

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— *Next Issue* —

Improved Fluid-Tite Pipe Sealing Ring from Certain-teed Products

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ATI GENERAL MEETING

The first General Meeting of the year of the Asbestos Textile Institute was held at the Mills Hyatt House, Charleston, South Carolina, February 2-3, 1972.

The several working committees met as usual and included the Air Hygiene & Manufacturing, Technical, Asbestos Advisory and Fiber Testing Committees.

C. E. Stiefken was appointed Chairman of the Fiber Testing Committee. For several years, Mr. Stiefken has been a member of this Committee, representing Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd.

Work has begun to prepare a third edition of the manual entitled "Testing Procedures for Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber." As was the case with the first two editions, the new edition will be sponsored jointly by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, the Asbestos Cement Products Association and the Asbestos Textile Institute, under the direction of the ATI Fiber Testing Committee.

M. S. Lindstrom was elected to the ATI Board of Governors, as representative for Johns-Manville Corporation replacing Norman D. Brown who has resigned.

Wendell B. Alcorn, Attorney, reviewed developments under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act since it became effective April 28, 1971.

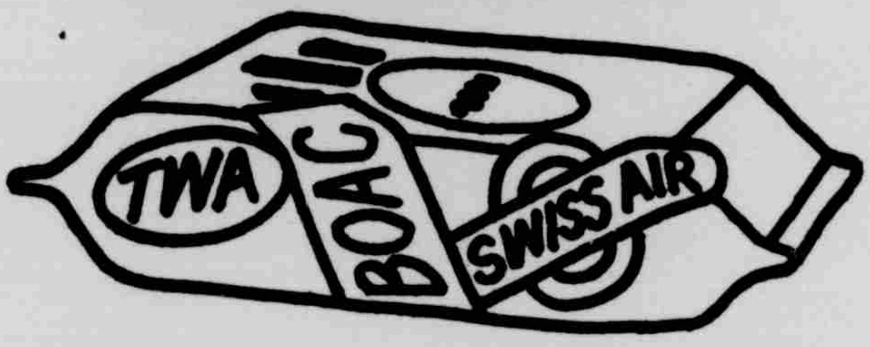
Speaking for the asbestos fiber producers, Paul E. Leclerc, Regional Sales Manager with Asbestos Corporation Ltd., reported that most grades of Group 3 spinning fibers are in good supply. Crudes, however, are in very short supply.

Clifford L. Sheckler, Chairman of the ATI Environmental Health Committee, was awarded a plaque for "Outstanding Leadership in the Field of Environmental Health." For business reasons, Mr. Sheckler was unable to attend the meeting and the award was accepted on his behalf by his J-M associate, Norman D. Brown.

The next General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute will be held at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C., June 7-8, 1972.

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Paris, France	G. Devineau, S.A.
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Lubeck, Germany	Possehl Erzkontar
Athens, Greece	A. D. Papachristopoulos & Company
Calcutta, India	Expert Agency Service Private, Ltd.
Tel-Aviv, Israel	K. J. Deutsch
Torino, Italy	Franco Rol
Tokyo, Japan	T. Kakiuchi & Company, Ltd.
Seoul, Korea	Bryony Corporation
Mexico City, Mexico	Productos Quimicos Mardupol, S.A.
Haarlem, Netherlands	Chemische Productenhandel J.J. Van De Vrande
Auckland, C.I., New Zealand	Neill, Cropper & Company, Ltd.
Ponce, Puerto Rico	Porto Rico Iron Works
Buenos Aires, Argentina, S.A.	Will L. Smith, S.A.
Sao Paulo, Brazil, S.A.	ICI-Intercambia Commercial International Ltda.
Barranquilla, Colombia, S.A.	General Sales Corp. Ltda.
Lima, Peru, S.A.	Ralph W. Gutierrez
Valencia, Spain	Guzman, S. A.
Stockholm, Sweden	N. AB Nicolia Johannasen
Caracus, Venezuela	Ing. N. Sekler Y Associados S. R. L.

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THERMOID SAFETY CLOTH

Porter Clean-Gard Safety Cloth is now in full production at the asbestos textiles plant at Charlotte, North Carolina, operated by the Thermoid Division of H. K. Porter Co. A complement to an existing line of a variety of treated and untreated asbestos safety cloths, the new line of treated material reduces by more than 60% the amount of airborne asbestos fibers and provides 40%-50% higher abrasion resistance than regular untreated cloth.

INSULATION IN ITALY

Silamianto S.A.S. (Societa Italiana Lavorazione Amianto) is the only plant in Italy that produces asbestos insulating materials. Caposite is produced to meet the requirements of two companies, both based in Turin: Societa Italiana Amianto and Nuova Campamianto. Silamianto also sells a product similar to Caposite under the trade name of Silasbestos. The essential raw material, Amosite asbestos, is supplied by Cape Asbestos Fibres Ltd. According to Silamianto's General Manager, Dr. Clito Corsi, those responsible for naval construction prefer the product over other insulating materials and believe it to have no substitute. Almost all ships launched by Italian shipyards in the last ten years were fitted with either Caposite or Silasbestos.

EXPANSIONS & ACQUISITIONS

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., opened a corporate distribution center and bonding depot in Dallas, Texas, to service customers in the Southwest. The ninth to be opened by R/M since 1965, the one-story facility stocks a variety of automotive products manufactured by the Grey-Rock and the Raybestos Divisions as well as products of the Rubber & Packing Replacement Sales and the Asbestos Textile Divisions . . . . The Flintkote Company expanded its vinyl-asbestos floor tile line and added a 3000-foot extension of warehouse facilities at its plant in Chillicothe, Ohio . . . . Also, Flintkote signed a letter of intent to acquire, for cash, the Blue Rock Industries of Westbrook, Maine, a major construction and construction materials firm.

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50 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

in the field of machinery for asbestos-cement products



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CALZONI

SUMMARY OF EPA PROPOSAL

The Environmental Protection Agency issued a report as of December 1971 entiled "Background Information—Proposed National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asbestos, Beryllium, Mercury." It summarizes the proposed standards and reviews effects of the pollutants on health, the nature of the problem and development of the proposed standards and their economic impact. A copy of Report No. PB204876 is available from National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. [$3.00 per paper copy; 95¢ per microfiche]

J-M LITERATURE

Johns-Manville Corporation introduced its new "Industrial Hygiene Engineering Service" in Booklet 1H-1A. Part of J-M's Environmental Control Division, the Service offers in-plant surveys, engineering recommendations and costs, training and organization of industrial hygiene staff, and periodic monitoring . . . . A handy wallet-sized folder, ECS-1A, describes J-M's systems, services and products that assist in the control of environmental pollution.

