PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
ATI-25

MINUTES of the General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute held Sept. 6, 1956 at Hotel Warwick, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN ATTENDANCE:

F. J. Waken, President
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

ASTEN-HILL MANUFACTURING CO.
D. R. Holmes
J. G. Schoepf

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.
K. Q. Beyard
W. S. Hough
H. M. Jackson
E. A. Schuman

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO.
C. R. Frederick
R. L. Lanz
A. E. May
D. W. Widmayer
A. E. Whitfield

ASBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
J. A. Bettes, Jr.
J. A. Brown, Jr.
G. W. Marshall, Jr.
H. W. Oliver
R. B. Smith

Guests:
C. H. Carlough

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS CO.
J. T. Griffis
O. C. Fehrens
G. J. Harris
W. E. Hill

ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
Paul LeClerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.
F. Parker Smith

CAPE ASBESTOS CORP.
R. E. Cryor

JOHNSON'S COMPANY, LTD.
A. W. G. Gibb

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
H. I. Ruddock

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
H. C. Shaw

1. The meeting was called to order by President Waken and an address of welcome was extended to all the members and guests in attendance. Special recognition and welcome was given to the first president of the Institute, Mr. C. H. Carlough and to the President of Southern Asbestos Company, Mr. Warren E. Hill.

2. The Minutes of the last meeting of the Institute were presented for reading, however, since all members were in possession of copies of these minutes and were familiar with the actions there taken, it was moved by G. W. Marshall, seconded by D. W. Widmayer and unanimously agreed that the reading be dispensed with at this time.

3. The Treasurer's Report was presented by Treasurer J. G. Schoepf and following a review of the report, it was moved by J. A. Bettes, seconded by J. T. Griffis and unanimously agreed that the report be approved and entered as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

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4. The Secretary's remarks were principally devoted to an acknowledgement of the aid and assistance given by the members of the Sales Promotion Committee and many of our Associate members in Canada for providing the necessary samples of materials and photographs used in the construction of the new exhibit. Through these cooperative efforts the exhibit as finally constructed provides a very descriptive and educational story relating to the manufacture and utilization of asbestos textiles and as the display is exhibited in various locations and trade shows it should effectively serve to promote a wider understanding regarding our industry and the products emanating therefrom.

The Secretary also announced that the next meeting of the Institute is scheduled to be held in New York City on December 5 and 6, 1956.

5. The next report was presented by Mr. M. I. Ruddock, legal counsel. Mr. Ruddock discussed some of the legal aspects related to standardization as conducted as a function of a trade association. He pointed out the type of standardization activities which had been found legal and beneficial to the public by the courts and contrasted them with the types of standardizations which had been condemned, usually because there was not sufficient public or consumer benefit from these, and the fact that they had been used as an aid or mechanism for price fixing activities.

6. The next segment of the meeting was devoted to committee reports by the Chairmen of the several active committees.

a) Mr. D. R. Holmes, Chairman of the Air Hygiene Committee discussed the work of this committee as conducted during the past quarter and in the meeting held on September 5, 1956. Mr. Holmes reported that this committee reviewed a number of subjects including 1) the Wheelabrader system of dust control, 2) fiber conditioning by oil spray techniques, 3) dust count techniques and results throughout the representative segment of the industry, 4) the proposed epidemiological study to be undertaken by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation and 5) the purported relation between lung cancer and asbestosis. The detailed report covering these and other subjects discussed is attached as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

b) Mr. H. W. Oliver, Chairman of the Technical Committee, presented a report covering the activities and discussions of this committee. The endeavors in efforts directed toward the development of standard lists for cloth, tape and braid were presented and notable progress noted.

Work related to the establishment of suitable heat-aging tests for asbestos textiles was described and it was stated that the Fellow has been directed to develop more detailed data upon this subject, which may serve as a basis for final considerations in this regard.

