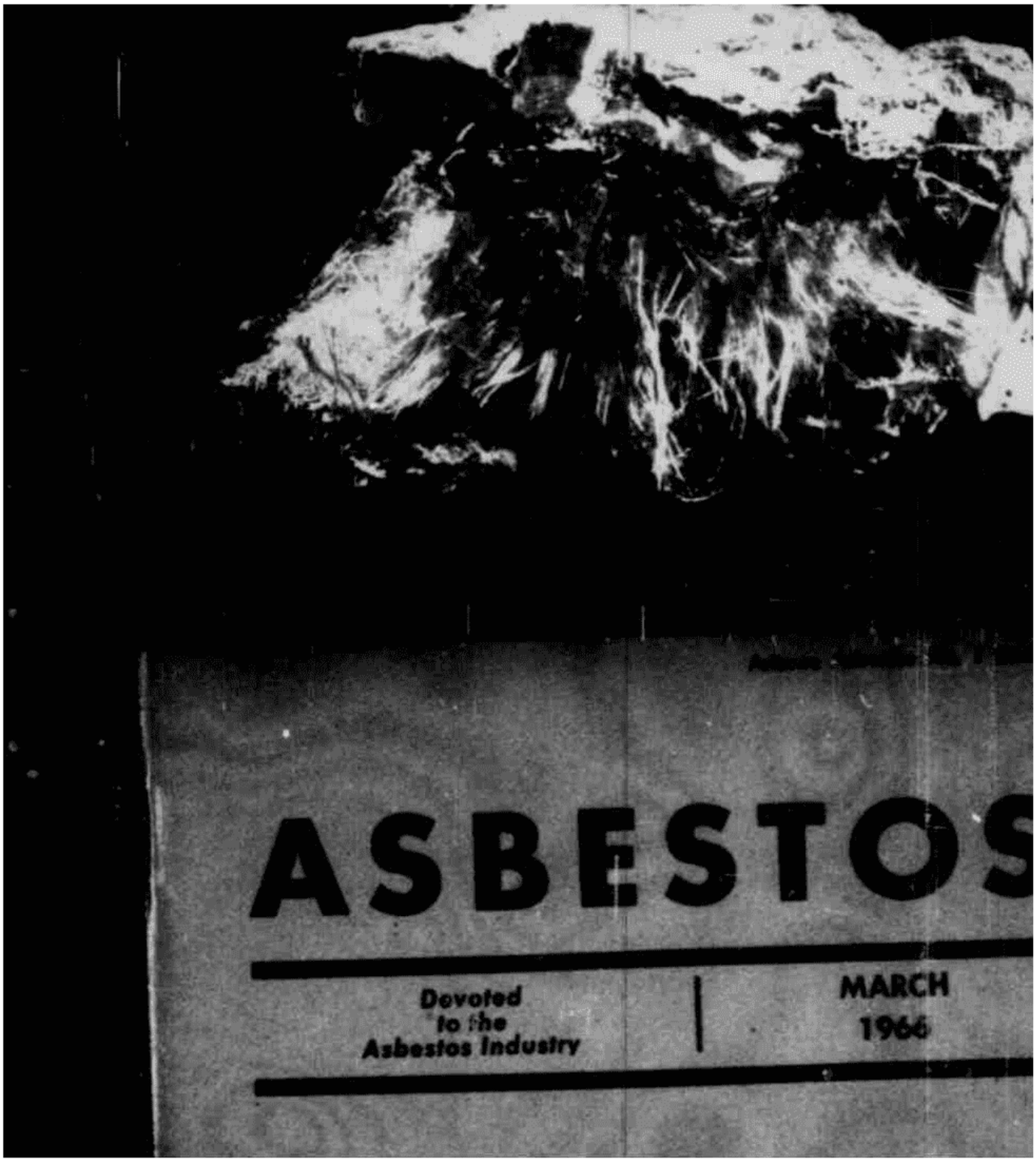

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ASBESTOS

VOLUME 47 MARCH 1966 NUMBER 9

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FOR DISCUSSION: ASBESTOS FIBRE PREPARATION

By: J. L. Tucker, Textile Consulting Engineer
(This is the first of a series of articles prepared by Mr. Tucker for discussion by readers of ASBESTOS.)

Generally speaking, there are three grades of Canadian asbestos fibres that are acceptable and available for the production of various textile products and for specific missile products that will be used in the construction of missile parts. These grades are identified as No. 1 Crude, No. 2 Crude, and No. 3 Milled (and the sub-grades of No. 3). The African (C&G) No. 1 and No. 2 asbestos fibres equal to these grades are also acceptable.

Numbers 1 and 2 Crudes are delivered to the textile and other plants in chunks or rock-like form in cloth bags, such as jute. Number 3 and sub-grades are in compressed form in paper or cloth bags.

The fibre is checked as to its adherence to the standards and specifications that have been accepted by the industry. No. 1 Crude fibres are acceptable if, in rock-like form, they appear to be 3/4 of an inch or longer in length. No. 2 Crude is 3/8 to 3/4 of an inch in length. For specific products, some textile plants do process or use limited quantities of higher sub-grades of Grade No. 4.

As received, No. 1 and No. 2 Crude asbestos is in rock form and has to be crushed or fiberized so that the fiberized form is soft, flexible and pliable. The fibres should blend with themselves as well as with carrier fibres in the event carrier (organic) fibres are to be included or are necessary for the production of end products. The fiberizing of the rock-like asbestos is accomplished by a Chaser Mill, Crushing Rolls or similar equipment. The period of time required for fiberizing No. 1 and No. 2 crude is generally standardized by each plant and varies from 3 to 20 minutes, depending upon the type of machine used, and also quantity and quality.