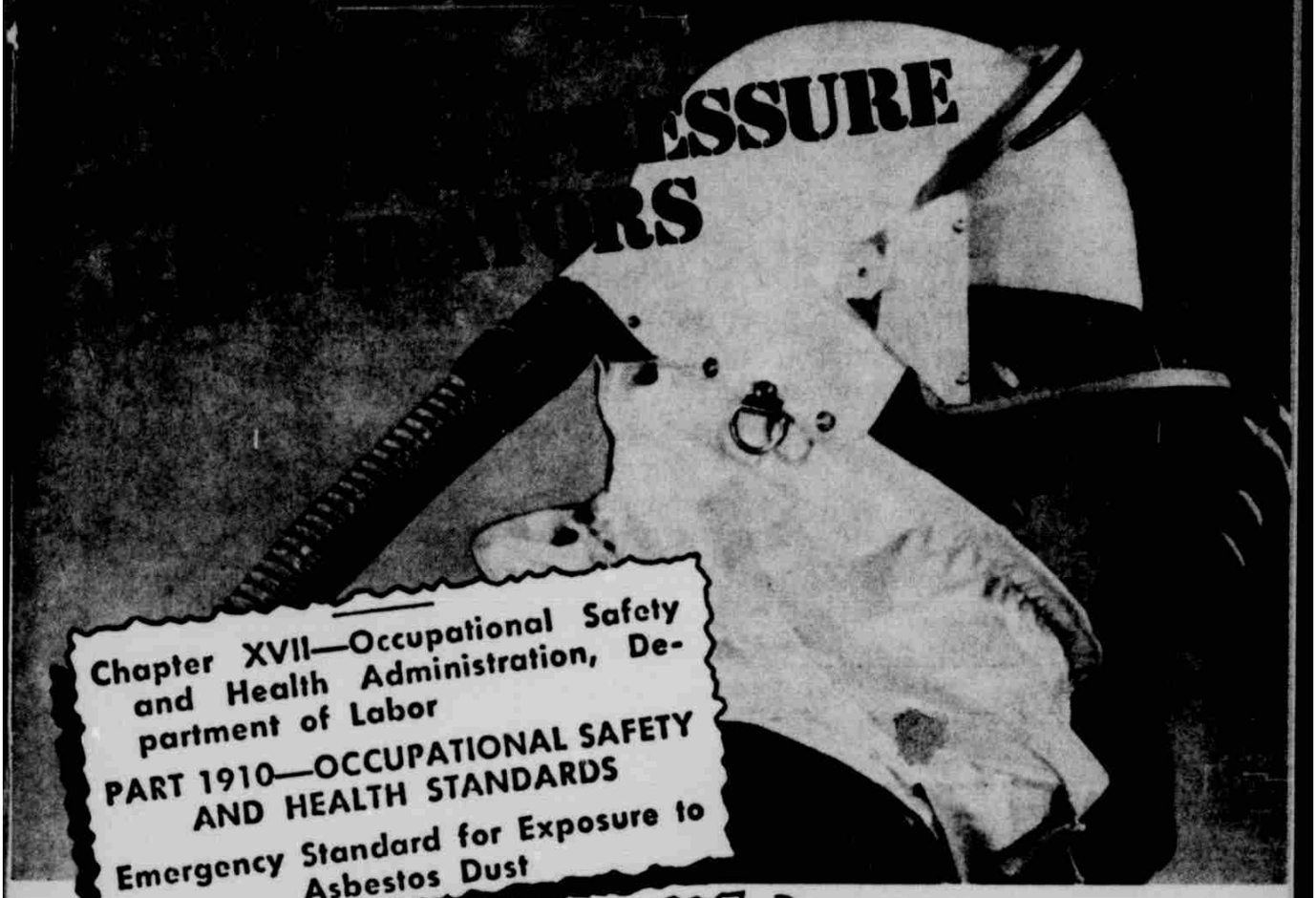
WILLSON PRODUCTS

The stylish, Adjust-A-Fit™ spatula temple for safety spectacles was introduced by the Willson Products Division of ESB Inc. to help users meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970. It conforms to ANSI Standard Z87.1-1968 and is the first adjustable temple with closed butt section that keeps out dust and dirt . . . . Another aid in complying with OSHA is Willson's recently-developed single-fiber respirator that protects against Pneumoconiosis-producing and certain toxic dusts. The 560 respirator was granted approval by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection against dusts having a Threshold Limit Value of not less than 0.1 mg. per cubic meter or 2.4 million particles per cubic foot.

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NOW REQUIRED, BY FEDERAL SAFETY REGULATIONS, FOR ASBESTOS WORKERS:

(FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 36, NO. 234 — DECEMBER 7, 1971)



Chapter XVII—Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor

PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

Emergency Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust

(3) For an atmosphere containing not more than 250 fibers per milliliter greater than 5 microns in length over an 8-hour average, or more than 500 fibers per milliliter over any period of 15 minutes, a powered filter positive pressure respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 14 (Bureau of Mines Schedule 21B) shall be used.

THE ONLY SYSTEMS THAT MEET THIS SPEC. ARE ELECTRIC-POWER RITE WHITECAP HELMET SYSTEMS!

(4) For an atmosphere containing more than 250 fibers per milliliter greater than 5 microns in length over an 8-hour average a type C positive pressure supplied-air respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 12 (Bureau of Mines Schedule 19B) shall be used.

...AND RITE WHITECAP COMPRESSED-AIR SYSTEMS MEET THIS ONE!

WRITE FOR DETAILS

PERSONAL ENVIRONMENT SYSTEMS, INC.

4429 SAN FERNANDO ROAD, GLENDALE, CALIF. 91204

TELEPHONE: (AREA 213) 245-1746

RITE WHITECAP HELMET SYSTEMS T.M.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Based on statistics for the month of February, it now appears that general business is finally showing a pronounced upward trend. Not that the economy is booming, but with housing starts setting yet another new record in February, with factory orders and industrial production showing healthy increases over the past few months and with inventories finally starting to rise, the economy does seem to have got off dead-center.

Personal income increased substantially in February but retail sales continued sluggish, partly because personal savings increased sharply. The stock market showed signs of turning downward when some slight rises occurred in interest rates, but the upward trend was resumed based on 1971's rise of 13% in pretax corporate profits and predictions of an even greater rise for 1972.

Renewed pressure on the U.S. dollar in foreign money markets is causing concern that another international monetary crisis may develop, possibly some time this year. Foreign government spokesmen argue that U.S. interest rates are too low while U.S. officials show no signs of taking steps to force increases on the grounds that higher interest rates could stifle the economic recovery just getting underway in this country. Meanwhile the central banks in Europe are continuing to buy dollars in support of the exchange rates agreed upon in December.

It is rapidly becoming more apparent that the U.S. is faced with an energy crisis of no mean proportions. On March 2 the nation was warned that a natural gas shortage was threatening and some type of rationing would almost certainly be required. Distribution companies are not supplying gas service to new customers in many Eastern areas. At the same time, the delays in placing new nuclear plants in operation are largely responsible for a threatened shortage of electrical energy. Eastern utility companies, in particular, fear the necessity for "brownouts" this summer when air conditioning usage peaks. This could all lead to the rather

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ASBESTOS

HUXLEY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Anthophyllite

Chrysotile

Crocidolite

Amosite

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

TEL: 212 581-0660
CABLE: HUXLEYCORP
TELEX: 420195

OUR 25TH YEAR

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odd expedient of allowing substantial increases in oil imports from the Middle East just when the producing nations in that area are demanding partial ownership of oil companies operating there and the largest consortium of oil companies has agreed in principle to sell 20% of its ownership to Saudi Arabia.

ASBESTOS FIBER

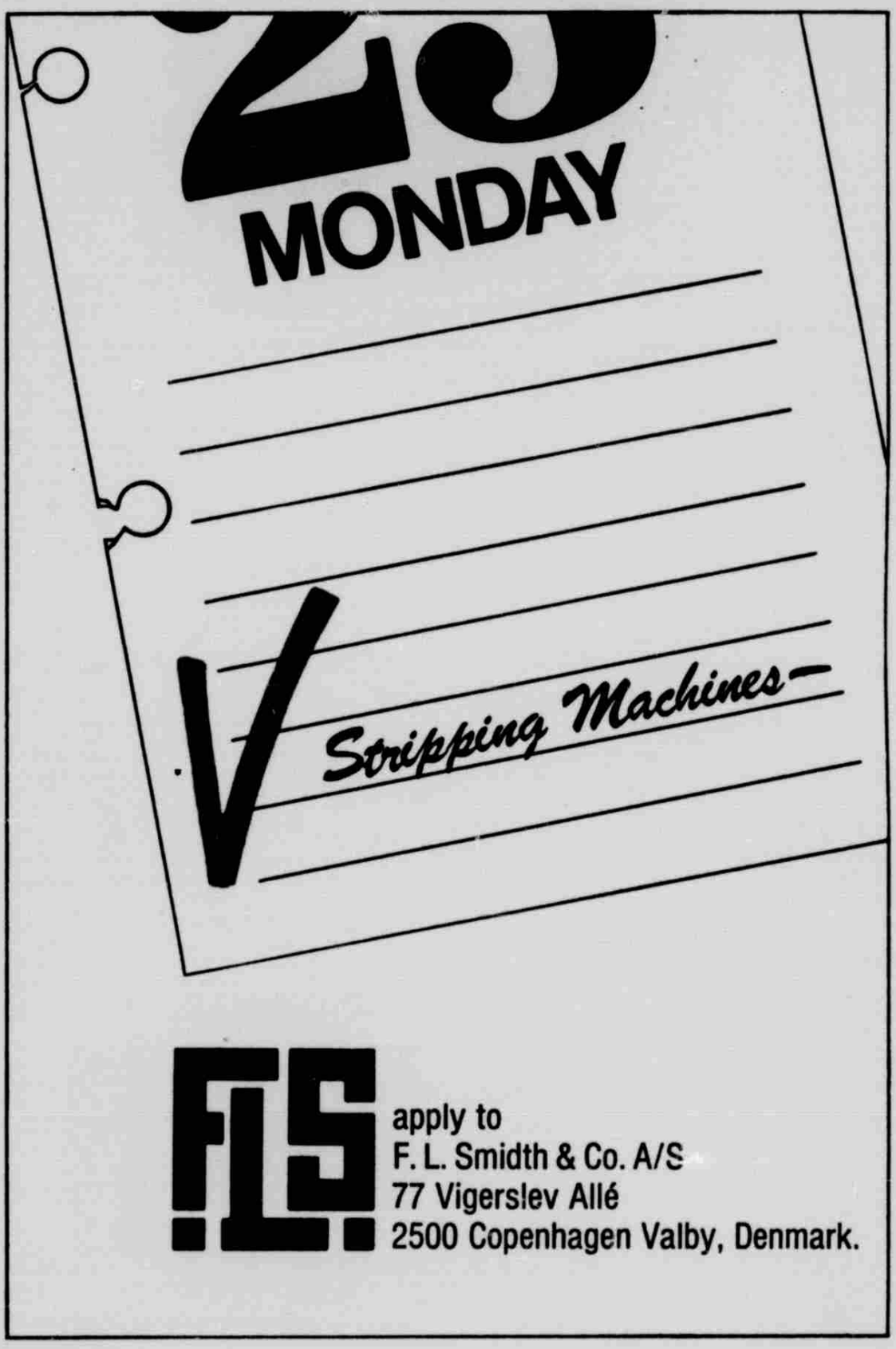
The total of Canadian shipments of asbestos fiber in 1971 was 1,634,662 short tons, 26,982 tons below the record 1970 level. The reversal in 1971 is the first since 1967.