The detailed report as presented by Mr. Oliver is attached as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

c) Mr. J. T. Griffin, Chairman of the Sales Promotion Committee, presented a comprehensive report covering the activities of this Committee during the past quarter and the discussions held during the course of the committee meeting held Sept. 5. Included in the report as presented were discussions related to 1) Visual Aid placements, 2) the new exhibit and its placement, 3) government stockpiling of asbestiform fibers, 4) adoption

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MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

AIR HYGIENE COMMITTEE MEETING

September 5, 1956

IN ATTENDANCE WERE:

D. R. Holmes
R. Smith, General Asbestos
H. Jackson, Johns-Manville
W. Luttenberger, Raybestos-Manhattan
J. Weber, American Asbestos
J. Beatty, Southern Asbestos
A. May, Keasbey & Mattison

MORNING SESSION

#1 Subject to be discussed was the wheelobrator dust collection system.

It was agreed by the committee that this system is by far the best on the market for handling asbestos material. Three member companies are now using this type unit. One company has ordered several units and two others are contemplating the purchase of this type collector in the future.

From our discussion it was decided that the units in operation are comparatively trouble free and can be operated at a low maintenance cost. Some member companies use cyclones, others do not. It may not be necessary to use cyclones with this equipment as good fibres fall out constantly. Then after shaking down you get the second grade fibre which still need not be cleaned.

On the push through type wheelobrator collector there is a three step operation performed:

1. The fibre falls out continually into the air stream.
2. When the air is shut off suspended fibres fall out.
3. When the air supply is reversed the bags are cleaned.

#2 (a) Means and methods of eliminating harmful dust.

1. One company has been converting to the use of flyer frames for twisting on reinforced yarns. As we all know these frames operate at a slower speed and create much less dust.

(b) The use of the Spencer oiler for conditioning stock.

Two companies are now using this type unit and both report that a satisfactory job is being done by them. This is a totally enclosed chamber in which a brush is mounted above the stock, oil is fed to the brush. This oil is thrown off in droplets down onto the stock. This operation is almost completely trouble free. The use of this type oiler, not only conditions stock, but above all it cuts down on free fibres in the area causing better dust control throughout the mill operation. This unit can be purchased from the Harwood Company.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

#1 The first item of discussion was in the form of a question.

Should we continue to give employees a yearly x-ray examination in face of the questions raised recently by a group of radiation scientists? They infer that there can be too much radiation from x-ray causing harm to body cell tissues. This group advised that a limit of seven x-ray exposures including dental x-rays should be held for persons up to thirty years of age in order that radiation does not interfere with the reproductiv organs of people in that age group. As the chairman did not have the proper reference sources for this information, H. Jackson and A. Hay will bring additional information to the next meeting. This subject will again be discussed at that time.

#2 We held a discussion of dust counts in member company plants.

One company has all counts within their plant under 1 M dust count. One company now has 2.3 M in the weaving department and 2.1 M in carding and spinning. This 2.1 M figure is the result of the installation of dust covers on spinners and twisters while totally enclosing these machines. The dust count in this case was 4.8 two years ago. Therefore, quite an improvement in the dust count has been made in this department. All companies are definitely making progress towards the elimination of harmful dust by whatever means, and most progress seems to be a result of the free exchange of ideas within this committee.

#3 Next was a discussion of the proposed Epidemiological Study of Lung Cancer in asbestos workers for the Asbestos Institute, by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

All members of our committee have had a copy of this proposal since June.

This proposal informs us that there are at least 1800 employees under observable conditions for periods sufficiently long enough to get a total of no less than 15,000 person years. They also advise that this should be an adequate basis on which to predict 90% accuracy provided that the plant incident is actually higher than that in the general population. The field work should take 6 months and an analysis preparation of data and review another 6 months. The cost of this study is estimated at $17,500 including travel. The initial survey cost was $864.00. After a long discussion of this proposal during which there was considerable difference in opinion concerning the merits of such a study, it was decided that this discussion would be continued at the next meeting and no recommendation will be made to the Board of Governors at this time.

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT MEETING

1. Continuing the discussion of the memorandum from the I.H.F. on Asbestosis and Cancer.

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2. Discussion of the Effects of Radiation on the human body.