Compared with the amount of No. 3 fibres used daily, very limited amounts of No. 1 and 2 asbestos fibres are used. The cost of No. 1 and No. 2 asbestos limits its use to products that are more of the specialty type, have a selling



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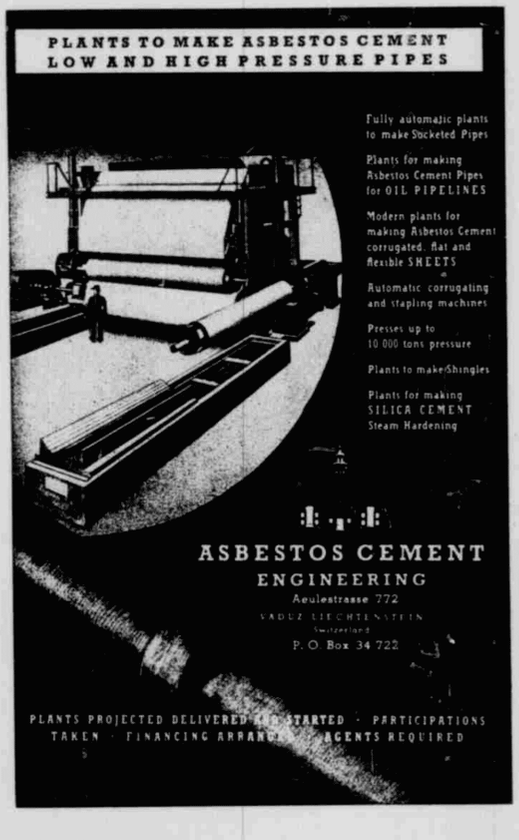
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price that allows its use, and has characteristics superior to similar products made from lower grade fibres. Hence, the following comments will pertain particularly to the processing of No. 3 fibres.

The equipment used in preparing asbestos fibres for mixing with carrier fibres was never originally built for processing asbestos fibres. Rather, it was for the production of textile products in general. Preparatory equipment for manufacturing asbestos textile products differs from plant to plant. In some instances, the equipment looks the same but is radically different internally. It appears that there is not enough business to warrant the designing or origination of equipment specifically for the asbestos textile industry unless the members in the industry combine their interests regarding specific problems involved with the production of asbestos products. So, over the years asbestos textile plants have purchased equipment which they have used either as is, or had modified to some extent.

Some plants do not air-condition or control the amount of humidity in their production department and therefore have periods when operating efficiencies are low and cost naturally is high. Those plants that do air-condition and control humidity have the highest operating efficiencies. Also, some of those textile plants that have had humidifiers installed do not operate them properly (such as incorrect temperature for the amount of humidity, open windows, etc.). Fibres that have been acclimated before being fed into the preparatory process will be more efficiently processed.

Asbestos preparatory processing equipment should: (1) have an acceptable and consistent processing cost; (2) produce fibres that will have good to excellent processing characteristics; (3) remove or extract grit, sand, dust, exceptionally short fibres, metal-contaminates, etc. (Blasting wire is practically impossible to remove at any one of the machines in the preparatory or mixing processes, especially if it is copper. Magnetic separators should be used wherever they can be installed to assist in the removal of the metallic contaminates as well as some of the magnetite. The Card, in many instances, has been known to remove more small pieces of blasting wire than any equipment or process



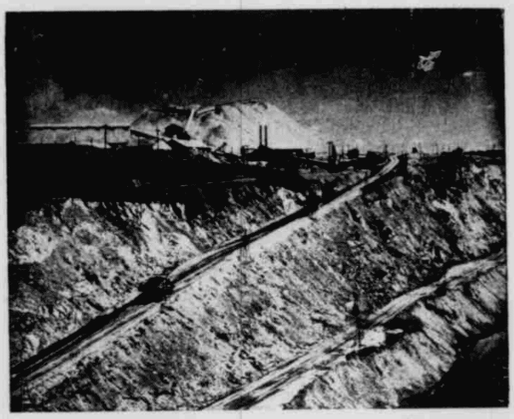
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previous to the Card. Some lots of asbestos fibre have had extremely high losses at the preparatory process); (4) bloom, fluff, open or aeriate the asbestos fibres to the maximum degree in order that they can be more intimately mixed with themselves and with carrier fibres at the mixing process to follow; and (5) not damage the fibres in any way. Some plants are investigating the use of Air Porosity Testing Equipment as a means of evaluating the processing characteristics of asbestos fibres. High porosity results do not consistently indicate the processing value of asbestos fibres. There does not, at this time, appear to be any equipment or procedure available to the industry that will result in data that will consistently indicate the processing value of asbestos fibres previous to being fed into the Card.

Results over the years seem to show that pin, blade, hook, horizontal, vertical, and Buckley type beaters can and do damage asbestos fibres while they are being processed through these beaters. This damage in some instances has been traced to insufficient clearance between the surface of the beaters, pins, and blades and the feed rolls and screens or cleaning bars. In addition, the processing characteristics of the fibre have been deteriorated because: (a) the fibres were wet or damp when processed; (b) the fibres were immediately used upon delivery at the plant and had been out in cold weather or a cold storage area; and (c) too great an amount of fibre was being fed to the process thereby choking the fibre passageway or causing the fibre to slow down and gather and be damaged by prolonged stay within some particular machine in the process. The Asbestos Industry as a whole has not stressed the control of standardization of humidity for each process or each department, as have other branches of the textile industry. Although there is no data in report form to substantiate this, asbestos fibres can be damaged if they are too dry and at the same time fed too heavily to any process.

Asbestos textile plants use a Feeder, or an extension apron attached to a Feeder, to start the fibres into the preparatory process. Some plants have their preparatory equipment so connected with their mixing process that it is one and the same. In most instances, the contents of each bag of asbestos fibres, as received at the plants, is dumped

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into the Feeder or onto the extension apron as a lump or in large chunks. The general practice in textile plants, other than asbestos, is to place many bales of fibres around or near two sides, even at the back end of a long extension apron. Limited quantities from each bale are placed on the extension apron. This procedure allows a more consistent quality of fibre to be presented to the following processes. Even a questionable quality bag of fibre will have minimum effect on the efficiency of each process, particularly at the Card and Spinning.

In the preparatory process, Feeders that have stripper rolls, and not a stripper comb, appear to be most desirable and most dusty. The most efficient Feeders are those with grids or a clean-out area at the bottom of the spike apron and clean-out bars or box under the doffer roll and with magnetic separators installed immediately after the doffer roll area.

Some asbestos plants use machines referred to as a Willow, Horizontal Opener or Cleaner. In the cotton industry, and by machine builders, one type of Willow is known as a Card and Picker Waste Cleaner and also as a Thread Extractor. Normally, it does not have sufficient cleaning capacity and is costly to operate when compared with other types of more efficient equipment. It "clogs" easily and does not allow the fibres to "fluff" or "bloom" to their greatest degree.

A type of Garnett that is used resembles, in outward appearance, a Card but differs in many respects internally. It has less workers and strippers (rolls) and instead of the usual Card Clothing, practically all of its rolls and cylinders have their surfaces covered with coarse tooth-like metallic lickerin wire. The Garnett (similar in many respects to a Pre-Carder) was never designed for the processing of asbestos. In fact, it is commonly used in other branches of the textile industry for the reclamation of fibres from cloth, rags, strands, etc., and also for the Cordage Industry (jute, hemp, etc.).