Demand for asbestos fiber grades in the Group 7 category continues to be strong, particularly from the U.S. market. The major increase in usage of this category of fiber is a result of the high demand for asbestos latex felt used as a backing for sheet flooring. Also, the many asbestos-containing products used in the automotive industry are in strong demand.

Asbestos fiber requirements of countries other than the U.S. and Canada continue at a slow pace and the outlook in 1972 remains very cloudy. These countries constitute an extremely important market, concerned with medium length and long asbestos fiber grades. Some of the reasons for the decrease in order volume include economic slowdowns, lower growth rates for asbestos-cement pipe and sheets, and the use of competitive products in various of the large asbestos-consuming countries of the world.

Despite evidence supporting a maximum Threshold Limit Value of five fibers per cubic milliliter of air as being eminently safe and satisfactory, various unions and medical people in the U.S. are pressing the administrators of the Occupational Safety & Health Act to impose maximum in-plant TLV's of two fibers per cubic milliliter of air. The contributor of these comments feels this is a totally unrealistic attitude toward the fundamentals of a clean environment and, should any such limits be established, forced curtailment of many existing operations would occur.

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CONSTRUCTION NEWS

FEBRUARY 1972 recorded an interruption in the rising trend of construction, following three months of consecutive advances. After climbing to a peak of 165 in January, the seasonally-adjusted Dodge Index of the value of new contracts for construction work of all types slipped 6% in February, to 155 (1967=100). Despite the recent setback in the growth pattern, the total of $5,607,087,000 in construction contracts was still 14% ahead of the February 1971 value when the year's strong rise in building was just getting under way.

In the absence of any major new electric utility projects, the total of *nonbuilding* construction contract value dropped 23% below last February's amount to $1,144,202,000.

In the *nonresidential* building markets where recovery of industrial and commercial construction was augmented by a strong rise in contracts for hospitals and health facilities, February's $1,798,922,000 total represented a 10% gain over the year-ago figure.

The rate of housing starts stayed well over the 2-million rate in February, bringing the combined value of new homes, apartments and nonhousekeeping *residential* structures to $2,663,963,000, a 46% gain over the comparable 1971 month.

Cumulative construction contract value for the first two months of 1972 totaled $11,810,671,000: Nonbuilding, $2,969,-100,000, up 18%; Nonresidential, $3,517,903,000, up 5%; Residential, $5,323,668,000, up 55%. The two-month total for 1972 was 27% above that for the same period in 1971. [F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.]

MOTOR VEHICLE FACTORY SALES

JANUARY 1972 motor vehicle factory sales from plants in the *United States* totaled 889,121 (passenger cars—698,004; trucks and buses—191,117). Total sales for January 1971 were 860,615.

Motor vehicle factory sales from plants in *Canada* totaled 114,396 in January 1972 against 92,194 in the prior January. [Automobile Manufacturers Association]

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ASBESTOS SHORTS

HIGH-BULKING, EASILY DISPERSED FOR ROOF COATINGS

Because our ASBESTOS SHORTS are "clean", they disperse rapidly in asphalt and other materials . . . save you production time.

GRIT- AND WHISKER-FREE FOR SPRAYED UNDERCOATINGS

Careful quality control ensures that our ASBESTOS SHORTS are free of grit and other minute particles that clog spray equipment.

If you reinforce polyester molding compounds, try our 7T SHORTS. They disperse well and have low resin demand. For more information or for test samples of our fibres, write to: Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Quebec, Canada.

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BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro
Sao Paulo "Brasimet" Comercio e Industria S.A.

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A. J. Lynch & Co.

CANADA, Montreal
Federated Genco Ltd.

CANADA, Toronto
Federated Genco Ltd.

COLOMBIA, Bogota
Holanda, Colombia, S.A.

ILLINOIS, Chicago
Jensen-Souders and Assoc., Inc.

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MEXICO, Mexico City
Asarco Mexicana, S.A.

MICHIGAN, Detroit
Baker & Collinson

NEW YORK, New York
D. H. Litter & Co., Inc.

OHIO, Cleveland
A. C. Mueller Co., Inc.

PENNSYLVANIA, Conshohocken
Van Horn, Metz & Co., Inc.

ASARCO

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC, LTD.

A subsidiary of American Smelting and Refining Company



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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

Cyprus—Production of asbestos for the *Year 1971* totaled 26,835 short tons, valued at £1,538,390. [Mines Department, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Nicosia]

Canada—Producers' shipments of asbestos during *December 1971* totaled 168,762 short tons (132,638 tons from Quebec plants and 35,924 tons from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon). The total for December 1970 was 164,895 tons . . . *Year 1971* cumulative total was 1,634,662 short tons (1,342,320 tons from Quebec plants and 292,342 tons from plants in the other four pertinent Provinces). The total for the previous year was 1,661,644 tons . . . These statistics were accumulated from figures reported by Advocate Mines, Asbestos Corporation, Bell Asbestos Mines, Canadian Refractories, Carey-Canadian Mines, Cassiar Asbestos, Flintkote Mines, Hedman Mines, Johns-Manville, Lake Asbestos of Quebec and National Asbestos Mines. [Statistics Canada, the former Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa]

Canada—Imports of vinyl-asbestos floor and wall tiles reached 394,650 square feet, valued at $42,000, for the period from *January-September 1971*, compared with 420,327 square feet, valued at $37,000, for the same nine-month period of 1970. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

Canada—Production of vinyl-asbestos tile for the *Year 1971* totaled 182,136,270 square feet (84,334 short tons), compared with 162,328,541 square feet (74,425 tons) for the prior year. The firms reporting include American Biltrite Rubber Co. (Canada), Armstrong Cork Canada, Building Products (four months), Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. and The Flintkote Co. of Canada. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1968—Shipments of mineral commodities by Canadian mine operators were valued at $4,722,248,677 in 1968, an increase of 7.8% over the 1967 value. Asbestos ranked 7th among the ten leading mineral commodities. A variety of statistical tables concerning asbestos are included in the Review. [Catalog 26-201, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, 75¢]

Mineral Production, 1969-70—Quantity and value of Australian mineral output for the year ended June 1970 are given, together with information for the four preceding years. Chrysotile production amounted to 794 short tons from New South Wales and 30 tons from Western Australia, making a total for the year of 824 tons, valued at $174,000. [Reference No. 10.51, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra]

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AMMANN Asbestos Mill



The *ONLY DISINTEGRATOR* treating the asbestos fibres without breaking them. Disintegrator used so to say by the most important Asbestos Mines of the whole world.

The above illustration shows a large plant comprising several AMMANN disintegrators. This plant works in an asbestos mine in South Africa.

U. AMMANN Ltd.

Engineers **CH 4900 Langenthal** **Switzerland**

Cables: Ammannag Langenthal — Telex: Nr. 68446

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IMPORTS INTO U.S.A.

