The Technical Committee held its First Quarter Meeting on March 7, 1956, at the Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. There were five member companies represented with nine members present.

IN ATTENDANCE:

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
M. W. Oliver, Chairman
M. S. Maier

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
J. L. Tucker
Ed Beale

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
E. C. Cutler

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS COMPANY
J. D. McCluer

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY
C. R. Frederick
R. L. Lanz

CASSIAR ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.
T. T. Tigert

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE
M. C. Shaw

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

Mr. Frederick informed the committee that he would not be able to attend future meetings of this committee since he had been given a new assignment and additional duties. He stated that Mr. R. L. Lanz would be Keasbey & Mattison's voting representative on the Technical Committee at future meetings. Mr. Frederick was thanked by the chairman for his many contributions to the Technical Committee. He was assured that he was largely responsible for what success and progress this committee had enjoyed. Mr. Lanz was welcomed as Keasbey & Mattison's official representative on the Technical Committee, also, he was appointed to act as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Asbestos Tapes, previously headed by Mr. Frederick.

The agenda of the meeting was discussed briefly and then Mr. Cutler made the report of the Sub-Committee on Cloth. The subject of standardizing on a heat aging method was brought up for discussion. It had been recommended previously that 24 hours be the standard time for test and that Commercial and Underwriters Grades be tested at 400°F, A and AA at 600°F, and AAA and AAAA Grades at 800°F. The 24 hour time period was questioned by some as they felt the time excessive and a request was made that tests be made for a much shorter duration with the results correlated. Dr. Shaw referred us to his Fellowship Report #23 where this information was graphically presented in Plate I. From this graph it was noted that a possible solution would be to test Underwriters Grade fabrics at 600°F for one hour rather than 400°F for 24 hours since the results were similar and termed significant, however, there being conflicting opinions on whether an Underwriters Grade fabric should in any way be associated with 600°F, it was decided that the chairman and Dr. Shaw meet with the Sales Promotion Committee in the afternoon and get an opinion from them in regards to this matter.

In connection with the above, Dr. Shaw informed us of the activity carried on during the last quarter as pertains to Elevated Temperature Dynamic Testing. He referred us to that part of Fellowship Report #36, dated March 8, 1956, covering this subject. Keen interest was shown in this test method and its results. It was felt that this type testing might be more accurate, useful and valuable from a sales point, therefore, it was agreed that since this method might be the proper approach, that we should withhold any recommendation for a standard heat

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ng method until Dr. Shaw had the opportunity to further investigate this thod of testing. This subject was discussed with the Sales Promotion Committee ad they were in accord with our thinking and also recommended that we do no further work on standardizing on a method until Dr. Shaw could prove or disprove the theory on Dynamic Testing. Dr. Shaw stated that he believed he had adequate cloths for testing and that if additional cloths were needed he would write for them.

Since Dr. Shaw had covered part of his Fellowship Report on Dynamic Testing, it was recommended that he complete his report to the Technical Committee. We were briefed on activities relative to abradoflex testing at elevated temperatures. We had hoped that tests could be made at 800°F, however, due to certain conditions such as, (1) power input, (2) positioning of heating elements, and (3) heat losses through shaft conduction and bearing parts, it was impossible to attain over 700°F and the length of time required to reach even this temperature was excessive. Dr. Shaw modified the machine by lining the interior with an aluminum clad asbestos textile. This greatly reduced the time required to attain 700°F. He is now in position to make additional tests to determine the characteristics of the instrument.

We were informed of the position that was taken by the Federal Trade Commission in regards to the complaint made by the Institute on the Perma-Gold Ironing Board cover marketed by a non-member of the Asbestos Textile Institute. In general, they were sympathetic with our position, however, they felt that it provided significant protection as far as non-combustibility is concerned, therefore, appeared doubtful if exception could be taken to the subjects representations. is subject is covered in detail in Dr. Shaw's Fellowship Report #36, dated rch 8, 1956.

Since there was no activity on the Braided Tubing Committee during the last quarter, the Sub-Committee Chairman, Mr. Tucker, had nothing to report.

Mr. Frederick reviewed the activities of the Tape Committee during the last quarter. The intent of the committee is to standardize on tensile strength values of industrial tapes in both Commercial and Underwriters Grades. It was agreed that using the standard constructions as set forth in Table I, attached, the values listed below would be evaluated by each member company as before heating tensile values for 1/32", 1/16", 1/8", 3/32", and 1/4". The values expressed are minimum averages. Each member company, after a thorough study of these values will make recommendations for any desired changes. Values set up for examination are as follows:

Before Heating Tensiles, Lbs/1" Width:

	1"	2"	3"
		1/32"	
Commercial	80	80	80
Underwriters	85	85	85
		1/16"	
Commercial	150	150	150
Underwriters	170	170	170
		1/8"	
mmercial	250	250	250
nderwriters	275	275	275
		3/16"	
Commercial	350	350	350
Underwriters	375	375	375

No Values recommended for 1/4".

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It was moved by Mr. McCluer, seconded by Mr. Tucker, that no attempt be made to standardize on after heat tensiles until standard method for testing cloths while heat aging was agreed upon as it was felt that a similar method should be used for tapes. When the above is completed, we will then be ready to submit specification for approval after which it will be placed in the hands of A.S.T.M. Committee as requested.