Many plants throughout the world use a slightly modified cotton or wool Picker in their preparatory process. The Picker was originally designed for fibre lengths greater

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than No. 2 and No. 3 grades of asbestos fibre. In fact, No. 1 would be the only grade of asbestos that would have a length considered sufficient for the equipment or machines. In order for a Picker to be efficient, the fibre length has to be such that the beater can be set from the feed rolls or feed plate at such a distance that it will efficiently act on the fibres while they are still held by the feed rolls, or the feed roll and feed plate.

There are many kinds of beaters used or available for use within a Picker. It would be interesting to know why the type of beater in use was chosen for the processing of asbestos. At times it is possible, by feeling the fibre as it is delivered from a machine or process, to know that the fibre is being damaged, for it can have a warm feel denoting that it was within the machine or process too long, or too much fibre was being fed to the beater. At times, the fibre being delivered has a crumbly feeling or a brashy feeling which could indicate too much action by the beater on the fibre or the fibre is being rolled in a confined area.

Hence, it appears as though asbestos fibre would be more efficiently processed if the preparatory process, or the equipment within the process, incorporated the use of more circulating air, gravity falls for the fibre, paddle types of rolls as beaters, slapping the fibre as it moves by gravity, and use of baffles.

Over the years, aeriating equipment has been used by other branches of the textile industry and has been very efficient in removing sand, grit, short fibres and the fluffing or blooming of fibres. But, the cost to operate this equipment was too great due primarily to the limited production from this type of equipment. Thus, it seems as though those asbestos textile plants that intend to use aeriating processes will have to design their own equipment unless the industry combines its efforts and has a machine builder design such equipment.

The cotton industry, at one time, used C.O.B. machines, cleaning trunks and dust trunks to assist in the opening (aeriating) and cleaning of cotton fibres. These machines are not commonly used now as they had a limited capacity.



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Results from limited investigations and experiments indicate that fibres having excellent processing characteristics can be expected from fibre aeriating equipment.

Comments from readers will be appreciated and if of value to the Asbestos Industry, will be discussed in future articles.

(Those interested in having copies of sketches pertaining to the "Aeriating Units" or machinery commented on in this article may obtain them, for a small fee, direct from the author: J. L. Tucker, 381 Brook Avenue, North Plainfield, New Jersey).

MINERAL-RESOURCE FILMS—Continuing gains in popularity were reported for motion pictures produced cooperatively by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and American industry to tell the story of mineral-resource conservation and development in the United States. According to the Bureau, showings of these films during 1965 totalled 194,736, some 4,000 above the previous year. Nine of the films surpassed their previous records for number of showings, one of which tells the story of asbestos. Bureau of Mines motion pictures, all in 16 mm. sound and nearly all in color, are produced in cooperation with industrial sponsors who pay all production costs and supply the Bureau with prints for circulation to groups interested in conservation and development of mineral resources. Other than the "States" series, comprising roughly a dozen productions, the films deal primarily with individual mineral commodities. They show the methods and equipment used for extracting and processing domestic metals, nonmetals, and fuels—the essential raw materials that support the Nation's industry and spur its economic advancement.

MINING IN RHODESIA 1965, a comprehensive book on the structure of mining as it exists in Rhodesia, has been compiled by the editor of the Chamber of Mines Journal. In simple factual terms, the book covers prospecting, the diversity of Rhodesia's mineral resources, the marketing of minerals, the growth of the mining industry, an insight into the mining world underground, and the social and political aspects of the mining labor force. (30s., post free)

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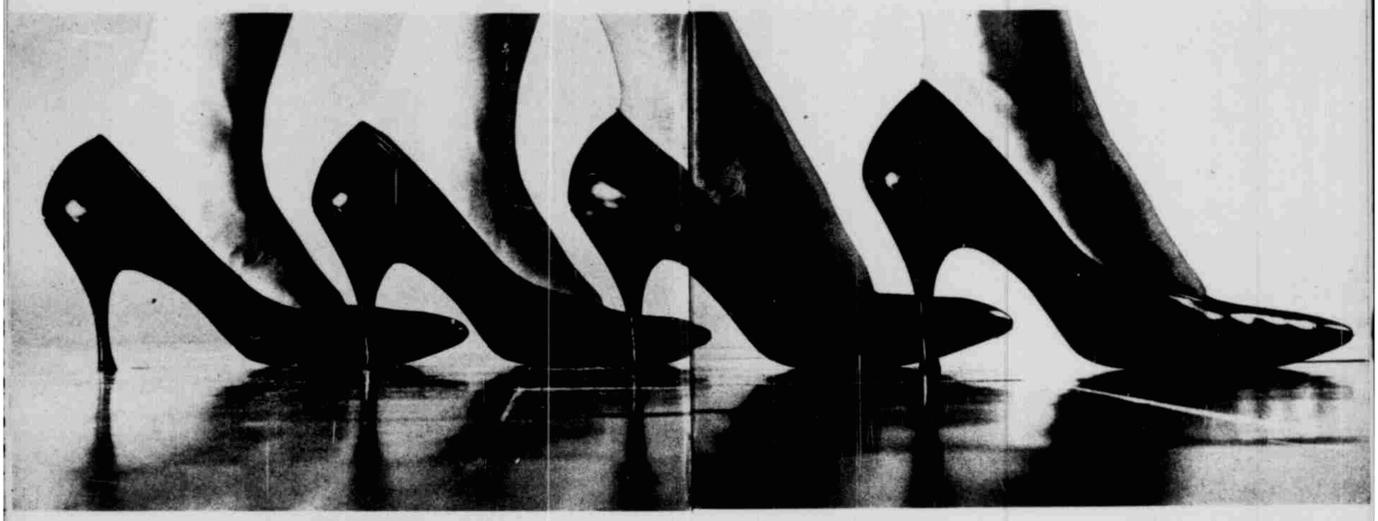
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RALPH D. WILLIAMS, Vice President of Lake Asbestos of Quebec Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of American Smelting and Refining Company, retired February 28th, 1966, upon reaching the statutory retirement age of 65. Mr. Williams joined Asarco in 1949 in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was placed in charge of sulphuric acid operations and sales. Prior to joining Asarco, he had extensive experience in the management of plants producing heavy chemicals. In 1957, Mr. Williams was appointed Vice President of Lake Asbestos where he was in charge of developing and directing the new company's sales and marketing program throughout the world.