3. Continuing the duscussion of spraying fibres with oil with a view toward the elimination of dust at the source.

4. Report on general improvements and elimination of dust by whatever means.

D. R. Holmes, Chairman
Air Hygiene Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute

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The Technical Committee held its third quarterly meeting on September 5th, 1956, at the Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. There were five member companies represented with seven members present.

IN ATTENDANCE

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
M. W. Oliver, Chairman
M. S. Meier

Johns-Manville Corporation
J. L. Tucker
Ed Beale

Keasbey & Mattison Company
R. L. Lens

Southern Asbestos Company
J. D. McCluer

Philadelphia Textile Institute
M. C. Shaw

American Asbestos Textile Corp.
E. C. Cutler

Since all members had received a copy of the minutes of the previous meeting, it was moved by Mr. Tucker and seconded by Dr. Meier that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with at this time.

Mr. R. L. Lens rendered the report of the Sub-Committee on Asbestos Tapes. There was no change in the status of the specification on industrial tapes. This specification is complete with the exception of after heat tensiles. There will be no further action on this until a standard method for testing after heat tensiles of cloth and tapes can be adopted. The action taken to date on industrial tapes is covered in Table I, attached.

During the past quarter, Mr. Lens sent out forms requesting information on electrical tapes for the following gauges: .010", .015", .020", .025", and .030". As a result of this, this committee standardized on 1" wide tapes as follows:

1" TAPES (ELECTRICAL)

GAUGE	0.010"	0.015"	0.020"	0.025"	0.030"
TOTAL ENDS:	31	33	28	32	33
PICKS/INCH:	17	15	13	12	11
LBS./100':	0.50#	0.68#	0.91#	1.09#	1.42#

The opinion was expressed that with allowed tolerances all member companies could meet the above figures. During the coming quarter, Mr. Lens will use above figures as a basis for computing the total number of ends for other widths of electrical tapes in all gauges. The formula to be used is as follows: Ends for 1" tape minus 1 x width being computed, plus 1 = total number of ends for width being computed. A form will be submitted to each company by Mr. Lens showing these suggested figures. Each member company is to then submit to Mr. Lens their recommendations on construction for all widths for all gauges. It was generally agreed that the following tolerances would be adopted: Weight: ± 10%; Thickness: ± .003"; Total number of ends: Plus 2 and minus 1; Picks/inch: ± 1; and, the gauge for measuring thickness to have a pressure of 8 lbs./square inch and a 9/16" foot. These tolerances are to be re-evaluated and any recommended changes submitted to Mr. Lens. A summary of data submitted will be made by Mr. Lens and reported at the next meeting. Tensiles (before heating) for all electrical tapes will be considered during the coming quarter for all widths and for all gauges.

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Mr. Tucker rendered the report of the Sub-Committee on Braided Tubings. On June 6, 1956, Mr. Tucker submitted, on request of this committee, a detailed description of the thickness gauge made by E. J. Cody & Company, 630 N. Harlem Ave., River Forest, Illinois. In connection with this, it was unanimously approved that a gauge (not necessarily the Cody Gauge) with a pressure of 8 lbs./square inch and a 9/16" foot be used generally in measuring thickness of braided tubings, also, that this recommendation be added to the present A.T.I. Specification on braided asbestos tubings and woven tapes.

Mr. Cutler gave the report for the Sub-Committee on Cloth. During the past quarter, Mr. Cutler summarized data from Dr. Shaw's Fellowship Reports Nos. 23, 26, 33 and 36. This data was presented in graphic form showing tensile strength of cloths tested at different times and temperatures and covered all grades. This report was discussed in detail and as a result, the activity for the coming quarter was outlined. Each member company will send to Dr. Shaw a two yard sample of 36F10 and 26F14 cloths in all grades available and will also retain two yards of each sample submitted for testing in their own plant when Dr. Shaw submits times and temperatures for testing. Comparison of each member company's results can be made with Dr. Shaw's results when this is completed. Dr. Shaw will test at 400°F, 450°F, 500°F, 600°F., and 800°F. He will determine at what temperature for a two hour duration will each grade cloth retain 50% of its original tensile strength. When this is determined, each member company will be informed of exact test procedure so they may duplicate as nearly as possible the test for comparison purpose. We feel a standard heat aging method for testing after heating tensiles could result from these tests.

