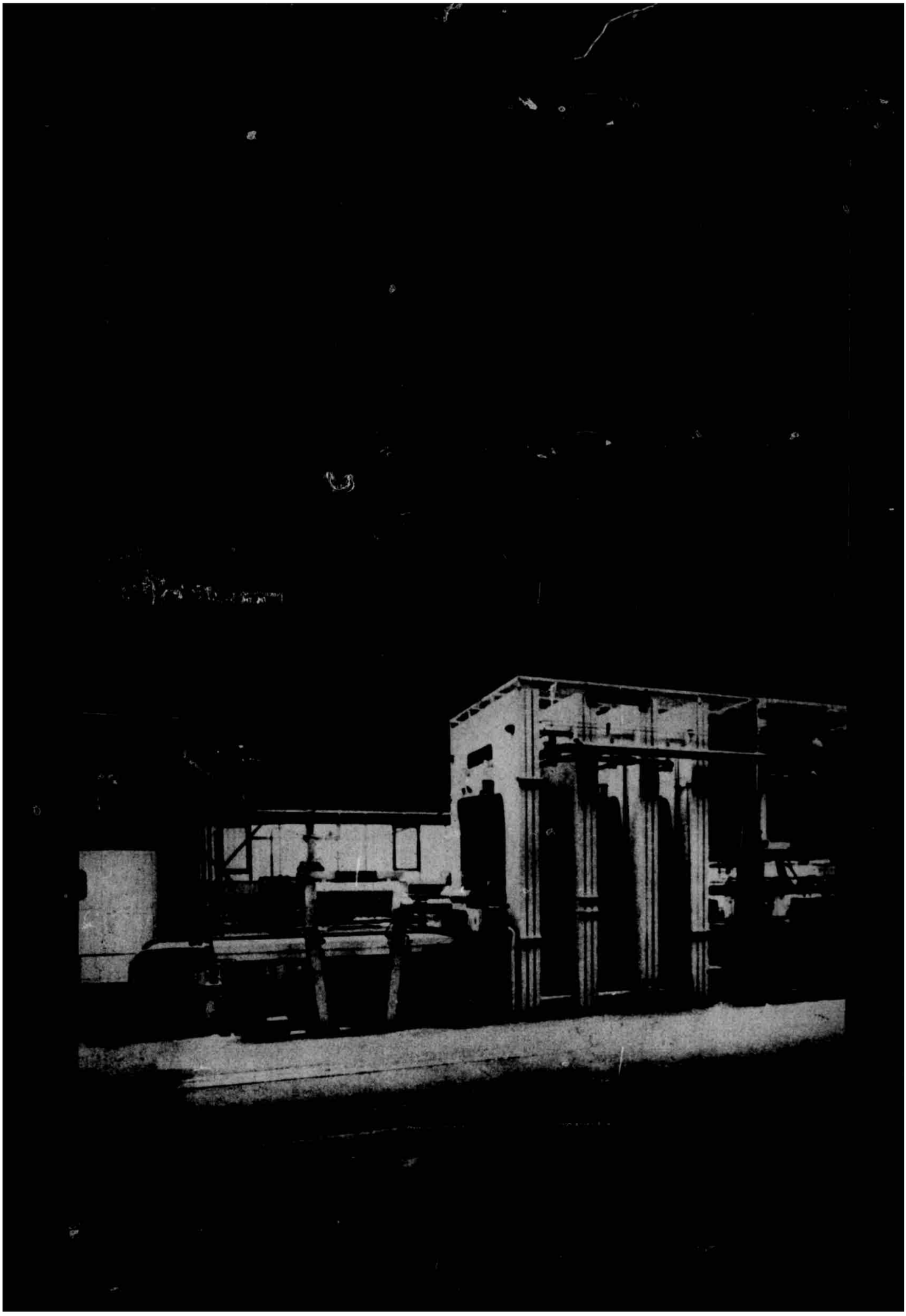
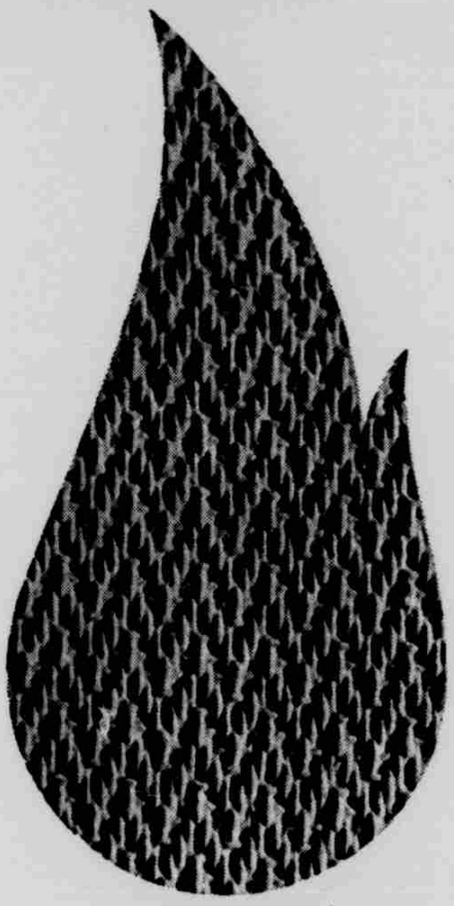


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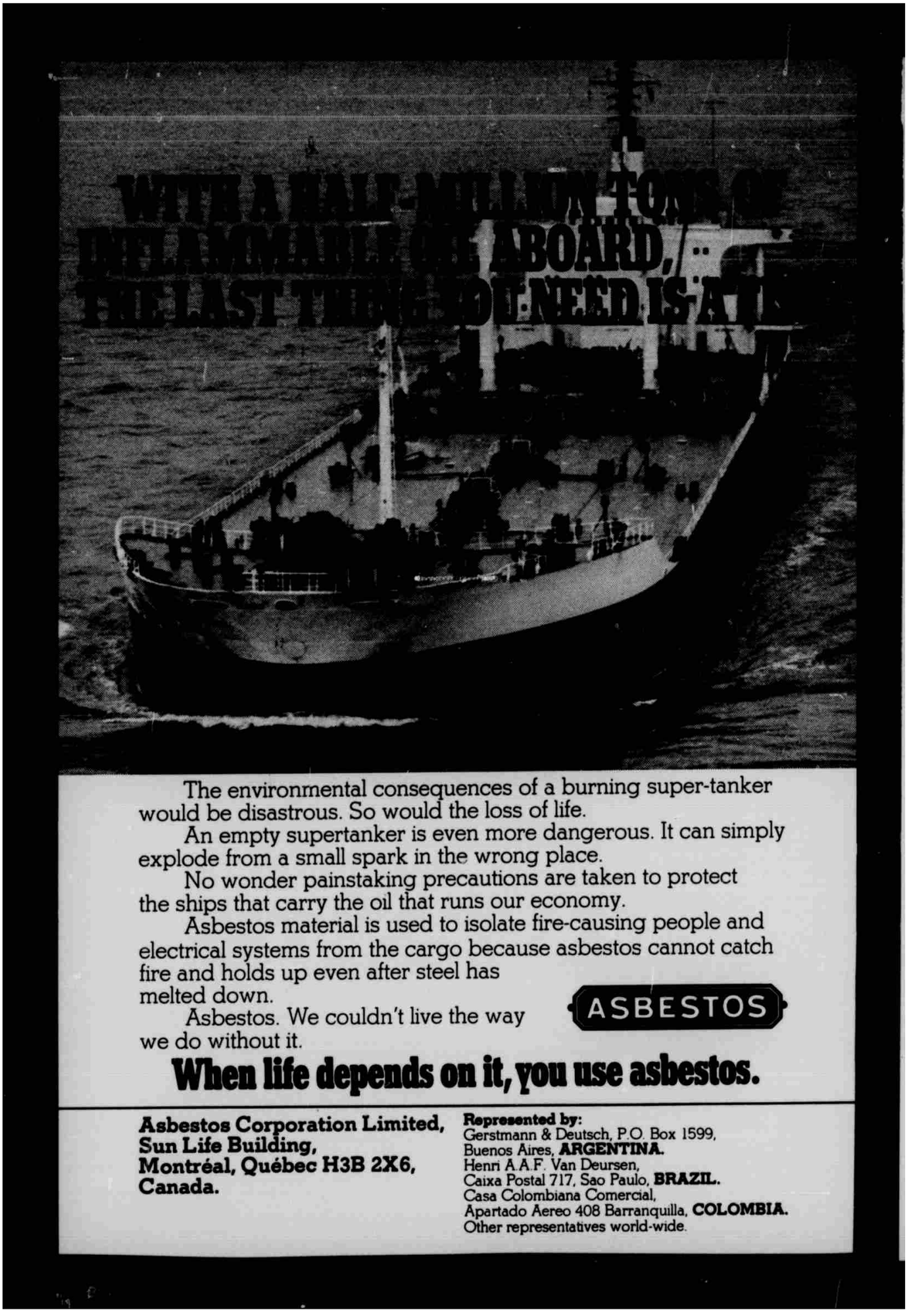
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IMPROVED METHODS OF MAKING Pressed Asbestos-Cement Sheets

In the manufacture of asbestos-cement sheets the most important piece of equipment is the sheet-forming machine which, by its very nature, determines the basic production capability of the whole plant. Second only to this machine in importance is the equipment which removes excess water from the sheets prior to final curing. In fact, unless dewatering can be accomplished at the same rate as sheet forming, the full production capacity of the plant cannot be realized.