SIMPLICITY ENGINEERING COMPANY now has available Catalog S-6300—a 32-page, two-color publication describing the complete line of vibrating screens and new product developments. It provides performance data and product recommendations for Simplicity's full line of screening equipment. In addition to giving clearance dimensions and screen capacities for everything from aggregate screens to heavy-duty scalpers, the catalog illustrates and describes typical screen installations. Also included is a new products section that gives specifications and shows construction details of the company's new four-bearing gyrating screen, newly developed "OA" series of horizontal screen, and a wedge-type screen cloth take-up that provides faster, more efficient screen cloth installation.

DENSITY OF BULK CHRYSOTILE AND MASSIVE SERPENTINE—by Charges W. Huggins and H. R. Shell, article reprinted from the American Mineralogist, volume 50, July-August 1965 issue, pages 1058-1067.

ASTM STANDARDS—Method of Test for Indentation Hardness of Preformed Thermal Insulations, C569-65T; and Specifications for Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipe, C296-65T ($1.00 each).

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Automobile Sales

DECEMBER 1965 motor vehicle factory sales from plants in the United States totaled 1,042,992 (passenger cars 883,807; trucks and buses 159,185). The total for December 1964 was 1,031,374.

YEAR 1965 totaled 11,057,366 (passenger cars 9,305,561; trucks and buses 1,751,805) compared to 9,292,275 for the year 1964. (Automobile Manufacturers Association).

DESIGN ENGINEERING SHOW will exceed 500 in number for the first time when the show is held at McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, May 9th through 12th, 1966. An innovation this year will be a separate section of the exhibits to be known as the "Powder Metallurgy Center" which will be sponsored by the Metal Powder Industries Federation. The Design Engineering Conference, sponsored by the machine design division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, also will be held at McCormick Place during the same days as the show.

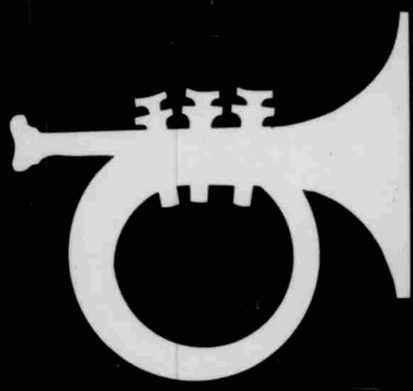
NFPA—The National Fire Protection Association will hold its 70th Annual Meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, May 16th through 20th, 1966.

CANADIAN PLANT ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE SHOW—Show Mart, Montreal, Canada, May 17th through 20th, 1966.

MINING & METALLURGY SHOW—Industry, Coliseum Buildings and outside area, Exhibition Park, Toronto, Canada, May 2nd through 5th, 1966.

MATERIALS HANDLING SHOW, at the Industry, Coliseum Buildings and outside area, Exhibition Park, Toronto, Canada, May 2nd through 5th, 1966.

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CIAP EXHIBIT — Cape Insulation and Asbestos Products Limited, manufacturers of high quality insulating materials made from asbestos or rockwool, will demonstrate its wide range of materials available for insulating fan casings, ducting and air distribution, air conditioning plant, air heaters and industrial heating plant mounted in their operating positions, on Stand 406, Grand Hall, Olympia, England, at the HEVAC Exhibition 1966.

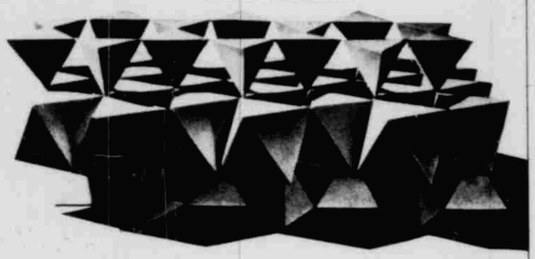
CIAP DATA SHEETS—Cape Insulation and Asbestos Products Limited, London, England, have recently issued five new application data sheets of interest to the building industry. They are: SfB(27)Kml.3 on industrial roof linings; SfB(21)Kml.5, details the method of thermal insulation of wall surfaces; SfB(22)Kml.7, illustrates the method of insulating electric underfloor heating systems; and, SfB(23)Kml.1 and SfB(22)Kml.2, which detail the method for sound insulation of floating floor constructions, the first in timber floors and the latter in concrete floors.

HOME IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN—A major nationwide campaign to stimulate public interest in home improvement has been launched by four trade organizations, with May to be designated National Home Improvement Month. Participating organizations are the National Association of Home Builders, National Home Improvement Council, National Association of Home Improvement and Remodeling Contractors (formerly NERSICA), and the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association. Support for the campaign is being given by the National Housing Center Council, which consists of some forty manufacturers of housing materials and products.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION has published an Indian Standard Code of Practice for Painting Asbestos Cement Building Products (IS:3140-1965), which covers the paint finishing of asbestos-cement building products, such as roofing and cladding sheets and rainwater gutters and downpipes.

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Building

JANUARY 1966 contracts for new construction totaled $3,373,813,000, an 8% increase over the comparable year-ago total. While January's total contract value maintained the strong pace set during the record fourth quarter of last year, the source of the current high level of construction demand is noticeably different. Throughout the latter part of 1965, construction growth was getting its support mainly from the sharply rising nonresidential building category, with some added help from a closing spurt in housing. By contrast, in January just about all of the strength was concentrated in nonbuilding construction work as contracts for highway projects, utility construction, and water supply systems showed the biggest gains.

Nonresidential building contracts totaled $1,176,895,000, a year-to-year gain of 2%. Since the value of this group of building types expanded steadily and sharply from early 1965 through the end of last year, the latest month's margin of only 2% over last January's total actually implies a rather sharp reversal for this category. Commercial building (stores and offices) and educational building remained quite strong and contracts for manufacturing plants and warehouses were down sharply. Other nonresidential building categories—hospitals, public, religious, and recreational buildings—displayed a mixed pattern.

Residential building contract value totaled $1,290,481,000. Although the number of dwelling units showed a decline of 4%, the value of these housekeeping units, at $1,212,631,000, exceeded last January's amount by 5%. On a January-to-January basis, single-family housing contract value was up 10%; apartments declined 5%. Contracts for nonhousekeeping residential building, including both dormitories and hotels-motels, showed a drop.

Two very large electric utility construction projects in January, and a more than 20% increase in street and highway contracts, boosted the nonbuilding construction category by 30%, to a total of $906,437,000. In addition, contracts for construction of water supply systems surpassed the year-ago value by nearly 50% and showed large declines for dams, reservoirs, missile and space facilities.