A.S.T.M. has requested examination of specification on Electrical Tapes with recommendations on desired changes. Each member company is to examine present A.S.T.M. and be prepared to make recommendations for changes at the next meeting of the Technical Committee in June. Tapes with thickness of .010", .015", .020", .025", and .030" will be standardized on at the beginning. It was felt that a tolerance ± 2 ends/inch and ± 1 pick/inch for each 1" of width should be considered, also, that count should be made on 3" length of tape. No attempt is to be made to draw up after heat tensiles on Electrical Tapes until heat aging method is agreed upon. The chairman of the Sub-Committee on Tapes will send a letter to each member of the Technical Committee requesting comments and pertinent information on Electrical Tapes so that he will be able to correlate values and draw up a temporary specification prior to June meeting. This will enable the committee to make recommendations on changes at that time and will put us a step nearer to completing the specification.

The next topic on the agenda was that of U. S. Government Specifications.

On December 1, 1954, Dr. Shaw submitted our recommended revision of Mil-C-10316, however, no reply has been received. He is to investigate this matter and determine what the status of this specification is at the present time.

It was requested by the Sales Promotion Committee that Specification Mil-I-3053 A, dated August 3, 1951, covering Insulation, Electrical, Asbestos Fiber, Treated and Untreated, be examined to see if we could meet all requirements of the specification. Special emphasis was placed on "DiElectric Strength". It was moved by Mr. Frederick and seconded by Mr. Tucker, that this activity be carried out during the coming quarter.

Brief discussion took place on method of determining asbestos and glass content of asbestos textiles containing percentage of glass fiber, also, method for removing impurities from asbestos fiber by use of an acid so that an accurate determination of "Water of Crystallization" could be made.

Nothing new was reported on better ways to measure dust in fiber but it was recommended that the subject be kept active in hopes that someone would come up with a better method. Several companies are carrying on work in connection with this project and an opinion was expressed that some information may be available by the June meeting.

There is no further work being done on "Determination of Moisture Regain in Asbestos Fiber and Textiles" at the present time. Several companies expressed an interest in an article written by Wollechow and White, Canadian Institute of Research, on the subject of "Weight Loss and Recovery" in Canadian Chrysotile. Another article mentioned was that of "Determination of Cellulosic Constituents in Asbestos and Asbestos Glass Textile Materials". This article appeared in The Journal of The Textile Institute, February, 1955, written by C. Z. Carroll-porczynski. Further consideration will be given these articles after they have been received and studied by everyone.

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It was recommended that the following subject be placed on Dr. Shaw's agenda: "Development of Metal Detector" for use on asbestos yarns, roving, etc.

There being no further business, it was moved by Mr. Frederick and seconded by Mr. Cutler that we adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

Marion W. Oliver, Chairman

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TABLE I

AI Standard Industrial Asbestos Tapes (No Wire Inserted). For Ft/Lb. on Sizes 1/32", 1/16", 1/8", 3/16" and 1/4" Tapes, see Asbestos Textile Institute Handbook of Asbestos Textiles, Page 52.

Tolerances: Ft/Lb. - All sizes ± 10%

Width:	For 1/32 and 1/16 Thicknesses	
	1" and under	± 1/32"
	Over 1"	± 1/16"
	For 1/8", 3/16" and 1/4" Thicknesses.	
	All widths	± 1/16"
Thickness:	1/32"	± .003"
	1/16"	± .005"
	1/8", 3/16" and 1/4"	+ .010", - .005"

Method of Sampling - According to following Table:

No. Rolls Tape in Lot	No. Rolls to be samples
8 and under	2
9 to 15	3
16 to 40	4
41 to 65	5
66 and over	6

Methods of Testing:

Weighing: Smooth by hand on a flat surface, cut 36" linear inches, weigh and calculate to Ft/Lb. (For referee method only, condition tape to Standard conditions of 70°F and 50% Rel. Hum. prior to weighing).

Width: Use Standard steel scale and while tape is flat, smooth and without tension, measure in five different places and average.

Thickness: Use dead weight micrometer with foot not less than 3/8" diameter. Make 10 measurements and average.

Tensile: On tape 1" wide and less, take the full width tensile using jaws more than 1" wide and record the tensile as Lbs/Full width. On tape over 1" wide, use the Grab Method employing jaws 1" wide and record the tensile as Lbs/1" width. Tensiles are to be taken on specimen "As Received" and also "After Heated at 300°C - 30 minutes". Heated samples should be atmosphere conditioned 30 minutes prior to breaking.

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TABLE I (CONTINUED)

CONSTRUCTIONS:

Sizes	Warp	Fill	Warp Ends per inch (Includes Binder Ends)	Total Picks Per Inch	Tolerances Warp Ends per Inch	Picks Per Inch
1/32"	1010	1410	28	11	± 2 per 1" of width	± 1
1/16"	1030	1020	18	8	± 2 per 1" of width	± 1
1/8"	1030	1020	34	12	± 2 per 1" of width	± 2
3/16"	1040	1040	33	12	± 2 per 1" of width	± 2
1/4"	1040	1040	45	18	± 2 per 1" of width	± 3

ASTM Designation	Grades of Asbestos Content
Commercial Grade	75% to 80% Excl.
Underwriters Grade	80% to 85% "
Grade A	85% to 90% "
Grade AA	90% to 95% "
Grade AAA	95% to 99% "
Grade AAAA	95% to 100% "