MINUTES of the [redacted] of the Asbestos Textile Institute held June 10th and 11th 1959 in Phila., Pa.

IN ATTENDANCE:

W. C. Atkinson	Johns-Manville Corp.
P. D. Cannon	Johns-Manville Corp.
H. M. Jackson	Johns-Manville Corp.
A. E. May	Keasbey & Mattison Co.
J. E. Mitchell	Southern Asbestos Co.
H. E. Palm	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
R. B. Smith	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

The following subjects were discussed in an informal manner with all members participating in the discussion:

OTTWAY THERMAL PRECIPITATOR

Literature describing the Type 1010 Long Running Thermal Precipitator made by the W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., Northfield Avenue, Ealing, London. W.13 was received and discussed in detail by the committee.

"The Ottway Thermal Precipitator was designed by the National Coal Board, Mining Research Dept., Isleworth, Middlesex, England for use in coal mines and gives a single sample collected over a period of eight hours of the average dustiness in the mine".

The preceding is taken from the pamphlet describing the instrument. In previous minutes of this committee mention was made that one of the projects of the Asbestosis Research Council of England was the development of a Test Method for the use of Thermal Precipitator in the asbestos textile industry. The Ottway Precipitator has a number of advantages over other sampling instruments - the most important being:-

1. The sampling period can be quite long.
2. Only respirable particles are collected. The larger particles are deposited separately.
3. The sample is collected on a standard microscope slide and is considerably greater than most precipitators - it being 0.25 sq. in.
4. No further preparation of the sample is required before counting and since the particles are separated by size the number in each size group can be readily reported.

Since the Ottway Precipitator was developed for use in the coal industry in which the particles are not of a fibrous nature there is a possibility of the instrument plugging which can only be determined by use.

DUST CONTROL

A brief discussion was held on the use and installation of humidifiers in various departments. Directing the discharge of humidifiers toward

CRMC-Motley1000-Subj-000592

creels and other such equipment will suppress the dust and improve the operation. In some cases trouble has been encountered with humidifiers because of control failure when the room temperature is low.

The use of traveling water sprays on braod cloth looms to dampen the warp was discussed by the committee and it developed that the successful operation depends entirely on the size and type of spray nozzle used. Mr. Atkinson stated that he would supply the committee with the details of their installation.

SPINNING FRAMES

Literature describing a Spinning Frame developed in Italy for use on asbestos fiber is a part of the general report. A few committee members had previously reviewed this literature and question the economy of the frame in view of the high labor costs in this country.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH

Two member companies report that among the employees hired in the last ten to fifteen years there has been no progression in the chest x-rays. A third company reports that there has been no progression in their employees who were given pre-employment examinations.

Mr. Mitchell described the controls exercised by North Carolina of employees in "Dusty Industries". All employees in dusty industries are x-rayed once a year by the state and if no indication of disease is present are issued a permit allowing them to continue working for the following year.

Agenda for the next Meeting

1. Discussion of the Greenberg Smith Impinger
2. The use of spray nozzles on looms
3. Safety programs in the industry
4. Dust control in various departments

Respectfully submitted

A. E. May,
Chairman

Asbestos Textile Institute Air Hygiene and Manufacturing Committee Minutes on Employee Health (1959) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 12935 · Page 2 of 2 asbestosclaims.law/library/12935/2