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Memphis, Tenn.	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company
Milwaukee, Wisc.	Sprinkmann & Sons
Minneapolis, Minn.	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company
New Orleans, La.	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company
Philadelphia, Pa.	George A. Rowley & Company, Inc.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McCann-Shields Paint Company
St. Louis, Mo.	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company
San Francisco, Calif.	E. S. Browning Company
Seattle, Wash.	Durkin Chemicals, Inc.
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Winchester, Mass.	W. D. Egleston Company, Inc.



Odds are 90 to 1 J-M mills an asbestos grade to meet your needs.

We concentrate on one thing at the Jeffrey mine in Asbestos, Quebec: mining asbestos ore.

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There, we go in 90 different directions. We produce asbestos fiber in 90 different grades.

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To get them started, talk with your J-M special representative. Or contact us directly.

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Johns-Manville Asbestos Fiber Sales, Research and Engineering Center, Manville, New Jersey, U.S.A.

JM

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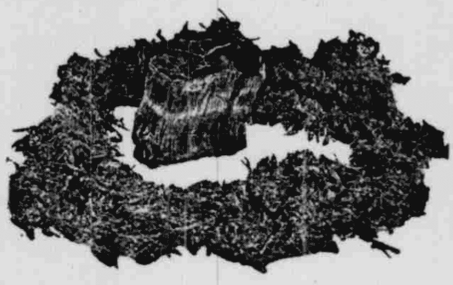
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J-M CHEMTITE—The availability of Chemtite asbestos-reinforced plastic drain and vent pipe and mitred fittings in 6-inch diameter has been announced by Johns-Manville Corporation. Six-inch Chemtite pipe is supplied in either epoxy or phenolic resin and is recommended for non-pressure service only, such as venting corrosive gases and vapors or conveying corrosive liquid in gravity service. The new large diameter Chemtite exhibits the properties of light weight, fast inexpensive installation, and wide range of chemical resistance. It is recommended for highly corrosive service at temperatures from minus 50°F. to plus 300°F., and is supplied in Standard IPS schedule 40 OD.

J-M ASBESTOS-ASPHALT PAVING REPORT—A report issued in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Asphalt Paving Association indicates that use of asbestos-asphalt mixes during 1965 showed gains in two directions—the amount of material used and the numbers and types of applications. The report, the fourth such annual report issued by Johns-Manville, surveyed facts and figures going back to 1960 when growing interest in asbestos-asphalt was first observed in the paving industry. Use of asbestos fiber in asphalt mixes has increased four-fold in volume since that time, and many times that in the variety of its application. Chief high volume uses of asbestos-asphalt mixes, reports J-M, are in thin overlays, bridge deck surfacing, and curbing. Many new applications have been reported during 1965 including use in critical high traffic density roadways, problem surfaces such as decks of wooden and steel barges, and critical applications such as hydraulic construction for use as linings of canals and embankments of dams.

CORRECTION—A profile of *Marie-Louis Trepanier* appeared on page 18 of the January 1966 issue of ASBESTOS. To bring this profile up-to-date, Mr. Trepanier is now Plant Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited Normandie Mine, and no longer mayor of the city of Thetford Mines.

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AUSTRALIAN BLUE ASBESTOS PTY. LTD.
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MARKET CONDITIONS

Asbestos—Raw Material.

Quebec asbestos fibre shipments for the Industry during January 1966 totalled 77,431 tons, an increase of 27,324 tons over the same period last year.

Correction—The last sentence of the "Asbestos—Raw Material" section of the Market Conditions in February 1966 ASBESTOS, page 24, should be amended to read: "1964 total shipments at 1,280,575 tons exceeded those of 1965 by 51,237 tons or 4%."

Asbestos—Manufactured Goods.

Asbestos Textiles. The present market for asbestos textiles continues at a high level with sales running ahead of early forecasts. The asbestos mills are operating at capacity and are being pressed for delivery of certain specialty items. Early market indicators point towards the continued growth in sales volume for 1966.

Asbestos Brake Lining. The condition of this market at present is excellent and 1966 is expected to be a very good year.

High Pressure Insulation. There is a heavy backlog on this material and this situation should continue during the months ahead.

Asbestos-Cement Siding. High consumer income should result in a record expenditure for modernization work which will provide a very good market for asbestos-cement siding.

Asbestos-Cement Pipes. The market shows signs of strengthening after the normal seasonal decline. The demand for asbestos-cement pipes during 1966 is expected to be very good.

Asbestos Filter Fiber. The filter fiber market remains firm and a continued increase in demand is expected in the coming months.

The above comments have been made by various informed executives in the Industry. All comments are welcome.

STANDCO ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO. is a new division of STANDCO Industries, Inc. This new company is weaving asbestos products for the manufacture of safety clothing, cloth tape, yarn, and packing and gaskets. STANDCO's experience in asbestos products products dates back to 1912. The company is the world-wide leader in the manufacture of asbestos brake lining for the oil industry, and also manufactures asbestos-base molded clutch facings up to 36" in diameter.

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PRODUCTION

Australia—FIRST QUARTER 1965 asbestos production amounted to 2,745 short tons—Chrysotile 228 and Crocidolite 2,517 (Bureau of Mineral Resources).

Cyprus—FOURTH QUARTER 1965 production of asbestos amounted to 3,818 short tons: October—1,917; November—1,320; and, December—581. (Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Nicosia)

Asbestos Chapter (preprint from 1964 Minerals Yearbook, published annually by the U.S. Bureau of Mines)—contains legislation and government programs, salient asbestos statistics from 1955 thru 1964 of United States production, imports, exports and apparent consumption and world production, uses, prices, foreign trade, world review and technology. The following statistics are given for 1964: U.S. production (sales) was 101,092 short tons valued at $8,143,000; U.S. imports for consumption (unmanufactured) were 739,361 short tons valued at $72,973,000; U.S. exports (unmanufactured) were 27,147 short tons valued at $3,199,000; U.S. exports of asbestos products were valued at $16,288,000; U.S. apparent consumption was 813,306 short tons; and, world production was 3,540,000 short tons. For the first time, domestic production of asbestos exceeded 100,000 short tons. California surpassed Vermont in production of chrysotile asbestos. Total U.S. sales were 52% higher in volume and 59% higher in value than in 1963. The Nation ranked sixth among world producers. Canada continued to be the leading producer with 40% of the total output.