Figures from U.S. Bureau of the Census

Short Tons

Unmanufactured Asbestos:	NOV. 1971	DEC. 1971
Amosite, Republic of South Africa	99	864
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	280	604
Chrysotile, Crude, Canada	20	30
South Africa	125	225
Swaziland	40	40
Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada	1,375	1,082
South Africa	..	1
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	54,246	56,753
South Africa	99	..
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	362	214
Finland	45	29
	56,691	59,842

November unmanufactured asbestos imports were valued at $6,696,678.
December unmanufactured asbestos imports were valued at $7,076,869.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:		NOVEMBER 1971	
Asbestos Yarn, Slivers, etc.	Lb	148,689	$ 158,162
A-C Pipes, Tubes & Fittings	Lb	3,907,164	198,015
Asbestos-Cement Articles, Other	Lb	1,206,446	158,127
Asbestos Articles, Other		..	131,432
			$ 645,736

		DECEMBER 1971	
Asbestos Yarn, Slivers, etc.	Lb	400,598	$ 340,773
A-C Pipes, Tubes & Fittings	Lb	7,150,612	318,415
Asbestos-Cement Articles, Other	Lb	1,343,521	196,425
Asbestos Articles, Other		..	173,589
			$ 1,029,202

GUMMI ASBEST KUNSTSTOFFE

is the asbestos periodical in Europe which covers editorially in each issue the production, processing and application of asbestos.

Therefore, it is read by all firms connected with the importing and processing of asbestos in 60 countries and is used for advertising by the asbestos mines all over the world.

Subscription fee DM 84.—plus postage per year.

Published by: A. W. Gentner Verlag KG, 7 Stuttgart-W Forststr. 131, Postfach 688.



Gold Bond uses the best quality control devices known to man: people.

Sure we automated our milling equipment. Five floors of it.

But we want to be certain the particular grade of asbestos you need meets your requirements for uniformity.

So people monitor the automated mills on closed-circuit TV.

And people test each batch.

Our technicians make wet screen analyses to evaluate length and distribution of fibre...viscosity tests on absorptive characteristics...measure grit content...whatever it takes to be sure the asbestos meets your exact specifications. Batch after batch.

Whatever your asbestos needs, check first with National Asbestos Mines, Thetford Mines, P.Q., Canada. Or write to National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, New York 14202.

Gold Bond
ASBESTOS FIBRES

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EXPORTS FROM U.S.A.

Figures from U.S. Bureau of the Census — **NOVEMBER 1971**

Unmanufactured Asbestos:			
Crude & Spinning Fibers	s. tons	615	$ 135,226
Non-Spinning Fibers	s. tons	3,416	503,433
Waste & Refuse	s. tons	3,880	189,926
		7,911	$ 828,585
Manufactured Asbestos Goods:			
A-C Shingles & Clapboard	Lb	1,169,368	$ 113,138
Other Asbestos-Cement Articles	Lb	1,464,378	164,014
Asbestos Gaskets	Lb	37,137	52,009
Asbestos Packing	Lb	213,141	369,559
Asbestos Heat or Sound Insulation		..	171,013
Asbestos Textiles & Yarns	Lb	1,779,800	373,994
Asbestos Protective Clothing		..	5,450
Mfrs. Other Than Friction Materials		..	435,453
Clutch Facings & Linings for Auto. Use.	No	159,329	168,457
Clutch Facings & Lining, Other	No	48,014	24,720
Brake Linings for Automotive Use	Lb	639,516	378,402
Asbestos Brake Linings, Other	Lb	181,440	128,720
			$ 2,384,929

EXPORTS FROM CANADA

Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics — **NOVEMBER 1971**

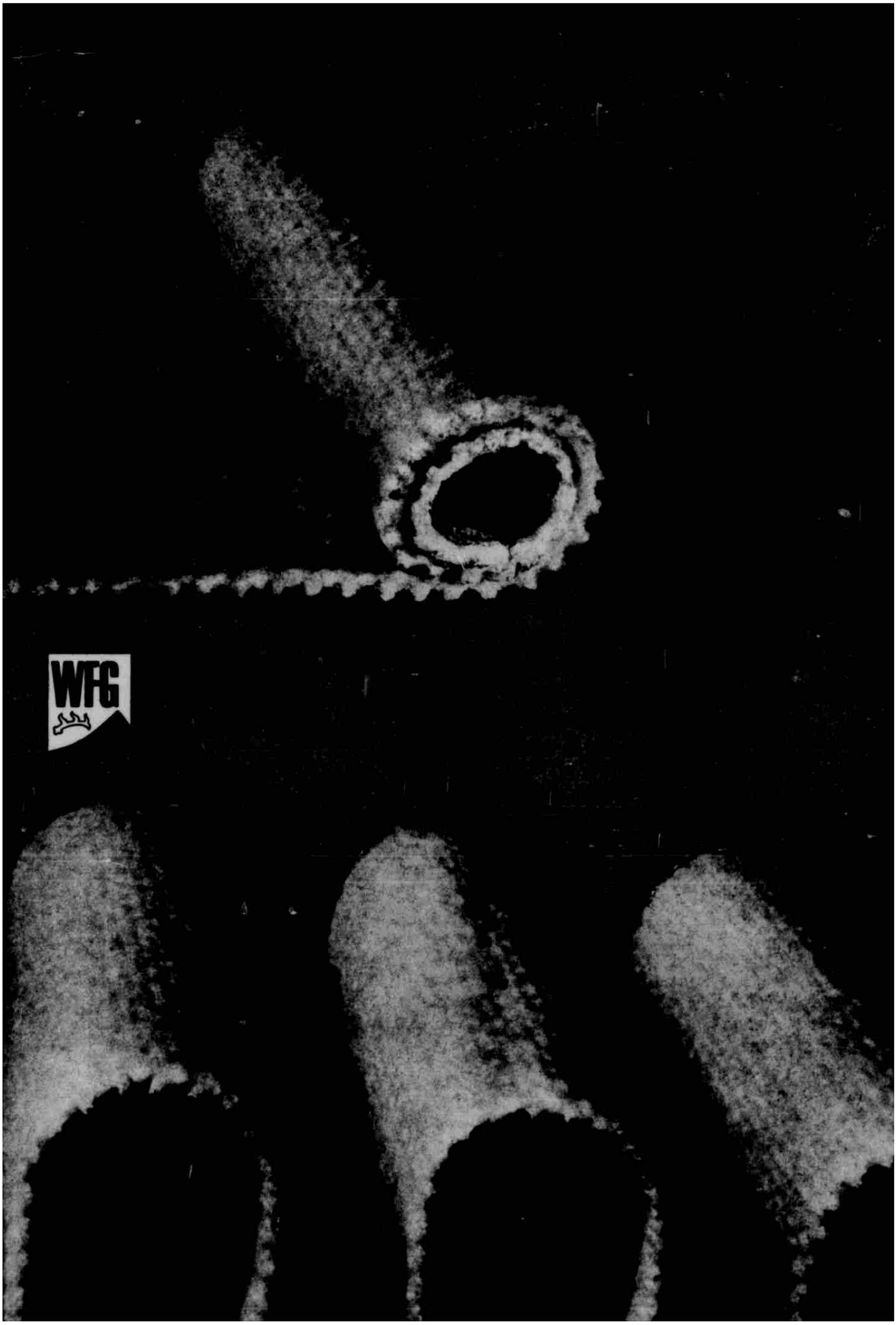
Short Tons

Unmanufactured Asbestos:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	1	881	27,610	17,140
Eastern Europe	..	50	1,865	..
Middle East	..	..	1,035	27
Africa	..	160	1,141	541
Asia	3	136	5,909	5,342
Oceania	..	..	1,821	349
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	8	6,523	1,850
United States	4	1,698	16,715	40,004
	8	2,933	62,619	65,253

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *November 1971* was 130,813 short tons, valued at $19,336,000.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:	
Asbestos Brake Lining & Facings	$ 78,000
Asbestos-Cement Building Materials	148,000
Asbestos Basic Products, Other	154,000
	$ 380,000

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WFG

MINERAL FACTS & PROBLEMS, 1970 EDITION

Part 10: Consumption Pattern/Uses

Asbestos is adaptable to almost 3000 uses. Because of its high strength-to-weight ratio and resistance to searing temperatures, it is used in rockets and missiles. Asbestos products plants are located in sixteen U.S. States, principally in the East and South and on the West Coast.