As the output rate of sheet-forming equipment has been increased by improvements in the machines and their ancillary equipment, corresponding improvements have been necessary in the dewatering process. In this connection, some recent developments by *G. Siempelkamp & Company*, of Krefeld, West Germany, a well-known manufacturer of asbestos-cement-processing equipment, are worthy of note. The significance of these developments can perhaps be best understood by comparing them to currently popular methods of dewatering.

Dewatering was first accomplished by pressing individual sheets in a hydraulic press, resulting in sheets of homogeneous structure, uniform thickness and a high degree of flatness. Such processing imposed severe limits on production capacity since expulsion of water from a sheet required an appreciable length of time — considerably longer than that required to form the sheet in the first place. An obvious solution was to stack a number of sheets together and press the stack in a single cycle of the press. It was found desirable to stack the sheets on relatively thick, stiff carrier plates with thin metal interleavers between alternate sheets in the stack. The height of a stack was limited by the weight which could be handled into and out of the press as a single load and the number of stacks which could be pressed at one time was determined by the "daylight" available in the press. This "batch" type operation, while not continuous, did permit running the sheet-forming machine at its full capacity.

Later, it was found possible to achieve truly continuous production by substituting sets of rolls for the press. Dewatering by roll pressing permits the sheets to flow directly from the forming machine through the rolls and rotary disc knives trim the sheets to width and cut them to length while they are on the

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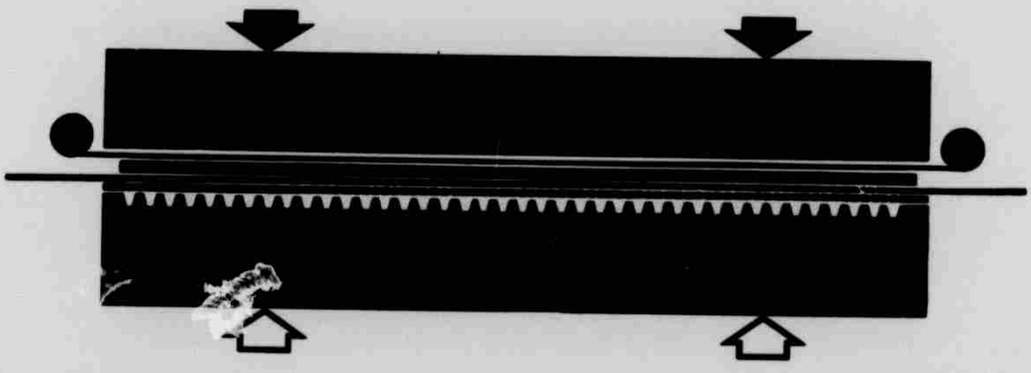
move. While roll pressing results in satisfactory dewatering and an acceptable end product, the original pressing method still finds favor on the ground that its closer control of pressure and pressing time ensures a more homogeneous product which, after curing, has superior physical properties.

The Siempelkamp developments include a press equipped with special feeding arrangements and designed to dewater sheets, one at a time, on a cycle so short that the full production of the sheet-forming machine can be dewatered on a continuous basis. The press incorporates a number of novel features which combine to effectively speed up the dewatering process.

In the usual stack-pressing operation, water can leave the sheet only through the relatively small area of the sheet edges. Worse yet, the water from the center of the sheet must traverse relatively long paths to reach the sheet edges. These restrictions to free flow are responsible for the lengthy time required to dewater sheets by pressing in the conventional way.

In the short-cycle press, on the other hand, the bottom platen is provided with a system of passages to carry off the water expelled from the sheet. On top of this platen is a sieve plate pierced by a multiplicity of holes and a fine meshed sieve belt which transports the sheet into the press, positions it on top of the sieve plate and carries it out of the press when dewatering is completed. It will be seen in *Figure 1* that, using this arrange-

Figure 1
THE SHORT-CYCLE PRESS



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ment, water is free to leave the sheet over its entire bottom surface and the maximum length of flow path is about equal to the thickness of the sheet—a relatively short distance. The reduction in flow resistance provided by this arrangement permits a very short dewatering cycle which can be matched precisely with the output of the sheet-forming machine, resulting in a line capable of continuous, high-speed production. As illustrated, a belt separator is provided to prevent adherence of the sheet to the upper platen of the press and a parting agent can be applied to this belt as required. Automatic means are also provided for cleaning the sieve belt and other components of the system.

To take full advantage of the improved production obtained from the short-cycle press, Siempelkamp has also developed a new stamping press for cutting sheets to size. In a typical sheet-trimming press, the green sheet is fed by belt onto a carrier as the carrier moves onto the press bed. The carrier comes to rest on the press platen and the trim tool descends and trims all four edges of the sheet. The trim tool is provided with vacuum arrangements which lift the sheet with the tool on its upstroke. During succeeding up and down strokes of the press, the original carrier is retracted and a second, empty carrier is moved into the press from the opposite side. As the trim tool reaches the bottom of its second stroke, it deposits the trimmed sheet on the second carrier. As the tool again rises, the second carrier slides out of the press carrying the trimmed sheet while the first carrier is being reloaded and fed into the press again. It will be seen that a complete cycle requires two strokes of the press and reciprocating carrier movements equivalent to two lengths of the carrier.

The Siempelkamp press is equipped with a circulating tray transport system and the green sheet remains on the same tray during the entire trimming cycle. The green sheet is fed onto a tray as the tray moves onto the press bed. The trim tool descends and trims the sheet, then rises leaving the sheet on the tray. The loaded tray is then slid out the opposite side of the press while, simultaneously, a new tray is being loaded and fed into the press starting a new cycle. The operation requires only one stroke of the press per cycle and, by coordinating tray movements with the motions of the press' slide, cycle times of 10 seconds can be readily attained. The steps in the improved Siempelkamp cycle are shown in sequence from top to bottom in *Figure 2*.

A plant using the Siempelkamp short cycle dewatering press and the improved trimming press has several important ad-

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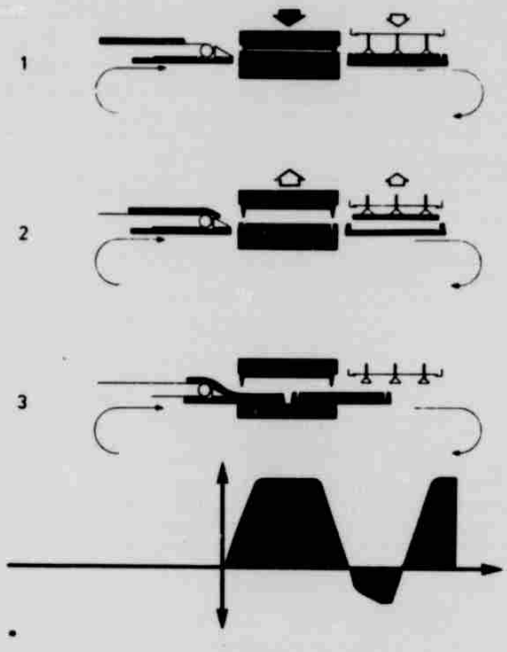


Figure 2

THE IMPROVED SIEMPELKAMP CYCLE

vantages over a plant using older production technology.

The dewatering process using the short cycle press can be very closely controlled as to time and pressure and all sheets receive exactly the same treatment. This ensures a high quality product with a high degree of uniformity from sheet to sheet. Because of the changed flow paths of water through the sheet, there is no tendency for dewatering to separate the sheets into layers — in fact the method favors improved felting resulting in better physical properties and weather resistance of the sheets.

Flexibility of the plant is improved through simplification of the trimming tools. Elimination of the vacuum-lifting provisions permits quick tool changes for production of sheets of different sizes. The fact that no press cauls are required results in appreciable savings in production costs.

When the newly-designed machines are arranged to best advantage, the space required for the complete plant is considerably less than that required for a conventional plant of the same production capacity. Handling equipment is less complicated and considerably cheaper due to the smaller areas covered. The picture on the *Front Cover* shows the neat arrangement possible in a plant specifically designed to best utilize this modern equipment.