Shabanie Birthday Shaft—An unusual and difficult program of shaft deepening has recently been entrusted by the Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.) Limited to the Cementation Company (Rhodesia) Limited. The contract was for the sinking (deepening), lining and equipping of a 23-foot diameter circular shaft at Shabanie mine; the cutting of three main and three conveyor stations, together with the development work on main levels and one loading level, three ore passes and one ventilation winze; and the cutting of one spillage level and one shaft bottom station. It was decided to change the square rectangular cross section of the shaft to a circular section for a number of reasons. It had been found necessary after completion to fully line the rectangular section with concrete and, rather than face a repetition of this, it was decided that the deepened portion would be of the stronger circular section, fully concrete-lined from the start. Throughout the deepening program, production of ore from the top levels must continue without loss of output.

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IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Imports Into U.S.A.

(Figures by Bureau of the Census) NOVEMBER 1965

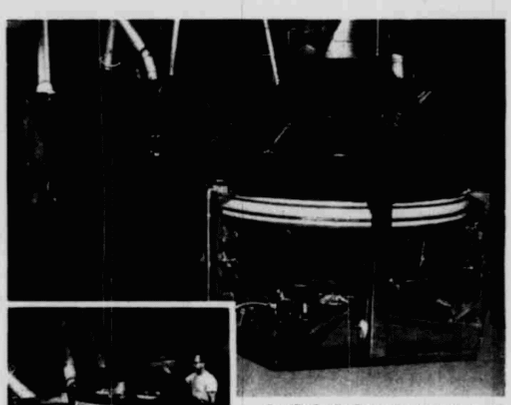
Unmanufactured Asbestos:	Short Tons
Amosite, Crude, Republic of South Africa	1,243
Crocidolite (Blue), Crude, Rep. of South Africa	1,414
United Kingdom	38
Other Countries	4
Chrysotile, Crude, Canada	1,011
Republic of South Africa	90
Yugoslavia	1,174
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia & Malawi	990
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	3,696
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia & Malawi	85
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	52,135
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia & Malawi	519
Other Countries	2
Asbestos, Other, Canada	2,686
Finland	220
Mozambique	25
Republic of South Africa	39
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia & Malawi	155
	65,517

Valued at—$6,708,300

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:	Pounds	Value
A-C Pipes, Tubes & Fittings	4,525,785	$236,327
Asbestos-Cement Articles, Other	1,433,755	191,692
Asbestos Yarn, Sliver, Rope, etc. & other		111,546
		$539,665

Australia—FIRST QUARTER 1965 asbestos imports amounted to 11,536 short tons (Amosite 2,770, Chrysotile 8,072, and Other 694). Asbestos exports amounted to 1,042 short tons for all types and grades (Bureau of Mineral Resources).

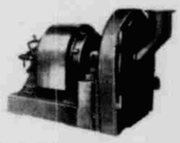
Cyprus Exports—FOURTH QUARTER 1965 exports of asbestos totaled 5,089 tons, valued at £231,528: October—749, £30,186; November—1,591, £73,042; and, December—2,749, £128,300. (Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Nicosia)





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Exports From U.S.A.

(Figures by Bureau of the Census) OCTOBER 1965

Unmanufactured Asbestos: Short Tons

Crude & Spinning		Non-Spinning Fibers		Waste & Refuse	
Canada	9	Czecho	80	Belgium	53
Japan	5	India	1,428	Japan	454
Mexico	61	Japan	370	Korea	660
W. Germany	7	Korea	720	U. Kingdom	6
Other Ctys.	2	Mexico	66	Viet-nam	49
	84	Viet-nam	337	W. Germany	20
		W. Germany	42	Other Ctys.	5
		Other Ctys.	24		1,247
			3,067		

Total Unmanufactured Asbestos—4,398 Valued at—$568,599

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:	Net Qty	Value
A-C Shingles & Clapboard ..... Lb	1,135,706	$ 116,433
Other A-C or Fiber-Cement Items ..... Lb	1,407,900	136,839
Gaskets & Packing ..... Lb	371,959	438,467
Textiles & Yarns ..... Lb	103,870	96,749
Mfrs other than Friction Materials	..	352,873
Clutch Facings incl Linings ..... No	210,445	169,096
Brake Linings ..... Lb.	608,790	484,928
		$1,795,385

Carey 1965 Annual Report—The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company reported that net sales in 1965 were the highest in the company's history amounting to $78,453,688, compared with $75,931,037 in 1964, the previous record. Consolidated net earnings were $2,892,002 compared with 1964 earnings of $3,102,187. Capital expenditures for plant and equipment amounted to $4,626,421.

T&N Annual Report 1965—The 46th annual report and accounts of Turner & Newall Limited for the year ended September 30, 1965, shows a consolidated profit after taxation of £9,354,741, which compared to £7,638,275 for the previous year. Total consolidated current assets are £67,517,741 against £62,895,560 in 1964 (parent company £44,981,511 against £42,840,930).

J-M 1965 Annual Report—Johns-Manville Corporation reported net sales of $480,180,000 for the year 1965 which compares with $458,879,000 in 1964. Net earnings amounted to $34,134,000 against $32,065,000.

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Exports From Canada

(Published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics) OCTOBER 1965

Unmanufactured Asbestos: Short Tons

	Crude	Milled	Shorts
United States	..	17,164	38,962
United Kingdom	..	3,049	4,123
South America	..	3,774	641
Central America & Mexico	..	618	336
Europe	2	10,520	5,074
Japan	2	1,220	2,890
Other Countries	..	6,499	2,023
	4	42,844	54,049

Total Unmanufactured Asbestos—96,897 Valued at—$11,326,867

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

Asbestos Brake Linings & Facings	$ 19,114
Asbestos-Cement Building Materials	151,713
Asbestos Basic Products, Other	45,611
	$ 216,438