All uses of asbestos are as processed fiber. The long-fibered Groups 1 and 2 are marketed in very small quantities for special textile purposes. Group 3 is used in the manufacture of fireproof textile products, packings, woven brake linings, clutch facings, electrical insulation materials, and high pressure and marine insulation. The major use of Group 4 is in asbestos-cement pipe, used mainly in transporting water such as in municipal waterworks, irrigation and conservation projects. Group 5 is used in asbestos-cement sheets, flat and corrugated sheets, low pressure asbestos-cement pipes and molded products. Group 5 is also used in some paper products such as pipe insulation and wrappings and in other products, including brake linings and gaskets. Group 6 is primarily used in asbestos-cement products mix, gaskets, brake linings, vinyl sheet backings and millboard. Group 7 is used in molded brake linings and clutch facings. The most important application of "shorts" is as a filler in vinyl and asphalt floor tile. Other important uses are in asphalt compounds, joint and insulation cements, roof coatings, plastics and caulking compounds.

Amosite is used for felted insulation in blanket form for high temperature service up to 900°F. A loosely compacted form is used as a covering for marine turbines and jet engines and in similar applications. Amosite is also a constituent of lightweight, fire-resistant marine partition board.

Long-fiber Crocidolite (Blue) asbestos is woven into fabrics used for locomotive boiler lagging in Great Britain and for acid-resistant packings and gaskets. The principal use of the short Crocidolite fibers is in the making of asbestos-cement pipe.

Tremolite and Anthophyllite are used for chemical-resistant filters, as welding-rod coating and as fillers in various products.

About 69% of the asbestos consumed goes into the manufacture of asbestos-cement products, about 10% into floor tile, 7% into asbestos paper, 3% into friction materials and gaskets, 2% into asbestos textiles, 2% into paints and caulking, 1% into plastics, and 6% into miscellaneous other commodities.

NEXT ISSUE—
CONSUMPTION PATTERN/ALTERNATE MATERIALS

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5875 N. Lincoln Ave.

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Gerald J. Fahey
16772 Plainview Road

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KENT, WASH. 98031
Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
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Chef Menteur Station

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Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc.,
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PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19140
Charles A. Wagner Co. Inc.
4455 N. 6th St.

PORTLAND, ORE. 97302
Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
10821 North Lombard St.

ST. PAUL, MINN. 55114
MacArthur Co.
936 Raymond Ave.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84110
Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
407 West 17th South St.

SANTA FE SPRINGS, CAL. 90670
Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
13900 Carmenita Road

SPOKANE, WASH. 99206
Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
6308 East Sharp Avenue

4-72

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ASBESTOS IN TASMANIA

Allstate Explorations N.L., Sydney, Australia, in a Progress Report issued February 1, 1972, advised it has completed the exploration program at its Tasmanian asbestos prospect, involving 5000 feet of diamond drilling, detailed geological mapping and a magnetometer survey. Results are currently being evaluated.

BOLIVIAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Development Program contributed US $536,500 to develop the Bolivian asbestos industry and an additional financing of $122,300 was being negotiated at the end of 1971. Part of the program includes the building of a cleaning and concentrating plant in the Department of Cochabamba. Five technicians from UNDP are working on the project which is expected to be completed in 1972. [Mineral Trade Notes]

RIOCANEX EVALUATING McADAM PROPERTY

Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration, wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Algom Mines Ltd., is proceeding with the assessment of the viability of McAdam Mining Corporation's asbestos property in the Chibougamau district of Quebec, Canada. Testing results confirmed the "C" zone as the most important and additional diamond drilling was carried out on the zone early this year to provide geological data in the area where bulk sampling is anticipated. The core sample has been sent to the Quebec City pilot plant for testing. A computerized ore reserve calculation of the "C" zone indicated a geological reserve of 105 million tons of material grading 3.92% fiber to a depth of 700 feet. From response received as part of a comprehensive asbestos market survey, it has been concluded the fiber can be worked into a salable product of average quality. [Northern Miner]

ANNUAL CIM BRANCH MEETING

The Thetford Mines Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy held its annual branch meeting in November. C. Bourgoin, outgoing Chairman, presented a review of the year. The following executives were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman—C. G. Bourne, Vice Chairman—M. Lauzon, Secretary/Treasurer—R. R. Dupre and Membership Secretary—L. Lacasse.

NEW OFFICERS FOR CRCA

B. L. Quincey, of Quinte Roofing Ltd., Belleville, Ontario, was elected President of the Canadian Roofing Contractors Association. Other newly-elected officers include S. Lono as Vice President, R. Jackson as Vice President, D. Flynn as Secretary and K. Sollows as Treasurer.

The CRCA National Office will relocate from Montreal to Ottawa effective May 1st of this year.

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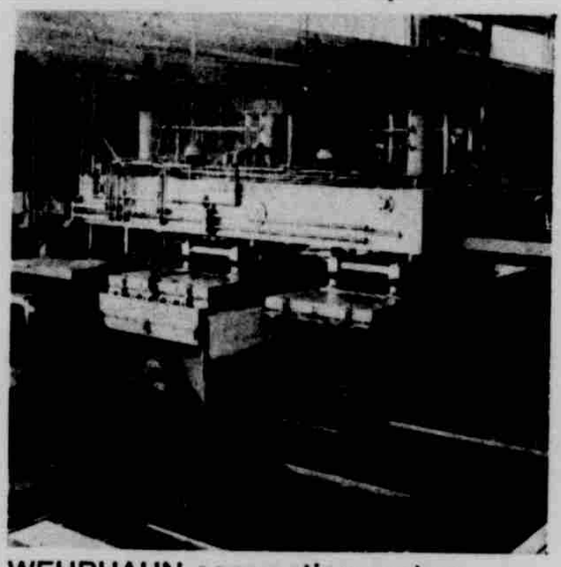
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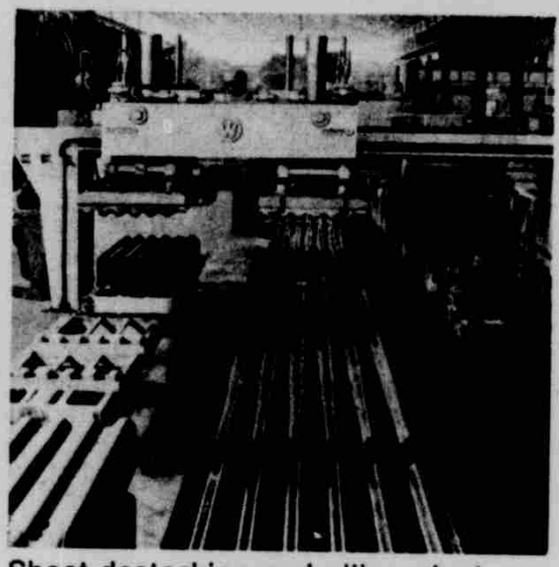
Mazza machine without top felt



Automatic sheet machine



WEHRHAHN corrugating system



Sheet destacking and oiling plant

What are your specific problems? Modernisation of sheet-machine? – Production of special sheets of 9 m length? – Up-to-date pneumatic corrugator? – Plant for pressure pipes? – Automatic socket pipe installation? – Modern laboratory equipment? – Efficient plant for prefabricated walls, sandwich panels (made of asbestos-cement sheets and foamed plastics)? Presses or cutting-presses for high quality sheets? – Automatic consistency control of water, asbestos and cement, during production? – Remember, WEHRHAHN represents more than a man's age of experience with references all over the world! Why not contact them? Ask for up-to-date quotations!

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO . . .

R. M. Bateman, Chairman, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, May 15.
W. Vermeer, Jr., Managing Director, Chemische Productenhandel J. J. van de Vrande, Haarlem, The Netherlands, May 16.
J. R. M. Hutcheson, President & General Manager-Asbestos Fibre Division, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, May 17.
Paul A. Johnston, Chairman of the Board, Panacon Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17.
L. O. Montpetit, Assistant to the President, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada, May 19.
Kurt Schwarz, Vice President, Supradur Manufacturing Corporation, Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, May 19.
M. L. Trepanier, Plant Manager, King-Beaver Mine, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada, May 19.
R. L. Johnson, Treasurer, MacArthur Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, May 20.
William T. Colborn, Vice President, Philadelphia Asbestos Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21.
James A. Goodwin, Manager in Training, Jeffrey Mine, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, May 21.
John R. Owens, Managing Director, Cape Asbestos Fibres Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, May 21.
E. Gaskell, Managing Director, Cape Insulation Ltd., Stirling, Scotland, May 22.
Virgil W. Cooprider, Corporate Vice President-Personnel & Industrial Relations, National Gypsum Co., Buffalo, New York, May 24.
Michael C. Mangan, General Superintendent, Hedman Mines Ltd., Matheson, Ontario, Canada, May 24.
Charles J. Clark, Vice President, Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co., Chicago, Illinois, May 25.
A. J. McMullen, President, Garlock Inc., Palmyra, New York, May 27.
Henry N. Bates, Vice President, Executive Department, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, May 28.
Kenneth M. Eden, Assistant to President, Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, May 28.
Lionel C. Piuze, Vice President, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, Quebec, Canada, May 30.
Robert L. Zale, Sales Promotion Manager, Building Products Division, National Gypsum Co., Buffalo, New York, June 1.
Byron M. Snyder, Staff Manager, Asbestos Fibre Department, Johns-Manville International Corporation, New York City, June 2.
Leo J. Bartolanzo, Controller, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, June 3.
Bert I. Bertelsen, Manager, Industrial Products Division, GAF Cor-