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COMPANIES & PRODUCTS

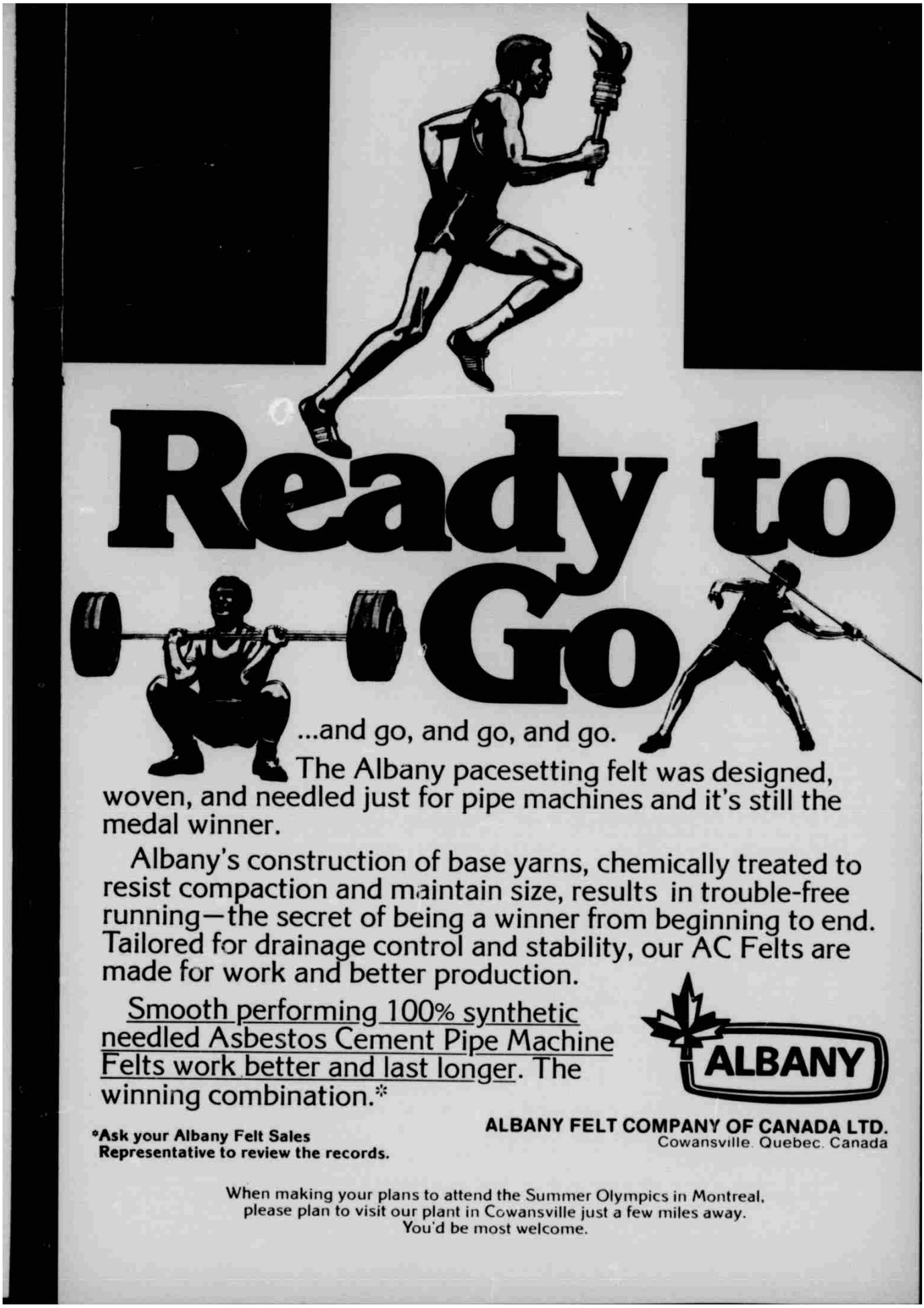
NBS PROGRAM

The *U.S. National Bureau of Standards* has established a program in *Nondestructive Evaluation* (*NDE*) to assist industry and government agencies in improving the reliability of materials and structures through standardized NDE measurements. NDE is a name used to describe a variety of industrial inspection techniques that can be used to examine materials without destroying or damaging the material during the examination procedure. The tests are designed to reveal the presence of harmful defects such as cracks, porosity, inclusions and similar inhomogeneities. The methods should also detect more subtle inhomogeneities such as those associated with grain size or orientation, internal stress, compositional variations, cold work and the like. In the near term, the NBS program will concentrate on the needs for improved measurements and calibration standards and procedures for the six commonly-used methods in industry: visual-optical, magnetic particle, ultrasonic, penetrant, radiographic and eddy current. Groups cooperating with NBS in the program are American Society for Testing and Materials, American Society for Nondestructive Testing, Argonne National Laboratory, Electric Power Research Institute, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, National Institutes of Health, Air Force Materials Laboratory, Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the United States Navy.

STANDCO PRODUCTS

A colorful, 4-page brochure has been issued by *Standco Industries, Inc.*, Houston, Texas, to briefly describe the basic industrial products it manufactures and sells worldwide. Principal markets include drilling rigs, offshore platforms, refineries, petrochemical plants, pipelines and nuclear power stations. The Oilfield Products and Friction Division produces brake blocks for the oil industry, other oil field products such as swivel washpipes and pump studs, and friction materials including clutch facings. Industrial fasteners and sealing products are manufactured by the Bolt and Gasket Division. Among the Standco companies are K&W, Inc., a maker of machined, heavy-duty API ring joint gaskets; Vickery-Simms, Inc., a producer of primary flow measurement equipment; and UGC Industries, Inc., engineers

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NEW CALZONI PLANTS

The Calzoni Factory of *Riva Calzoni S.p.A.*, Bologna, Italy, supplied all the machinery for a plant which recently began the production of asbestos-cement pressure and sewer pipes. The 5-meter-long pipes range in sizes from minimum inner diameters of 60 mm to maximum outer diameters of 2,200 mm. The new facility is located at the Loshan Factory of *PERSIT Asbestos Cement Manufacturing Company*, Tehran, Iran. Calzoni supervised the construction and start-up of the plant and the training of the local staff.

The ITAMIANT Company, Castelnovo Sotto, Reggio Emilia, Italy, recently began producing flat and corrugated sheets (maximum length approximately 5,000 mm) at a new plant also supplied by the Calzoni Factory. The completely automatized facility is capable of producing 18,500 square meters (210 tons when developed as a plane surface) of 6 mm-thick sheets per 24-hour day.

ASBESTOLUX USED LEISURELY

One of the most modern and comprehensive leisure centers in the United Kingdom was opened in 1975 by Princess Anne in the London Borough of Harrow. The £ 2-¼-million center offers a wide range of facilities including a health studio and sauna. The center was constructed with the help of Asbestolux—a product from *Cape Boards and Panels Ltd., a subsidiary of Cape Industries Ltd*. Because of its fire-resisting capabilities, the material was used extensively in the main foyer, hallways, passages, change rooms, bar and kitchens. In the bar, Asbestolux ceiling panels incorporate ventilation ducts and lighting. Asbestolux sheets in the kitchens are faced with a vapor barrier to achieve efficient condensation control.

— ASBESTOS WELCOMES THE FOLLOWING NEW ADVERTISER —

NILFISK OF AMERICA, INC., page 13

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ASBESTOS R & D

The Ontario Research Foundation has provided services to the asbestos industry on a fee or contract basis for the past 12 years. These services include:

- testing and evaluation of asbestos fibers at any stage of milling or processing;
- research and development on asbestos products such as asbestos cement, composites, textiles;
- environmental impact studies and industrial hygiene surveys of mines, mills and plants.

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THRU THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAZE

INDUSTRY RESPONDS TO OSHA

In an effort to assist the U.S. Deparment of Labor in the development of a practicable standard for the protection of asbestos workers, the U.S. asbestos industry, through the *Asbestos Information Association/North America*, has issued its response to the proposal by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to revise the "Asbestos Standard." Over 75 companies and 15 trade associations cooperated with AIA/NA and endorsed the Industry Response, prepared by AIA/NA and submitted to the Labor Department by the deadline of April 9, 1976. In addition, many companies and trade associations submitted individual comments to the Labor Department, defining how the proposal affected their specific businesses. In all, OSHA received 180 responses to the proposal.

The Industry Response is composed of three sections. The first segment is a 28-page medical paper by Hans Weill, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, and Medical Consultant to AIA/NA. Dr. Weill reviewed recent literature pertaining to asbestos and health, consulted with other qualified experts in the United States and abroad, and summarized the present state of knowledge concerning asbestos disease, giving particular attention to those papers (especially the "new evidence") cited in the OSHA proposal.

Secondly, the document contains a report by Roy F. Weston, Inc., an independent consulting engineering firm headquartered in West Chester, Pennsylvania. The report is based on a survey conducted by Weston of the U.S. asbestos industry on the technological and economic feasibility and economic impact of the proposed regulation.