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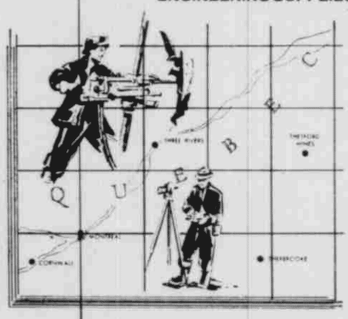
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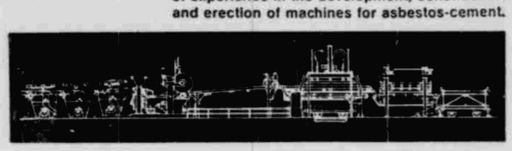
INDUSTRY NEWS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Robert S. Coleman, Vice President, National Asbestos Mines Limited, Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada, March 3.
Jan van der Putten, Chairman & Managing Director, Putten's Asbestos Organization, Johannesburg, So. Africa, March 15.
James Stockman, Chairman, United States Asbestos Company, Santa Rosa, California, March 15.
Richard L. Small, Treasurer, Drycor Felt Company, Staffordville, Connecticut, March 16.
Douglas Aynsley, Director, Beidam Asbestos Company Limited, Lascar Works, Hounslow, England, March 17.
Colon Brown, Chairman of the Board & Chief Executive Officer, National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, New York, March 17.
Herbert Frohman, Manager, Asphalt, Mineral Fiber Products & Building Insulation Manager, Exports, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, March 18.
Walter J. Keimig, Secretary, Scandura, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina, March 18.
J. O. Eby, Vice President & Jeffrey Mine Manager, Candian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, Canada, March 19.
Emil T. Johnson, Senior Vice President, Fibrous Products Division, Unarco Industries, Inc., Bloomington, Illinois, March 21.
John H. Balch, Senior Vice President & Treasurer, Unarco Industries, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, March 22.
Grady B. Gulledge, President, Pan-American Fiber Corporation, Phoenix & Globe, Arizona, March 23.
O. A. Maggia, Secretary & Treasurer, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, March 24.
George Barge, Executive Vice President, Atlas Asbestos Company, Montreal, Canada, March 27.
M. Stanley Davis, Jr., Executive Vice President, Pipe Division, Certain-teed Products Corporation, Ambler, Pa., March 27.
Adrain R. Fisher, Director, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, March 27.
Edward McL. Tittmann, Chairman, American Smelting and Refining Company, New York City, March 27.
Jesse T. Griffis, Manager, Marketing Development Textiles, Thermoid Division, H. K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28.
E. D. Ermenc, Director of Research, The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29.
Charles W. Hite, Vice President for Industrial Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, March 30.
Ernest L. Ostic, Director, Technical Sales & Field Engineering, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, March 30.
Ross E. Sampson, Mine Manager, Advocate Mines Limited, Baie Verte, Newfoundland, March 31.

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Francis H. May, Jr., Vice President for Finance & Director, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, April 2.
William H. White, Treasurer & Assistant Secretary, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, New Jersey, April 2.
Fred A. Manske, President & Director, National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, New York, April 4.
Cedric H. Rothschild, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Asbestos Company, St. Laurent, Montreal, Canada, April 5.
L. E. Lewis, Vice President, Asbestos Products, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota, April 9.
Raymond J. Sachs, President, H. W. Porter & Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, April 10.
J. Vermeer, Managing Director, Chemische Productenhandel J. J. van de Vrande, Haarlem, The Netherlands, April 13.
Joseph G. Hall, Vice President-Sales, Building Products Division, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, April 14.

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

Toschi/Torfitwerke—Messrs. Torfitwerke G. A. Haseke & Co., Bremen, Western Germany, established 1887, have changed their name to: Toschi G.m.b.H. & Co. K. G. This firm, manufacturer of various Toschi asbestos-cement products, is producing now in three works throughout the Bundesrepublik. Besides asbestos-cement, the company has taken up the production of plastic pipe and plain and corrugated plastic sheets.

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J-M Production—Plant construction, expansion and modernization keynoted Johns-Manville production activities in 1965. Five new plants were in operation by year end, bringing the company total to 53; 43 are located in the United States, 3 in Canada, and 7 overseas. (J-M 1965 annual report)

J-M Licensing Agreements — Johns-Manville continued in 1965 to increase its role in important world markets through licensing, technical assistance agreements and minority investments. At year end, J-M developed products were being manufactured overseas by 64 companies, operating 86 plants in 28 countries. (J-M 1965 annual report)

J-M Asbestos Fiber—Asbestos fiber, Johns-Manville's most important raw material, is mined at Asbestos, Quebec, Canada; Coalinga, California; and Baie Verte, Newfoundland, Canada. It is a basic component of products used in construction, fire protection and insulation. Customers for J-M asbestos fiber, around the world, bought in record volume during 1965. Additions and improvements were made in each of the company's three asbestos mining and milling operations. (J-M 1965 annual report)

Carey-Canadian Mines Limited—Production facilities and additional warehouse capacity were installed at East Broughton Station, Quebec, Canada, to permit production of a broader range of special asbestos fibre grades and to increase the rate of fibre production to give better customer service. (Carey 1965 annual report)

Carey Marketing—The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company has extended its programs to obtain greater market penetration by means of industrial, insulation, pipeline, and Miami-Carey Division products. In addition, the company has increased and strengthened its marketing and district management staffs in order to more effectively support and direct the efforts of its field selling organization. (Carey 1965 annual report)

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ASBESTOS PRICES

ARIZONA— Per Ton of 2,000 lbs., f.o.b. Globe, Arizona

(As of July 10, 1964)

No. 1 Crude	$1,410.00 to	$1,650.00
No. 2 Crude	610.00 to	900.00
AAA	..	800.00
Group No. 3 (Non-Ferrous Filtering & Spinning)	425.00 to	750.00
Group No. 4 (Non-Ferrous Plastic & Filtering)	385.00 to	500.00
Group No. 5 (Plastic & Filtering)	250.00 to	400.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse & Shorts)	58.00 to	90.00

CANADA— Per Ton of 2,000 lbs. f.o.b. Mine

(As of January 1, 1965) Canadian Currency

Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$ ..	$1,410.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2, Run of the Mine Crude, Sundry Crudes)	640.00 to	875.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning Fibre)	345.00 to	565.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	190.00 to	320.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	115.00 to	156.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	..	95.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	40.00 to	80.00

CASSIAR— Per Ton of 2,000 lbs., f.o.b. North Vancouver, B.C.

As of January 1, 1966) Canadian Currency

AAA grade (non-ferrous spinning fibre)	$ 787.00
AA grade (non-ferrous spinning fibre)	625.00
A grade (non-ferrous spinning—Canadian Group 3)	470.00
AC grade (asbestos cement—Canadian Group 4)	325.00
AD grade (asbestos-cement—Canadian Group 4)	273.00
AK grade (shingle fibre—Canadian Group 4)	231.00
AS grade (shingle fibre—Canadian Group 4)	190.00
AX grade (shingle fibre—Canadian Group 5)	168.00
AY grade (shingle fibre—Canadian Group 5)	125.00

VERMONT— Per Ton of 2,000 lbs., f.o.b. Mine

(As of January 10, 1965) U. S. Dollars

Group No. 3 (Spinning & Filtering)	$ 319.00 to	$ 370.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	176.00 to	296.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	121.00 to	144.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	.. to	88.00
Group No. 7 (Shorts & Floats)	40.50 to	75.00

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THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO.