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poration, Staffordville, Connecticut, June 3.
P. H. A. Mount, Chairman, Mintex Ltd., subsidiary of BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, June 3.
Harold F. Plate, Sales Manager, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3.
Gordon C. Scowcroft, Vice-Chairman of the Board, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., East Broughton Station, Quebec, Canada, June 3.
J. C. T. Fell, Managing Director, Raybestos-Belaco Ltd., Swanley, Kent, England, June 4.
William T. Kelly, Jr., Director, Abex Corporation, New York City, June 5.
Yvan Couture, Director of Public Relations, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, June 6.
Murray F. MacDonald, Vice President & General Sales Manager of Residential Products Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, June 6.
Joseph N. Yorke, Vice President-Finance, H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 6.
M. A. F. Newton, Director, The Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd., London, England, June 7.
Stuart K. Brigham, Assistant to the Presidents of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. & Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Toronto and Vancouver, Canada, June 8.
Herbert Morton Ball, Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, June 9.
Robert F. Deerfield, Director-Market Services, Building Products Division, GAF Corporation, New York City, June 9.
James C. McDonald, Director of Branch Operations, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut, June 10.
Joseph T. Hepp, President, R/M International, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut, June 11.
Alexander Kuzmuk, President, Mechanical Rubber Division, Garlock Inc., Palmyra, New York, June 11.
Ernest C. Bratt, Group General Manager-Asbestos, Thermoid Division, H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina, June 12.
G. S. Sutcliffe, Deputy Chairman, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, June 12.
Staton J. Peele, Jr., Manager of Industrial Textiles Marketing, Uniroyal Fiber & Textile, Winnsboro, South Carolina, June 13.
A. H. Bagenstose, Vice President-Sales, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14.
A. C. Caron, General Superintendent, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, B.C., Canada, June 14.
John J. Finnegan, Vice President-Manufacturing, Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, June 14.

ASBBESTOS welcomes the following new advertiser:

Rex Asbestwerke

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NOTES FROM 1971 ANNUAL REPORTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

The year 1971 was marked with important accomplishments which should have far-reaching, positive effects on the future growth and profitability of Johns-Manville Corporation. Under the new management team, sigificant steps were taken to redirect and streamline the company's operations to facilitate attainment of both short and long-range planned objectives.

Importantly, the year produced significant progress. Net sales rose to $685,123,000, against $620,417,000 in 1970, reaching an all-time high and reflecting, in general, the sharp upturn in residential construction, some improvement in other market sectors and the addition of new businesses.

Net earnings for 1971 amounted to $42,724,000 or $2.35 per share compared with $37,304,000 or $2.06 per share in the prior year. The 1971 total reflects two extraordinary items: a gain resulting from the sale of 63,000 acres of Mississippi timberlands; and anticipated costs to relocate the corporate headquarters and the data processing and research and development facilities to the Denver, Colorado, metropolitan area.

An important area of growth interest to J-M is that of environmental control. The company is spending a considerable amount of funds to develop new products and enter new markets where J-M products and know-how can help solve environmental problems. And, in cooperation with other companies and with government and health agencies, Johns-Manville continued to seek new information about the biological effects of asbestos fiber.

Construction materials accounted for a significant portion of J-M business activity in 1971. Sales were up 21% over 1970 and earnings before taxes and extraordinary items rose from $14.5 million to $33.5 million. A significant step taken to broaden J-M's construction materials business was the merger of Holophane Company, Inc., a leading manufacturer of lighting fixtures and components. In addition, J-M intensified its position as a supplier to the rapidly-growing mobile home sector with the acquisition of Silvercote Products, Inc., a nationwide building products distributor. J-M strengthened its position in the domestic technical service area by acquiring Foresight Systems, Inc., a designer of systems for financial planning and control using computer technology. Internationally, J-M acquired a 75% interest in the Schuller companies of West Germany, enhancing its competitive position in the European glass fiber products market. Also, Fesco production facilities were expanded at Wissembourg, France, and at North Bay, Ontario, Canada.

In the recreational development field, J-M entered into a joint venture with Sun Valley Company, Inc., to extend the world-famous

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Sun Valley Resort area in central Idaho.

The firm directed substantial expenditures to increase manufacturing output in several overseas countries in 1971 to meet rising demands for insulation products in international markets. In Latin America, J-M acquired interest in the Brazilian firm of Magnebras, S.A., which manufactures glass fiber and calcium silicate insulations. New equipment was installed to increase production of commercial glass fiber insulation at Fibras Aislantes, S.A., a Venezuelan subsidiary. Construction was started on a new plant near Buenos Aires, Argentina, to produce glass fiber insulation and air conditioning and acoustical products. J-M's position in the Canadian insulations market was bolstered by adding a new Micro-Lok glass fiber pipe insulation machine at its facility at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

In the industrial specialty products area—automobile, truck and bus production surged ahead in 1971 to provide a healthy climate for the sale of J-M clutch facings and brake blocks. The trend to replace metal materials with engineered plastics parts in automotive and specialty vehicles continued to gain momentum favorably affecting the sales of J-M glass fiber reinforcement materials. In light of the continued high acceptance of Cobra high-speed brake shoes, J-M expanded manufacturing operations at Waukegan, Illinois, and introduced a new brake shoe especially designed for the growing number of high-speed railway transit cars. J-M also developed and marketed a new high friction brake block designed to provide safer stopping distances for heavy commercial vehicles.

The resurgence in residential construction and increased expenditures for public works sewer systems lifted J-M pipe sales above 1970 levels. J-M is adding new PVC (polyvinyl chloride) manufacturing facilities at plants in Manville, New Jersey, and in Stockton, California, and is installing additional PVC extruders at manufacturing facilities located at Long Beach, California; Franklin, Pennsylvania; Denison, Texas; and Green Cove Springs, Florida. Pollution control programs continued to open important avenues of growth for Transite asbestos-cement pipe sales. These environmentally-oriented programs specify the separation of storm and sanitary drains which heretofore ran together in a single pipe.

Important market advances were made by the J-M Irrigation Corporation and advanced irrigation systems were installed at Disney World in Florida and in over twenty golf courses throughout the United States and the Caribbean.

Sales in 1971 of J-M raw materials—asbestos, diatomite and perlite—tapered off from the strong 1970 performance, primarily due to curtailed manufacturing activity in principal overseas outlets. Sales of asbestos fiber in the U.S. matched 1970 levels and were mostly directed toward the manufacture of construction, fire protection and insulation materials. Export sales of asbestos fiber fell short of 1970 record levels because of the sluggishness of building activity in key European and Far Eastern markets. Of the total tonnage of raw materials shipped by Johns-Manville during 1971, about 75% was direct to outside customers. The remainder was used in J-M manufacturing operations.

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ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

CLOSE—MARCH 21, 1972

Abitibi Asbestos	*$2.30	G&W (pfd 1.75)	124½
Advocate Mines	*$1.80	G&W (pfd 3.50)	157¼
Allied Mining	*$3.75	G&W (pfd 3.87)	71
Asarco	20⅝	G&W (pfd 5.75)	70
Armstrong Cork	42⅜	Illinois Central	35⅜
Armst Cork (pfd 3.75)	53½	Ill. Central (pfd 3.50)	61¼
Asbestos Corporation	*$28.875	Johns-Manville	38
Bendix	44	Kennecott Copper	27⅝
Bendix (pfd 3)	67	Maremont	38⅜
Carlisle	21⅞	McAdam Mining	*$59.00
Cassiar Asbestos	*$20.00	National Gypsum	18½
Cerro Corporation	15⅛	Natl Gypsum (pfd 4.50)	71½
Certain-teed Products	44	Pacific Asbestos Ltd.	*$1.66
C-teed (pfd .90)	43⅝	Panacon	4
Conwest	*$7.75	Pathfinder	*$1.26
Flintkote	31	Porter (pfd 5.50)	78
F-kote (pfd-A 4.50)	85¼	Raybestos-Manhattan	33⅞
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	39⅜	Rio Algom	*$17.75
Freeport Minerals	19⅜	Royal Industries	13¾
GAF Corporation	24⅜	Unarco	16⅜
GAF (pfd 1.20)	30⅝	Union Carbide	44⅞
Garlock	21⅝	Uniroyal	18⅛
Grace	26⅜	Uniroyal (pfd 8)	105½
Gulf & Western	36½	United Asbestos	4-11/16

*Canadian Currency
(Sources: The Wall Street Journal & The Northern Miner)

TRADE/LICENSING OPPORTUNITIES

Businessmen desiring assistance with any phase of their foreign investment program should contact the nearest U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office or the Foreign Investment Services Division, Office of International Investment, U.S. Department of Commerce, BIC-878, Washington, D.C. 20230 (telephone: (202) 976-4065).

