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Calidria **ASBESTOS**

Products for Plastics

CALIDRIA Resin-Grade 244. For maximum thickening efficiency in polyester spray-up and hand lay-up laminating resins and gel coats...also as an effective thickener for plastisols and organosols.

CALIDRIA Resin-Grade 144. Efficient, low-cost thickening agent and thixotrope for epoxy resin systems... effective with amine hardeners... provides excellent viscosity control in coatings, adhesives, sealants.

CALIDRIA Resin-Grade 110. Superior fiber reinforcing agent for polyester premixes... gives excellent and consistent flow control at low concentrations... minimizes nozzle plugging and erosion in sprayable asphaltic compositions.

For information about the complete line of CALIDRIA Asbestos Products, and its uses as an extender, thickener, reinforcer and opacifier, write to Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, Dept. JFW, Fifth Floor.



THE DISCOVERY COMPANY

CALIDRIA is a trade mark of Union Carbide Corporation

Asbestos Shingles (Not Impreg.)		
Belgium	\$90,350	66,896
Italy	1,654,604	69,464
Other Countries	95,370	9,371
Asbestos Manufactures—Others		5,593
	<u>2,749,611</u>	<u>\$213,589</u>

IMPORTS OF ASBESTOS BY UNITED KINGDOM

Raw Materials
Tons 2,240 lbs.

	1959	
	February	March
From: Union of South Africa	2,026	2,803
Basutoland, Bechuanaland & Swaziland	550	920
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2,135	2,783
Canada	1,905	1,693
Other Commonwealth Countries	2	
Foreign Countries	46	14
	<u>6,664</u>	<u>9,316</u>

MINERAL DRESSING ENGINEER

Experience in non-metallic beneficiation
is required to work on process
development and evaluation studies
for several non-metallic minerals

Union Carbide Nuclear Company

Division of Union Carbide Corporation
Post Office Box 1049
Grand Junction, Colorado

CALIDRIA ASBESTOS IN CAR BODIES—The Fiberfab Division of Velocidad, Inc., Santa Clara, California, produces custom-body conversion kits containing special panels, fenders, hood and other components made of glass fiber. To make a component, the cavity of a female mold is sprayed with a polyester gel coat to a thickness of .025". After the gel coat sets, it is sprayed with the base structure of glass fiber and polyester resin to a nominal thickness of 3/16". The completed component is then removed from the mold.

The gel coat was originally formulated from a polyester resin, a filler and a viscosity control agent (thixotrope) of colloidal silica. Substitution of a resin-grade asbestos for the colloidal silica as the thixotrope in the gel coat has resulted in significant cost savings for the manufacturer. The asbestos costs about half as much as silica, has higher yields, gives better batch consistency using less thixotrope and is more readily wetted by the resin without fluffing up, making spraying quicker and easier.

The asbestos used is Union Carbide Corporation's CAL-IDRIA Asbestos, Resin-Grade 244. Material cost savings in the range of \$10.00 per 800-pound batch are being realized, stability problems are eliminated and viscosity is maintained during lengthy storage periods.

GENUINE PITSEAL is an emergency gasketing material that will become semi-plastic with the natural heat generated by the metal surfaces between which it is used. It is for use where a flange or a joint is badly pitted, scored or distorted and when plant down-time is impracticable due to cost factors or loss of production. The material is composed of long-strand asbestos fibers which are interwoven with white alloy wire containing a special imported graphite. It will take pressures up to 350 psi and temperatures to 450°F and is available in sheet sizes 40" x 40" and 40" x 80" with 1/8", 3/16" and 1/16" thicknesses. Free samples of the gasketing material are available from the manufacturer, *Industrial Hermetic Materials, Inc.*, Miami, Florida.

PATENTS

Abstracts of U. S. Patents on Asbestos and Asbestos Products by Oliver S. North.

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

Asbestos-Backed Plastic Surface Covering, No. 2,880,090. Granted on March 31, 1959 to D. A. Feigley, Jr. (assigned to Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.). Method of making a non-blistering, flexible surface covering having a backing of felted coated asbestos fibre on which is firmly fixed a polymerized vinyl halide resin composition. The fibre is coated with a synthetic rubber binder and then with a magnesium salt of polyacrylic acid.

Filter Material, No. 2,882,997. Granted on April 21, 1959 to S. B. Smith and A. J. Juhola (assigned to Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.). Method of making an aerosol filtration media, using both 3F asbestos fibre and a small amount of finely divided asbestos.

Monolithic Porous Filler For Cylinders and Method of Producing Same, No. 2,883,040. Granted on April 21, 1959 to A. S. Pater and J. W. Houser (assigned to Union Carbide Corp., a corporation of N.Y.). Use of asbestos fibre, preferably amosite asbestos, in a lime-bound porous filler mass for use in containers in which dissolved acetylene or the like is stored.

Flame and Heat Resistant Asbestos Textile Base Material, No. 2,884,343. Granted on April 28, 1959 to J. D. McCluer (assigned to Thermoid Co., Trenton, N.J.). A heat resistant flexible textile comprises a fabric about 85% asbestos fibre and 15% cotton impregnated with a mica-containing flameproofing composition. The mica is used to impart a texture which enables the fabric to slide over itself during folding and turning of the cloth.

Disintegrating Asbestos Ores, No. 2,891,734. Granted on June 23, 1959 to E. O. F. Andreas (assigned to Firma Hazemag Hartzerkleinerungs-und Zement-Maschinenbau G.m.b.H., Munster, Westphalia, Germany). Improved apparatus for opening asbestos ores without pulverizing them. The ore is fed to a rotating element which throws it against impinging surfaces, from which the hard or heavy particles rebound to the rotating element, thereby again being projected against the surfaces until adequately broken.