The final section details comments concerning certain paragraphs of the proposal. Specific changes to the regulation are recommended, based on the results of a complete review of the proposal by the Standards and Technical Committee of AIA/NA. In all instances, substantive reasons are given in support of the recommended changes.

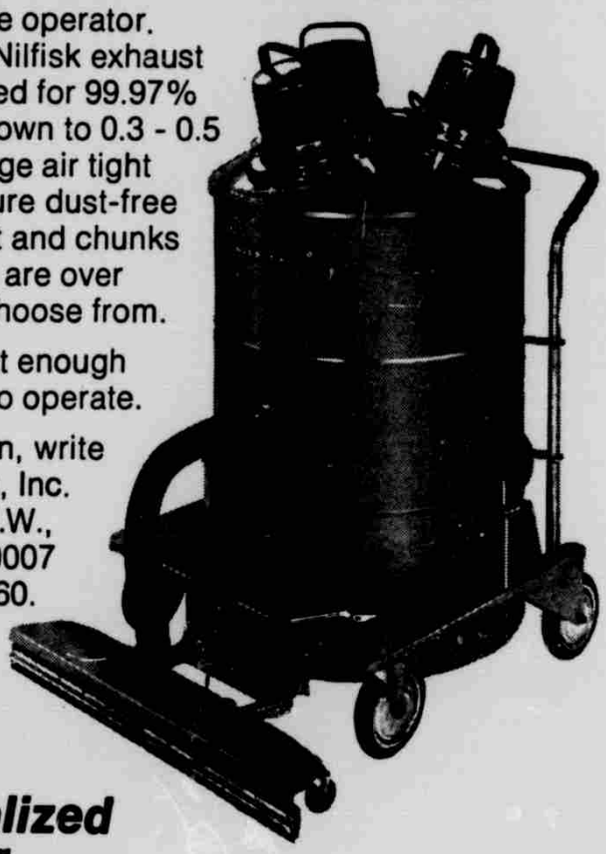
In essence, the document summarizes that: 1) using the best available technology (BAT), it is possible for the primary sector of the industry, in 3-5 years, to achieve the limitation of 2 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (time-weighted average) with a ceiling concentration of 10 fibers/cc, emergencies excepted; 2) a standard of 0.5 fiber/cc with a ceiling limit of 5 fibers/cc is not feasible; and 3) there is no credible medical evidence to indicate

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The decentralized dust collector.

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the "2 fiber" standard will not be adequate to protect the health of employees during a working lifetime—and there is no present justification for a lowering of the "2 fiber" standard.

It was further stated that the cost of installing BAT dust control will be substantial but it is believed it can be financed with tolerable impact on the selling prices of the products involved. It was pointed out, however, that implementation of the proposed standard may have a severe economic impact on the asbestos textile and friction materials industries.

20-YEAR MONITORING RECORDS

Effective March 19, 1976, the *U.S. Department of Labor* has extended from 3 to 20 years the time employers are required to retain monitoring records of employee exposure to asbestos. The action was taken following a directive issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to the Labor Department to review certain provisions of the OSHA Standard for Exposure to Asbestos. Included was an order to re-examine the 3-year, record-retention period for exposure monitoring and to modify or clarify where necessary to ensure fulfillment of the statutory objectives. The decision to extend the period to 20 years takes into account the minimum latency period for many asbestos-related diseases to occur and conforms to the retention period now being required for employee medical records.

OSHRC DECISIONS

A citation for failure to monitor and keep records on asbestos dust exposure was vacated by the *Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission* on the basis of lack of evidence to prove that asbestos fibers were released into the workplace. An employee of the *Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company* had removed asbestos-containing insulation from plant piping to repair leaks for a period of not more than 15 minutes a month. Respiratory equipment and protective clothing had been worn and the bulk of the insulation had been saturated with water before handling. The Judge noted Goodyear had instituted and maintained work practices even while contending the operation did not release asbestos fibers at the worksite.

In another decision, OSHRC held that employers must provide annual medical examinations to employees exposed to *any* concentration of asbestos, no matter how small the amount. The decision came in three cases involving *GAF Corporation* and

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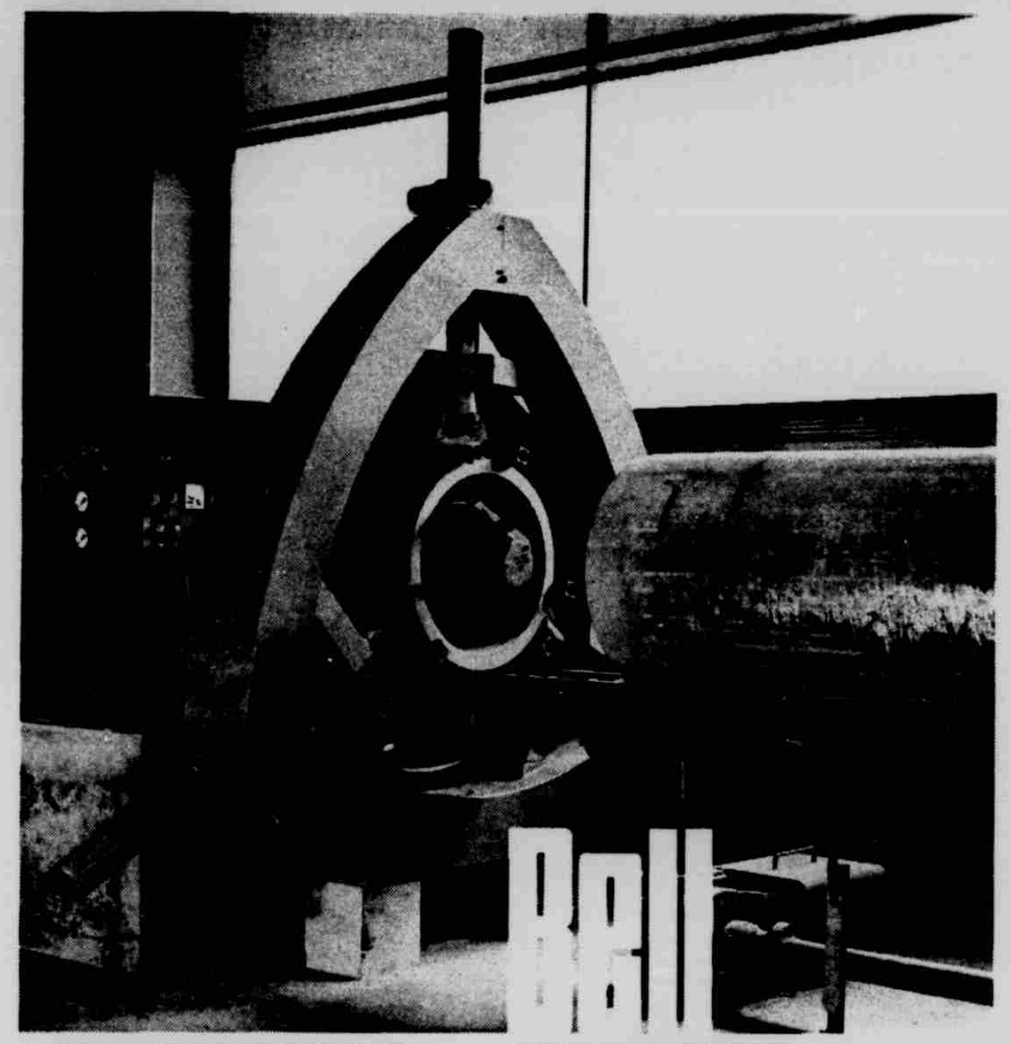
United Engineers and Constructors, Inc. The majority of the Commission held that the word "concentration" does not necessarily refer to a specific level and that in terms of the Standard as a whole, it does not refer to a threshold limitation. Since there is considerable scientific disagreement on what levels of asbestos exposure are hazardous, OSHA believes it is reasonable to set broad medical examination requirements.

EPA RULES CRIMINALLY VIOLATED

For the first time ever, a building wrecking company and one of its foremen have been convicted in Federal Court of criminally violating rules of the *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* for the safe removal of asbestos insulation from a building being demolished. *Big Chief Wrecking Company*, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and the foreman in charge of the demolition were found guilty of ignoring EPA asbestos removal procedures in destroying a hospital in New Orleans in 1974. Under the Clean Air Act, the maximum allowable penalties are one year in jail and a $25,000 fine per day of violation. The EPA procedures, issued in 1973, require the wetting of asbestos materials and their removal in dust-tight containers prior to the general destruction of a building. Some of the demolition workers at the hospital site testified during the trial that they were never warned of the hazards of asbestos exposure by the foreman, despite a visit by EPA inspectors.