In connection with the Cloth Committee, we held a joint meeting with the Sales Promotion Committee in the afternoon. Mr. J. T. Griffis, Chairman of that committee stated the present A.T.I. list on asbestos cloths as pertains to before heating tensiles is not in line with current values and in some cases is much lower than some competitors are actually marketing. It was a recognized fact that these values should be changed and brought up to present standards as they are contributing very little from a sales promotion angle as presently written. During the next quarter, Mr. Cutler will send to each member of the Technical Committee the most recent A.T.I. list on tensiles of asbestos cloths. Each member company will re-evaluate all cloths on this list and test all cloths available in their factory and send to Dr. Shaw their recommended minimum average and average for all styles and grades. The report to Dr. Shaw is to show weight of clothtested, also, construction and whether woven wet or dry. Dr. Shaw will correlate results and compare them with present A.T.I. list. In report values, it was suggested that five rolls of cloth in each style and grade be tested with five warp and five filling tensile tests being made from each roll. The lowest average of any five warp and five filling (single roll) will be considered the minimum average for that style and the average of the 25 warp and 25 filling tensile tests (5 rolls) to be considered the average for that style. Discussion of this data to be on agenda at next meeting. It is hoped a revised list can be furnished the Sales Promotion Committee at that time.

Dr. Shaw presented to each member a copy of his Fellowship Report No. 38, dated September 6, 1956. A discussion took place on that part of the report as pertains to "The Serviceability of Asbestos Textiles under Stress at Elevated Temperatures." Any additional cloths needed for furthering his investigation will be requested by Dr. Shaw.

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The next topic on the agenda was "Technical Committee Activities - A.S.T.M." There are three activities under consideration:

1. Specification for Industrial Tapes.
   Status: Complete except for after heat tensiles.

2. Specification for Electrical Tapes.
   Status: In process on all parts of this specification.

3. Standard Heat Aging Method for testing asbestos cloth for "After heat tensiles."
   Status: In process with recommendation possible after fourth quarter meeting.

Dr. Shaw stated that he had written appropriate governmnet agency in regards to our proposed revision made in 1954 on Mil-I-3053A, dated August 3, 1951, covering "Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos Fiber, Treated and Untreated." He reported that no reply had been received on his inquiry.

The copies of revised specification Mil-C-10316, had not been received, there, it is assumed the processing of this revision is not complete.

New developments in measuring dust in asbestos were discussed. One member company stated that an "Elutriator" was being received and that when it was received, a comparative test would be made between the "Elutriator", Clark's Classifier, and Bauer-McNett method. These results will be reported to the A.T.I. for evaluation. A couple of questions were raised: First, what will this data mean? Second, How much dust can be removed economically?

Mr. J. L. Tucker suggested that a detailed list of definitions should be drawn up of terms used in the asbestos industry or in connection with the asbestos textile industry. During the next quarter, a list will circulate among the members of the Technical Committee beginning with Mr. Tucker. A tentative list will be drawn up by Mr. Tucker and will be passed on to the following in succession: Mr. Lane, Dr. Maier, Mr. McCluer, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Oliver, and Dr. Shaw. Each member will add to the list any definitions that he thinks should be included, also recommend any re-wording deemed necessary in list as it reaches him.

The Chairman of the Technical Committee placed before the Board of Governors the proposal of placing "Development of Metal Detector" for use on asbestos yarns, roving, etc., on Dr. Shaw's project list. The Board of Governors voted that action be withheld at the present time.

There being no further business, it was moved by Dr. Maier and seconded by Mr. Tucker that we adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

Marion W. Oliver, Chairman

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