John Hasselbach, Jr., Cincinnati District Manager, has been appointed Industrial Sales Manager for Carey.

Theodore Tillman, a marketing manager for the Miami-Carey Division, Middletown, has been appointed Sales Manager of Carey's Western Division.

Earl Bolds, a Philip Carey employee for 32 years, died Monday, January 24, 1966, after an illness of more than a year. He was base charge man of the asbestos-cement division.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

D. L. Juhl has been appointed Product Manager for the Reinforced Plastics and Fluorocarbon Products Department of Raybestos-Manhattan. He has been associated with R/M since 1961 when he joined the company's Reinforced Plastics Department at Fullerton, California. In 1963 Mr. Juhl was transferred to the newly-formed Aerospace Division as a sales engineer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

Ronald O. Cunningham has been appointed Assistant Industrial Relations Manager, Winnsboro Mills, in the Textile Division of U.S. Rubber. Other appointments within the Textile Division are: **John Gross**—Director of Product Development, William Heller knitting subsidiary; **David M. Hynes**—Technical Sales Representative; **Myla Shisler**—Coordinator of Retail Activities; and, **Kenneth W. Sulser**—Production Manager for Fibers.

A. O. G. LeRoux, M.Sc. (Witwatersrand 1931), (Member of S.A. Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Rhodesian Institution of Engineers, Engineers Association South Africa, and F.I. of Directors) of 4 Holland Road, Kumalo, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, resigned from the position of Milling Director in African Associated Mines (Pvt) Limited on November 30, 1965. He also resigned from directorships of other subsidiary companies of Turner & Newall Limited, New Amianthus Mines Limited, Dublin Consolidated Mines Limited, Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt) Limited, and Rhodesian Asbestos (1959) (Pvt) Limited. Mr. LeRoux has been associated with the Asbestos Industry for the past thirty years and was Milling Director for the past eleven years. Although he is holidaying for the present, he does not expect to remain inactive for long.

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ASBESTOS PATENTS

U.S. Patents on Asbestos and Asbestos Products, by Oliver S. North.

U.S. Patents may be purchased from The Commissioner of Patents, Washington 25, D.C., at a cost of 50 cents each. Remittance should be in coin, currency, or check, and the number(s) of the patent(s), name(s) of inventor(s), and date(s) of issue should be shown.

U.S. patents issued from January 4th through February 8th, 1966.

3,231,409—Method of Heat Treating An Inorganic Fibrous Body For Moisture Transfer and/or Heat. C. G. Munters, January 25, 1966.

3,231,647—Method and Apparatus For Corrugating Sheets of Fibrous Cement. K. A. Oesterheld (assigned to Eurasbest A.G., Baden-Aargau, Switzerland), January 25, 1966.

3,231,657—Methods of Curing Calcium Silicate Insulating Materials. G. L. Kalousek (assigned to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, a corporation of Delaware), January 25, 1966.

3,232,824—Method of Forming A Water-Laid Fibrous Sheet Including a Thermoplastic Resin. E. Bader (assigned to Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt, vormals Roessler, Frankfurt on the Main, Germany), February 1, 1966.

3,232,826—Proceeding With Its Corresponding Apparatus for the Manufacturing of Fibro-Cement Articles. S. B. Sirera, February 1, 1966.

3,232,829—Machine for the Manufacture of Fibro-Cement Pieces. S. C. Esteve, February 1, 1966.

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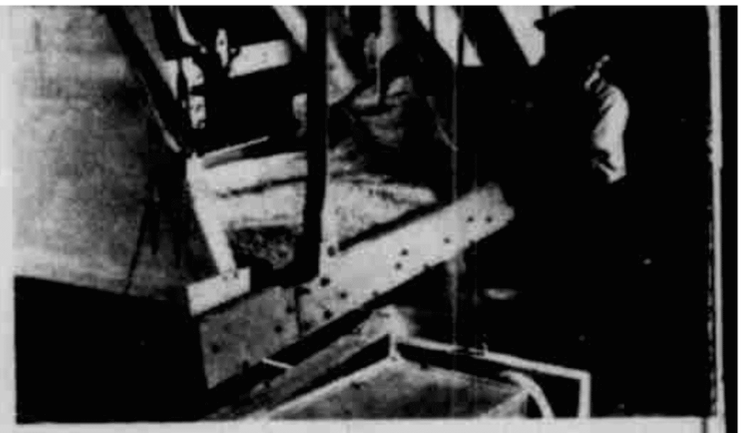
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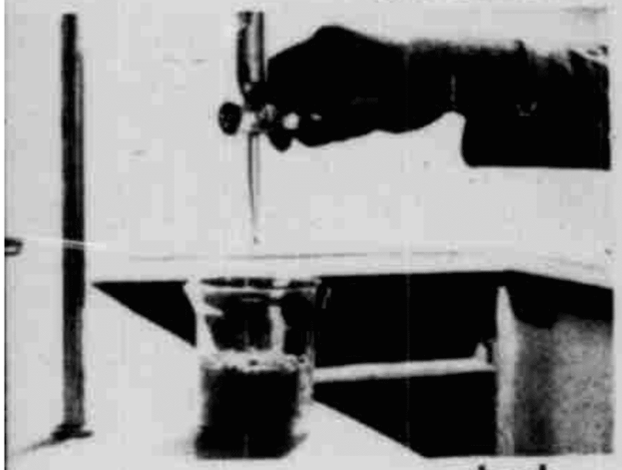
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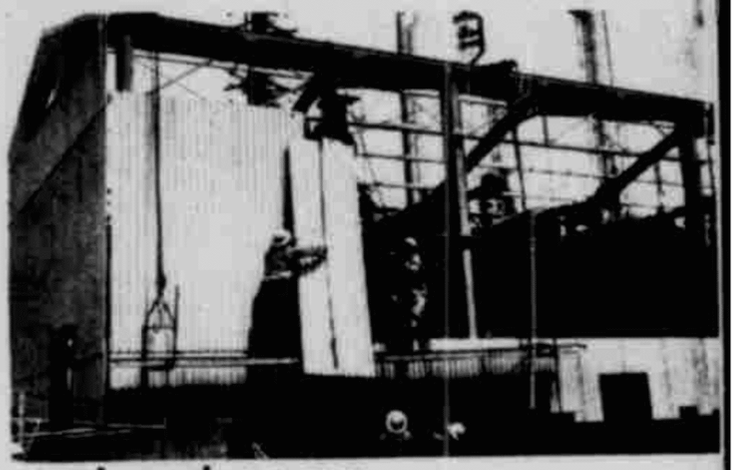
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