MESA STANDARD REVISED

The *U.S. Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration* issued revised standards, effective March 10, 1976, for exposure to asbestos and certain other airborne contaminants in *surface coal mines and surface areas of underground coal mines.* The newly-promulgated standards set threshold limits of airborne contaminants according to values adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). The 8-hour average airborne concentration of asbestos dust is changed from a maximum of 5 to 2 fibers/cc of air, with a permissible concentration up to 10 fibers/cc for one hour of each 8-hour day. The revision includes a new definition for asbestos to clarify that nonfibrous or nonasbestiform minerals do not fall within the scope of the standards. MESA's standard for 8-hour average exposure limit to asbestos dust in *metal and nonmetallic mines* remains at ACGIH-approved 5 fibers (longer than 5 micrometers) per milliliter limitation.



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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The recovery in general business which started about a year ago shows no signs of slowing down at this time. Most leading indicators point to better business ahead, unemployment is showing a gradual but steady decrease and inflation has moderated, at least for the time being.

Greatest strength in the economy continues to come from the healthy level of consumer spending, particularly for durable goods. New and used car sales have increased rapidly over recent months and industry leaders have lately raised their targets for total sales during the current year. Unfortunately for the industry and for the Country's fuel conservation effort, sales of larger cars have risen at the expense of the market for smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles and this trend will probably continue until car operators are convinced that the fuel problem is for real, despite present indications to the contrary.

Housing starts which surged ahead in February slipped slightly lower in March but the consensus among builders and knowledgeable observers of the industry is that a fairly steady uptrend in single-family home building can be expected for some time to come and improvement in multi-family housing starts is just around the corner.

Capital spending has not increased in proportion to gains in the consumer sector of the economy and has therefore acted as a drag on overall growth of general business activity. However, surveys indicate that industry's appropriations for future capital spending have increased rather dramatically of late and this should presage a substantial change for the better in this area by the end of this year.

There is still considerable concern that short-term interest rates are headed higher and that such a move could abort the recovery now underway. Predicting the course of interest rates is a notoriously risky business but one body of opinion holds that, so long as the Federal Reserve Board remains committed to a goal of steady but non-inflationary growth in the economy, there is little reason to expect any substantial change in rates over the near term and we are inclined to agree with this position.

During 1975 the U.S. enjoyed a record $11-billion favorable balance of foreign trade. Rather sooner than expected, the surplus turned into a deficit during early 1976. It had been and still is predicted that the balance for the entire year will be un-

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Crocidolite
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favorable due to a combination of factors including increased imports of oil and of manufactured goods from countries whose currencies have depreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar, and decreases in exports of farm products in event of crop failures in this country. In this connection, the recent rapid fall of the value of the British pound to historically low levels has had an unsettling effect on world currency markets and re-emphasizes the grave politico-economic difficulties which Britain has experienced in the postwar period.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

MARCH 1976—The outlook for the construction industry improved in March as contracting for all three categories (housing, nonresidential buildings and heavy construction) showed sizeable gains. March contracts for future construction of all kinds totaled $8.9-billion, a 42% gain over last March's depressed level. This stronger flow of new projects brought the seasonally-adjusted Dodge Index of total construction contract value to 185, 9% above February's 170 (1967 = 100). It was pointed out by George A. Christie, Dodge Vice President and Chief Economist, that besides showing continued strength in both housing and energy-related construction, recent contract data are offering evidence that an upturn in the lagging nonresidential building market is finally taking hold. If, as it now appears, 1977 is to be the big year for business capital spending, then contracting for commercial and industrial facilities should be rising through the balance of 1976. After more than a year of steady expansion, the housing market is currently operating more than 50% above its exceptionally low rate of a year ago. More than half the monthly total of nonbuilding construction contract value consisted of a few large electric power generating plants. Most of the remaining types of nonbuilding construction (highways, sewer and water projects and other public works), which depend principally on government funding, have fallen behind last year's pace.

FIRST QUARTER 1976—A total of $21.4-billion of new construction of all kinds was initiated, exceeding last year's opening quarter by 30%. A breakdown, by category, shows $6.5-billion worth of nonresidential building contracts (down 2% from the first quarter of 1975); $8.3-billion for residential building (up 56%); and $6.6-billion for nonbuilding construction (up 47%). [F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company]