Canada—over 4000 Canadian manufacturers operating in the Province of Ontario registered interest in seeking out joint venture and licensing arrangements; firms have a wide range of skills and capacities and, being located in Canada's industrial heart land, can offer skills and distribution know-how to U.S. companies seeking to further their activities in Canada's rapidly-growing and prosperous economy. [Write to N. Probyn, Chief, American Section, Department of Trade & Development, 950 Yonge St., Toronto 285, Ontario.]

Germany—leading corrosion-resistant products manufacturer seeks licenses to expand line; interested in all types of corrosion-resistant paints, compounds and tapes. [Denso-Chemie GmbH, 24 Felder Strasse, 509 Leverkusen-Rheindorf]

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MEN ON THE MOVE

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

George J. Haufler was elected to the Board of Directors. He is Executive Vice President of Certain-teed Saint Gobain Insulation Corporation, a majority-owned subsidiary, and a Corporate Vice President of Certain-teed Products.

EVERITE LTD.

F. B. Tucker was appointed Manager of Pipe Production at the Asbestos-Cement Factory at Brackenfell, Cape Province, South Africa. He joined Everite in 1969 as Leader of the Development Group, responsible for process and product development work and quality control . . . . **E. A. Furrer** is now Manager of Sheet Production at the Asbestos-Cement Factory at Brackenfell. In 1966 he joined Everite as a Project Engineer, following three years as a Project Engineer in Switzerland.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

Arthur A. Giffin was appointed Manager of Civic Affairs. He is a native of Greeley, Colorado, and prior to joining J-M was Regional Sales Manager of Frontier Airlines, Denver . . . **Louis D. Sorrentino,** of Poughkeepsie, New York, was appointed Manager of Marketing, International Division, Latin America and the Far East. He joined J-M in 1953 as an industrial products salesman . . . **Clarence C. Keller** was elected a Vice President of Johns-Manville. He will continue as President of Holophane Company, Inc., the firm that became a wholly-owned subsidiary of J-M last December.

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY

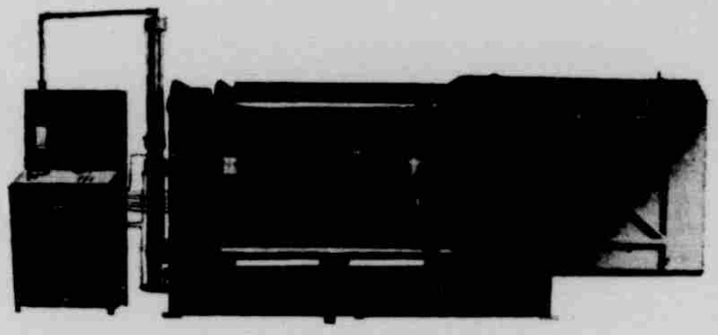
Frederick H. Cook, Vice President of the investment banking firm of Dillon, Read and Company, Inc., was elected to the Board of Directors of National Gypsum. Prior to his affiliation with Dillon, Read, he was Chairman and President of Congoleum Industries.

NICOLET INDUSTRIES, INC.

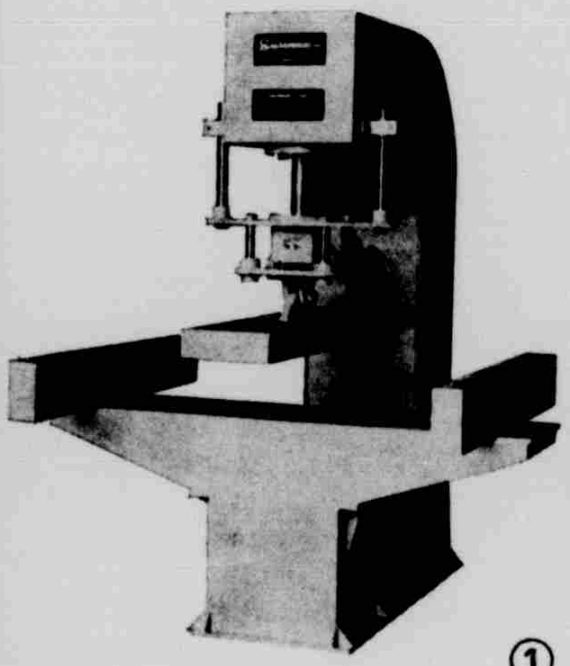
John J. McDermott is the new Vice President and General Manager of the Western subsidiary, Nicolet of California, Inc., in Hollister, California. Formerly Marketing Manager-Gasketing for Nicolet, Mr. McDermott fills the position vacated by **C. Fred Workman** who is now Vice President-Marketing for the parent company.

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① Bending and crushing test press for sheet and pipes



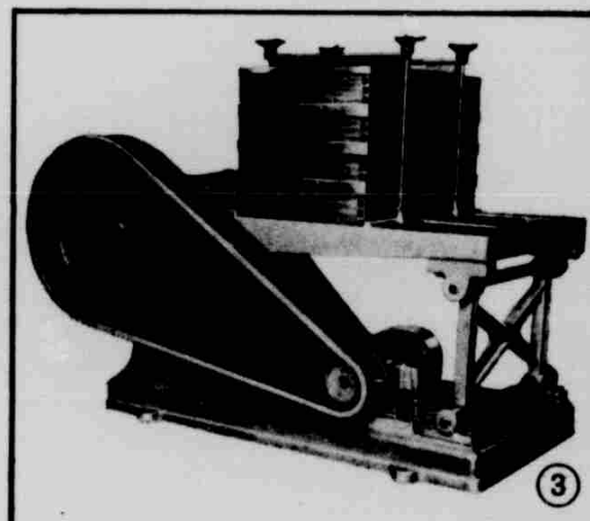
②



①

② Bursting test press for pipes

③ Classifier for testing asbestos fibres



③

Asbestos-cement testing machines designed and manufactured by:

SALVANESCHI S.p.A.

VIA ROMA, 27-27043 BRONI (PV) ITALY - TELEF. 51.024

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ACTION ON STANDARDS

BS690—BSI recommendations on metric coordinated sizes for flat sheet materials are implemented in the new BS690, Part 2, on Semi- and Fully-Compressed Asbestos-Cement Flat Sheets [46 pence, plus 20 pence for orders under £2.00; postage to non-subscribers is 14 pence; British Standards Institution]

IS:5182 (Part III) 1970—Method for Measurement of Air Pollution, Part III on Particulate Radioactivity in Air; prescribes method for collection and measurement of particulate radioactivity in air; describes methods of calculation to obtain gross and long-lived beta radioactivity in the atmosphere. [Rs3.50; Indian Standards Institution]

IS:1592 1970—Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipes, First Revision; all methods of test have been deleted and are now included in IS:5913-1970 (Methods of Test for Asbestos-Cement Products); four additional sizes of pipe have been added and internal and external diameters and thicknesses for all classes and nominal diameters of pipes are specified to improve their interchangeability in use; use of silica in the manufacture of asbestos-cement pressure pipes has been recommended. [Rs4.00; Indian Standards Institution]

51GP8a—Standard for Asbestos Cloth and Twine for use with Thermal Insulation; applies to three types of asbestos cloth and to asbestos sewing twine used for the insulation of piping, machinery and boilers, essentially for, but not restricted to, marine use. [25¢; Canadian Government Specifications Board]

U.S. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

The following are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Cost per paper copy is designated at the end of each listing. Microfiche reproduction is priced at 95c per document. Prepayment is required. Please specify Report Number when ordering.