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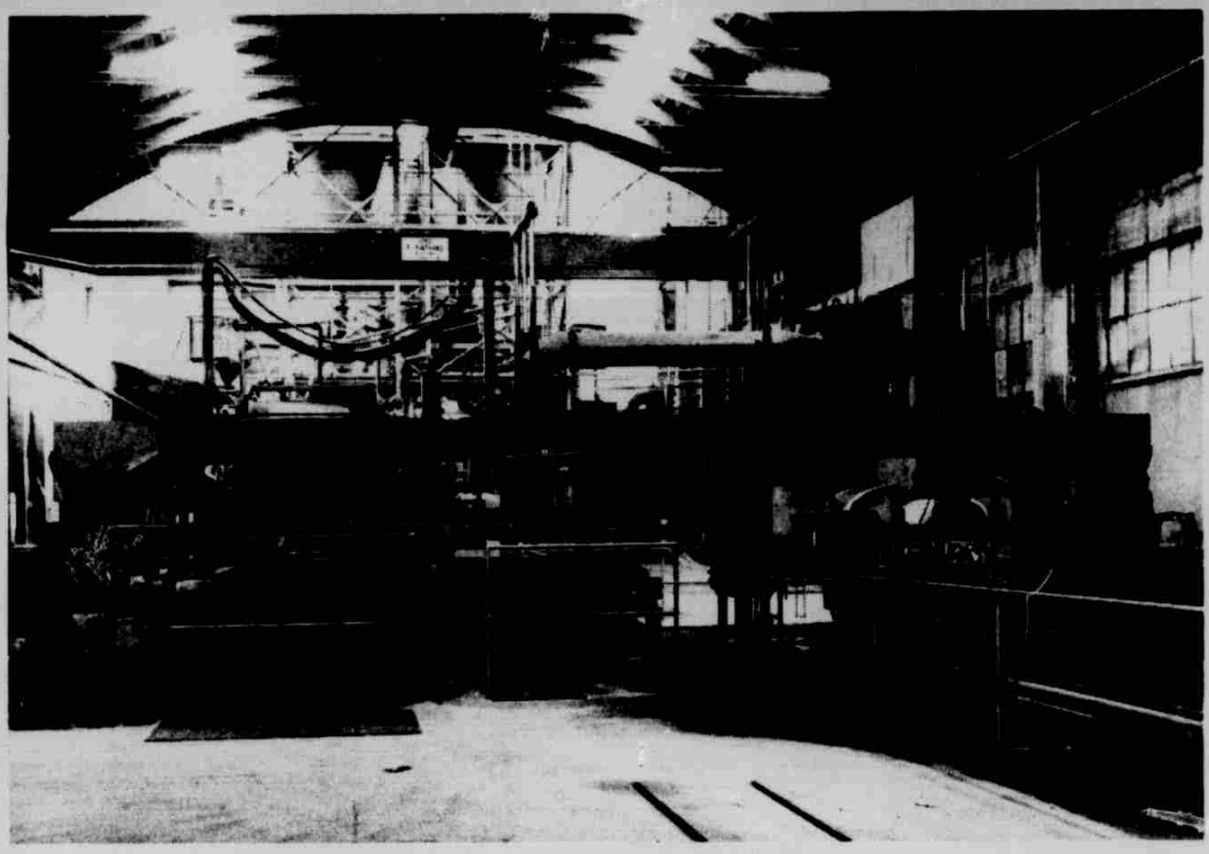
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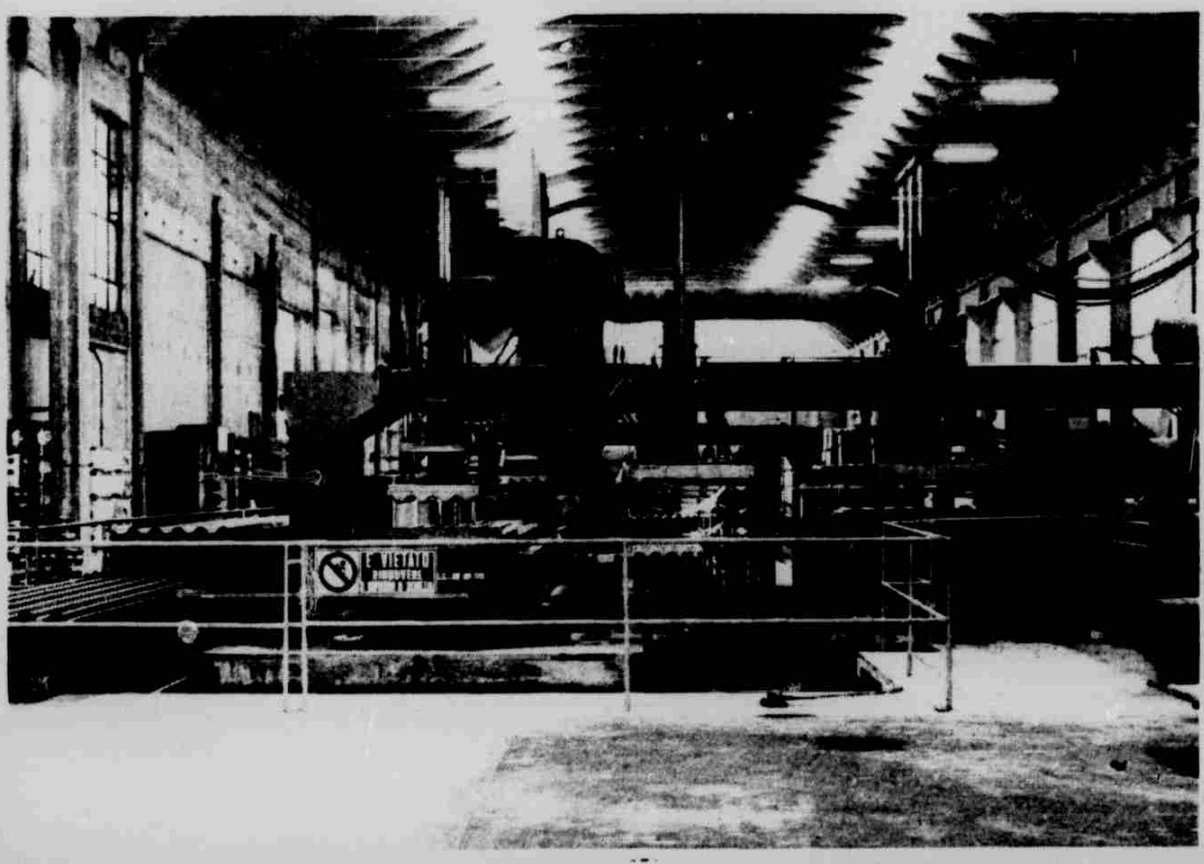
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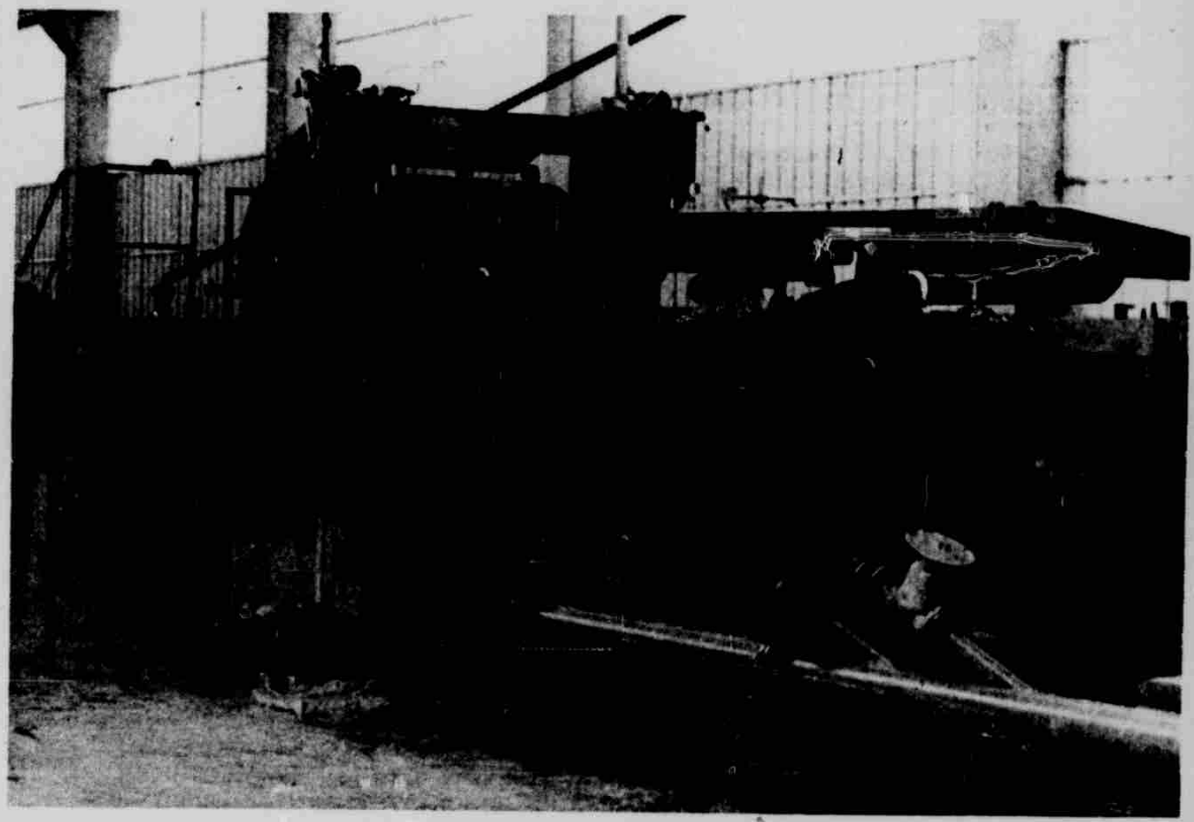
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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS

For the six months from *July-December 1975*, 26,085 metric tons of asbestos valued at Australian $8,093,413 were *imported* into Australia, 367 tons less but $3.3-million more than in the like period a year earlier. The breakdown by variety of asbestos for the 1975 period is: Chrysotile, 11,469 tons, $3.6-million; Amosite, 10,246 tons, $3.3-million; Other, 4,370 tons, $1.2-million. . . . *Exports* of all types of asbestos for the *Six-Month Period Ended December 1975* totaled 14,200 tons valued at $5,525,670, an increase of 5,004 tons and $4-million over the same period in 1974. [Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra]

CANADIAN PRODUCT IMPORTS

Imports of various asbestos-containing products for the *Year 1975* were valued as follows: vinyl-asbestos floor and wall tiles—$305,000 (362,380 square yards); asbestos cloth, dryer felts and sheets—$3,824,000; asbestos packing—$1,837,000 (1,348,519 pounds); asbestos brake linings—$5,947,000; asbestos clutch facings—$734,000; asbestos-cement shingles and siding—$179,000; asbestos-cement board and sheets—$841,000; other asbestos building materials—$7,696,000; and other asbestos basic products—$2,756,000. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

FELT SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA

Shipments of woven and/or needled wet felts and jackets for the *Year 1975* amounted to 1,267,029 pounds valued at $17,000,924 to papermills in Canada and 710,476 pounds valued at $8,669,685 to foreign papermills. Shipments to domestic papermills of woven and/or needled felts used in asbestos-cement pipe or sheetforming operations totaled 24,094 pounds valued at $172,470. Total shipments of asbestos, cotton or synthetic papermakers' dryer felts and fabrics were 3,786,990 square feet valued at $10,281,731 to papermills in Canada and 460,556 square feet valued at $1,494,426 to foreign papermills. . . . Reporting firms included Albany Felt of Canada, Asten-Hill, Ayers, Drytex, Kenwood Mills, Lockport Felts, Penman's (active to June 1975), Porritts & Spencer (Canada) and Scapa Dryers (Canada). [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

GSA STOCKPILE SALES RESUMED

The resumption of monthly offerings of asbestos for sale on a sealed-bid basis was announced by the General Services Administration on March 31, 1976. Bids for the purchase of asbestos are being received by GSA each month, subject to availability of the mineral. The first bid opening was held April 13th; succeeding bid openings will be held on the second Tuesday of each month thereafter. The maximum quantity of asbestos to be awarded during Fiscal Year 1976 will be 10,000 short tons of Amosite and 288 tons of Crocidolite.

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IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		JANUARY 1976	
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	185	$ 79,447
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	1,042	486,551
Chrysotile, Crudes, Rhodesia	s.tons	90	55,029
Chrysotile, Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	465	334,242
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	44,246	8,746,726
Mexico	s.tons	1	323
South Africa	s.tons	36	22,788
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,467	262,229
Germany (West)	s.tons	810	142,739
South Africa	s.tons	249	94,376
USSR	s.tons	1,835	319,079
		50,426	$10,543,529

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	548,594	$ 840,926
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	270,062	30,075
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	1,929,915	333,010
Other asbestos articles		..	512,120
			$ 1,716,131

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		JANUARY 1976	
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	1,003	$ 384,875
Waste and refuse	s.tons	1,503	420,184
		2,506	$ 805,059

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	2,519,798	$ 452,587
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	1,703,577	281,967
Gaskets	Lb	71,390	126,647
Packing	Lb	425,518	837,148
Heat or sound insulation		..	281,327
Textiles & yarns	Lb	170,515	205,081
Protective clothing		..	83,429
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	669,728
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	97,151	120,735
Other clutch facings & linings	No	520	3,223
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	773,029	646,356
Other brake linings	Lb	134,658	131,950
			$ 3,840,178

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

JANUARY 1976

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	CRUDE	MILLED GP 3	MILLED GP 4&5	Short Tons SHORTS GP 6-9
Western Europe	..	948	19,154	13,316
Eastern Europe	..	70	3,600	80
Middle East	..	26	2,115	100
Africa	..	..	1,241	220
Asia	..	74	7,738	11,182
Oceania	..	..	2,697	378
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	201	6,949	4,014
United States	..	385	10,538	30,371
	..	1,704	54,032	59,661

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January 1976* was 115,397 short tons, valued at $33,622,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 76,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	74,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	517,000
Other basic asbestos products	213,000
	$ 880,000

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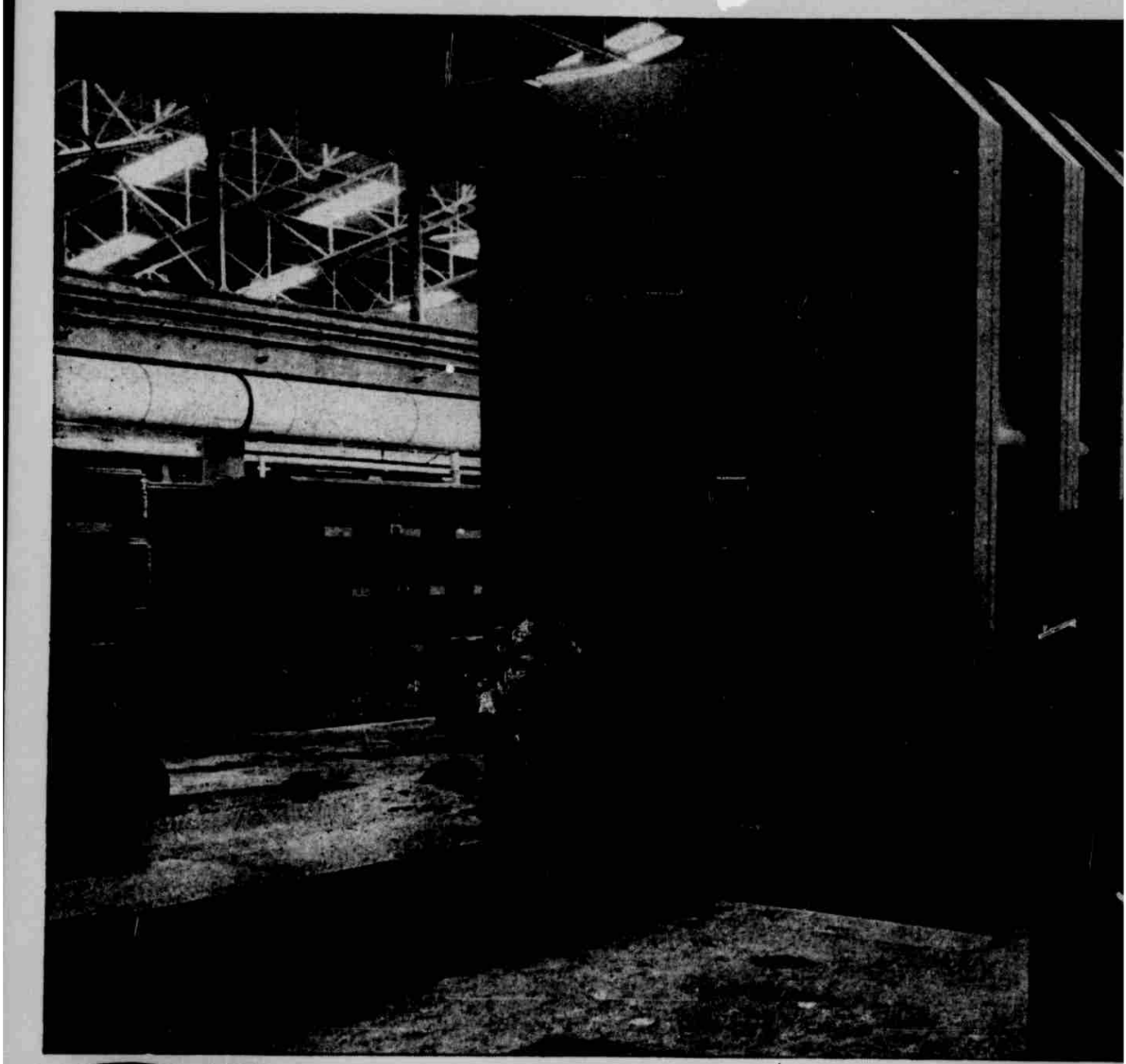
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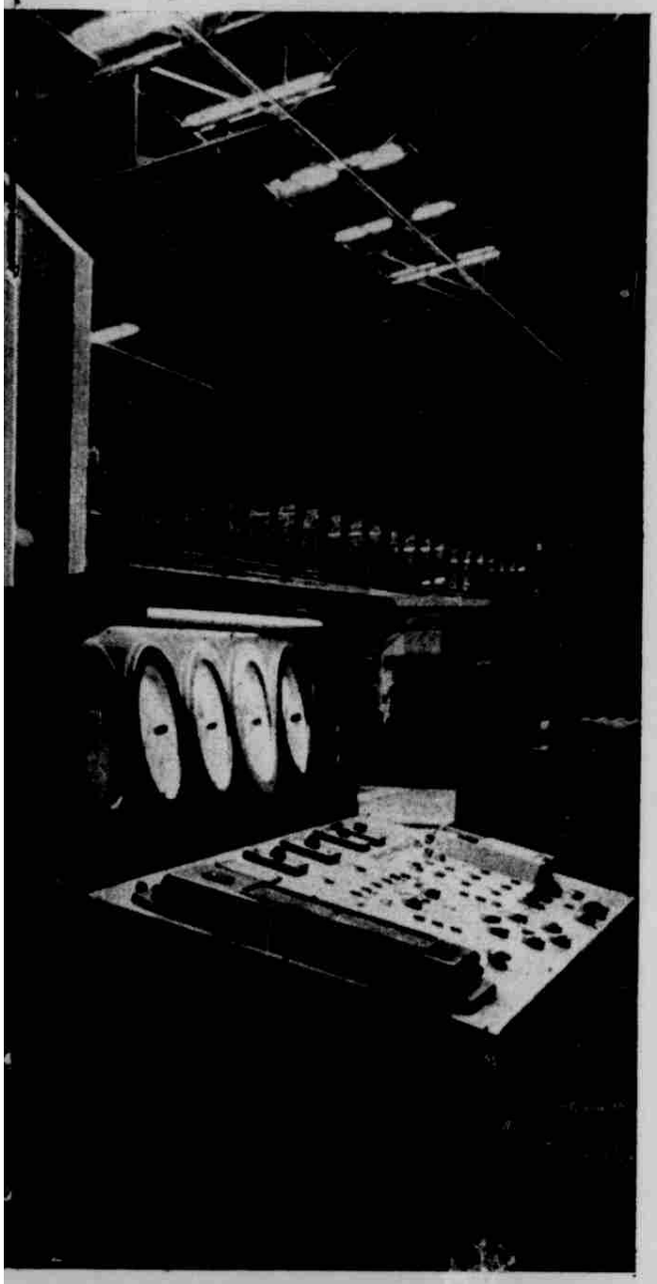
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THE MINING SCENE

BRINCO/ABITIBI UP-DATE

Following completion of its study of the "A" asbestos deposit of *Abitibi Asbestos Mining Co. Ltd.*, located at Maizerets Township, Quebec, *Brinco Ltd.* is now engaged in a review to determine the viability of developing the property. As of March 1, 1976, the estimate of all new funds that would be required, if a decision to start development were made in the second half of this year and the "A" deposit brought into commercial production within 41 months of such a decision, is $292-million.

The concept for mining and recovering asbestos fiber includes the removal of 36-million cubic yards of unconsolidated overburden. Based on technical studies to date, about 217-million tons of rock would be mined from an open pit with ultimate slopes ranging to 45° to the horizontal. This quantity comprises about 82-million tons of near-barren rock and close to 135-million tons of fiber-bearing rock.