AD 717 444—Asbestos and Surface Treated Asbestos as Reinforcing Agents for Thermoplastics and Rubbers, by H. Edwards, Explosives Research and Development Establishment, Waltham Abbey, Essex, England. [February 1970; $3.00]

PB 198 581—Airborne Asbestos, Committee on Biologic Effects of Atmospheric Pollutants, National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering; discusses pathogenicity of asbestos in man and animals, human non-occupational exposure to asbestos, health risk associated with various degrees and types of exposure, sources of environmental contamination, and recommendations concerning need for a feasibility of control measures. [1971; $3.00]

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ARIZONA ASBESTOS

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Crudes and Filter Fibre

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NEW ASBESTOS PATENTS

U.S. patents may be purchased from The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231, at a cost of 50c each. Photoprints of non-U.S. patents may be purchased from the same source at a cost of 30c per page. Remittance should be in coin, currency or check and the number of the patent, name of the inventor and date of issue should be shown.

British 1,252,352—A highly adhesive jointing composition having high resistance to load along with low shrinkage comprises methacrylic acid as a binder, a solvent for the binder, and asbestos or ground mica or kaolin as a filler; F. Lundh & R. S. Carlsson; assigned to AB. Bofors, November 3, 1971, 12 pages.

Russian 255,459—A heat- and cold-resistant hermetic sealing adhesive is made by stirring into a hot bitumen 30-40% by weight of tar, 8-15% of a drying oil, 25-35% of Grade 7 Chrysotile asbestos, and 2-5% of a butadiene-styrene latex; N. F. Agarov & V. A. Matuzkov, April 9, 1970; 2 pages.

Russian 269,665—A hermetic sealing composition of good plasticity and stability at a temperature of up to 200°C is prepared by heating and homogenizing a mixture of colophony, paraffin, transformer oil, feldspar, asbestos and graphite; N. S. Zhorno & Yu. M. Kopylov, July 16, 1970; 1 page.

Russian 273,235—An exothermic material for use on metal ingots or castings comprises 10-40% by weight of aluminum powder, 20-90% of asbestos or expanded perlite or vermiculite, and the balance a granular refractory filler; I. D. Donets, Yu. N. Shelgaev & N. F. Bastrakov, September 8, 1970; 1 page.

Russian 276,989—A refractory gunning mix which shows lessened recoil during gun application consists of 15-25% by weight of alumina cement, 10-25% of asbestos, and the remainder a grog in particles smaller than about 3mm diameter; A. M. Semenov, et al, October 20, 1970; 1 page.

Russian 276,803—In the drying of asbestos, the fibers are removed from the crushed ore by vacuum and pre-dried in an ascending flow of gas at a temperature of 320°C; the fine fibers are then separated and the coarse fibers fully dried in countercurrent flow at a temperature of about 400°C; A. A. Fominilch, A. N. Shkakin & V. I. Linkov, October 26, 1970; 2 pages.

Russian 283,826—In the manufacture of asbestos paper, the aqueous suspension of fiber is treated with either calcium hydroxide or ferric chloride and the treated suspension processed in the known manner; this treatment improves the filtration properties and hence shortens the time required for manufacturing; T. M. Berkovich & E. A. Valyokov, December 16, 1970; 2 pages.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NFPA Fire Safety Exhibit—National Fire Protection Association Annual Meeting; Marriott Motor Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; *May 15-19.*

Materials Handling Equipment Exhibit—will be held at the same time as the International Mechanical Handling Exhibition; U.S. Trade Center, London, England; *May 15-19.*

1st Industrial Anti-Pollution Device Show—Industrial Daily News, Osaka, Japan; *May 18-24.*

PEECON '72—Pollution Engineering & Equipment Exposition & Conference; Sheraton-O'Hare Motor Hotel, Chicago, Illinois; *May 23-25.*

International Trade Fair—modern living exhibit including modern building equipment and techniques; Yerid Hamizrahk Exhibitions Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv, Israel; *May 23-June 10.*

Mining Machinery Exhibition—Mining & Metallurgical Institute of Japan; Prince Hotel, Tokyo, Japan; *May 24-27.*

International Industrial Equipment Exhibition—Foire Internationale de Bruxelles; Palais de Centenaire, Brussels, Belgium; *May 27-June 4.*

International Building Exhibition—Industrial & Trade Fairs Pty. Ltd., North Sydney, Australia; *May 31-June 7.*

Sampling in the Mineral & Metallurgical Processing Industries—will be held by the Institution of Mining & Metallurgy at Imperial College, London, England, June 28, 1972; abstracts of proposed papers must be in by *June 1, 1972.*

Industrial Handling—Trade Fair for Automation in Industry; Agifa GmbH, Zurich, Switzerland; *June 1-6.*

North American Rapid Excavation & Tunneling Conference—sponsored by AIME and ASCE in cooperation with CIM and EIC; Chicago, Illinois; *June 5-7.*

2nd International Mine Surveying Conference—House of Technics, Budapest, Hungary; *June 5-14.*

ATI General Meeting—Asbestos Textile Institute; Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C.; *June 7-8.*

Industrial Process Control Equipment Exhibit—Poznan International Fair, Poznan, Poland; *June 11-20.*

SEICA Spring Meeting—Southeastern Insulation Contractors Association; Bay Hill Club & Lodge, Orlando, Florida; *June 12-13.*

Asbestos Magazine, 1972, April 1972
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The Greeks didn't have a word for it.

The ancient Greeks called asbestos 'unquenchable'. Not, perhaps, the most apt of descriptions. 'Incomparable' might have been better.

Strangely enough, they don't seem to have had a single all-embracing word for 'one of the leading producers of asbestos textiles in the world who know their subject inside out and who are ready at the drop of a hint to advise on any aspect of asbestos in any of its many applications'.

But we have. Say 'Scandura' and you've said it all.



Scandura

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Cleckheaton, BD19 3UL, Yorkshire, England.
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Remember When?

(April 1922 ASBESTOS)

New Advertiser:

Asbestos Crude and Fibre Corporation

Some interesting statistics on the U.S. automotive industry were published in this issue. Car registrations totaled 7,523,664 or ten times those of 1911. In number of cars compared to population, California and Iowa were tied for the lead with one car for every 5.2 inhabitants. Production of automobiles for January 1922 was reported as 81,590 passenger cars and 9,182 trucks.

The partnership known as "The Collins-Lotz Company" was dissolved and succeeded by a new company, the Lotz Asbestos Company, insulation contractors in the New England area.

Thomas Brennan, formerly with the United States Rubber Company, became associated with the United States Asbestos Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as Sales Manager for packings and all other fabrics not used by the automotive industry.

E. B. Knowles, well known in the asbestos and the brake lining industries, assumed the post of Manager of Sales of brake lining and other automotive products of the United States Asbestos Company.

The King's Mine of Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Ltd., was shut down for repairs to one of its large electric motors.

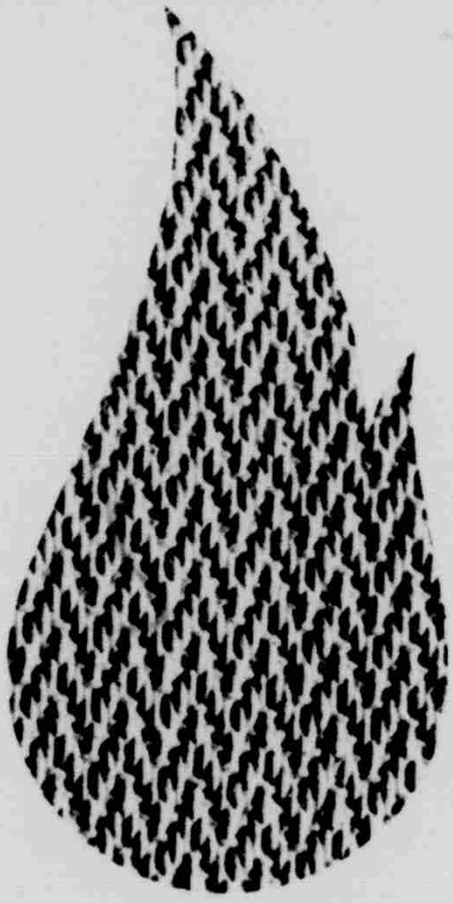
Carl Bindman, of Thetford, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation.

The A. W. Jack Corporation announced an extensive building program to start on May 1. The company had previously manufactured only asbestos millboard but the new plant was to be equipped to produce asbestos paper, air cell pipe covering and other paper products.

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We make sure it's top rate.

We mine it, we mill it, we test it and we have absolute quality control from start to finish.

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