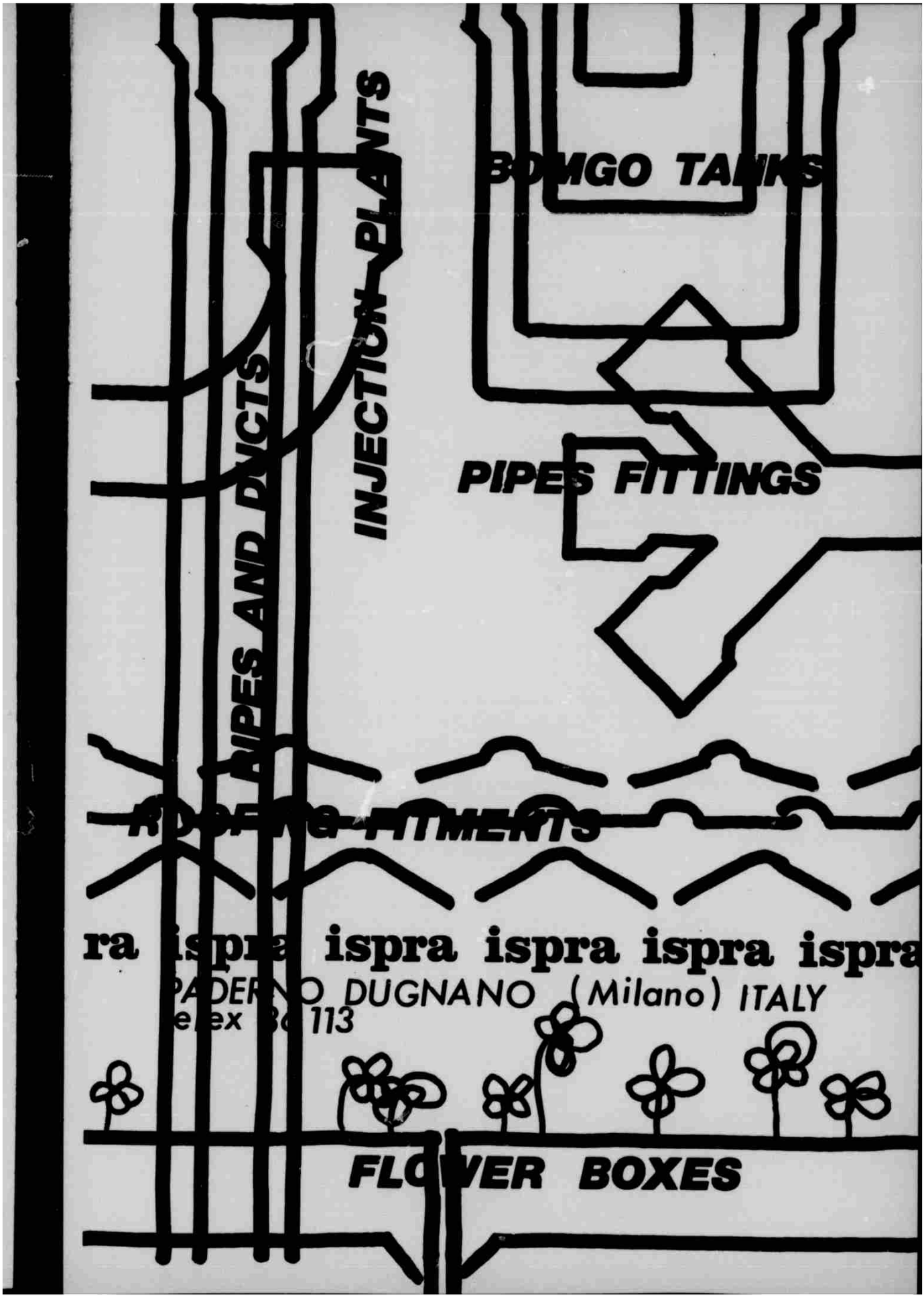
A production schedule developed for planning purposes calls for the processing of a minimum of 105-million tons of fiber-bearing rock having an average gross value of about $10.00 per ton at a fixed rate of 7-million tons per year. This would yield approximately 220,000 tons of fiber per year in the 4T-7D Chrysotile grade range for seven years after the initial build-up year, with the annual production of fiber progressively declining thereafter at an approximate rate of 10,000 tons per year for a further seven years.

Estimates allow for the cost of assuring a high standard of air cleanliness and comfortable working conditions in operations. At this time, the allowances are believed to be more than adequate to meet Quebec's proposed regulations governing air quality inside the processing plant and Federal proposed regulations governing emissions into the atmosphere.

TEXAS DEPOSIT WORTHWHILE

According to a geologist's preliminary investigations for *Lewter Oil Company*, the Diablo Asbestos Deposit, northwest of Van Horn, Texas, is of sufficient quality and quantity to warrant development. X-ray diffraction and chemical analysis indicate that although the bundles of long white asbestos (mostly longer than one inch, with good tensile strength) look like Chrysotile, they actually are of the amphibole variety called Richterite. Situated in two small hills of dolomite, the asbestos is found in seams and lenses of gray foliated talc. The fibers run as long as 5" and the higher the asbestos content of the talc rock, the greater the length. Slip-fiber is predominant. Preliminary drilling indicated reserves of 55,000 tons, although subsequent drilling by another company had proved 15,000 tons. With either tonnage, says the geologist, construction of a mill would not be feasible—but the asbestos could be strip-mined and transported to a mill.

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INJECTION PLANTS
PIPES FITTINGS
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PADERNO DUGNANO (Milano) ITALY
FLOWER BOXES

MORE DRILLING PLANNED IN QUEBEC

During the summer of 1975, *Consolidated Midvale Explorations Ltd.*, Toronto, Ontario, carried out a limited diamond drilling program at its five unpatented mining claims at Seigneurie St. Joseph Paroisse St. Frederic, Electoral District, Beauce, Quebec. The program consisted of drilling four holes for a total of 1,002 lineal feet over the claims and was done to explore two serpentinized peridotite zones for possible asbestos fiber at shallow depth. Several narrow zones of cross-fiber asbestos were intersected but the results of the fiber tests were not encouraging. However, further drill exploration of the zones to a greater depth are being considered since an earlier engineering report indicated the asbestos fiber content in each of the zones tends to increase with depth. The drilling program has been filed for assessment credit. The claims are presently in good standing until at least November 9, 1976.

STUDY COMPLETED IN COLOMBIA

The presence of 8.4-million metric tons of Chrysotile asbestos, capable of producing some 390,000 tons of fiber, are indicated following feasibility studies at the Las Brisas asbestos property located 35 kilometers from Yarumal in the Antioquia Province of Colombia. Fiber production is planned to begin in 1979 at the annual rate of 20,000 tons. Engineering plans for a processing plant should be completed this year, after which the necessary equipment will be ordered. Long-term financing has been obtained through agreements with the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa and the International Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C. The $23-million project is being carried out by *Minera Las Brisas S.A.*, Bogota.

CHINA/A STRONG MINERAL BASE

The People's Republic of China is fast becoming one of the foremost producers of natural resources, according to a special report issued by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. China's steel industry now ranks among the world's top half-dozen and its third-ranking coal industry is still growing. The potential for oil and gas development is great and China has already achieved prominence in production of cement, salt and fertilizer minerals. A remarkable industrial renaissance is underway and all indications are this industrial progress will continue and possibly accelerate. China produced 4% of the world's output of asbestos in 1974. Surpluses of asbestos and barite are shrinking because of growing domestic demand in industry and oil drilling. The reserve potential appears to be considerable. [The People's Republic of China—A New Industrial Power With A Strong Mineral Base, by K. P. Wang; GPO SN024-004-01801-1; $3.75; order direct from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402]

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ANNUAL REPORTS—1975

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

SALES & INCOME—Incorporated under the laws of Canada on October 6, 1925, Asbestos Corporation Ltd. celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1975. According to the audited consolidated financial statements of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1975, sales were $84.8-million, a 21.8% decline from the record figure of $108.5-million established a year earlier. The substantial decrease was due to the effect of the strike at the operations in the Thetford Mines area which closed the company's three plants from March 18 through October 20, and to the fire in December 1974 which destroyed the King-Beaver Mill. Sales in 1970 were $53.6-million and in 1966 were $39.2-million. . . . After taxes and allowance for extraordinary items, 1975 net income amounted to $14.2-million as opposed to $11.9-million in 1974, $6.4-million in 1970 and $5 1-million in 1966. Earnings per common share (assuming conversion of preferred stock) were $5.01 in 1975, $4.17 in 1974, $2.26 in 1970 and $1.93 in 1966.

INSURANCE CLAIM—The combined insurance coverage for the losses sustained from the fire for direct damage and business interruption was $20-million. Insurance claims were filed but as the insurance company failed to settle the claims on a timely basis, an action in the Superior Court of the District of Montreal was filed against the insurer requesting judgment for the full amount of the coverage under the policy and damages for loss of interest.

PRODUCTION—The afore-mentioned fire and strike seriously reduced Thetford operations during 1975, as reflected in the following figures: average daily tonnage of rock mined was 72,330 short tons in 1975 against 106,634 in 1974; of ore processed was 25,925 in 1975 against 43,007 in 1974; and of asbestos produced was 670 in 1975 against 1,213 in 1974. Underground operations at the King-Beaver Mine have been resumed and the ore is being transported to and treated at the British Canadian mills at Black Lake. . . . The Asbestos Hill Mine at Putuniq, in Ungava, operated at the highest level since it began operating in 1972 and tonnages of ungraded fiber shipped to the finishing mill at Nordenham, West Germany, were 8% greater than in 1974. The plant at Nordenham operated at capacity in 1975 for the first time and output of finished fiber was 12% ahead of designed capacity. Sales were also at a record level and year-end inventory was negligible. A comparison of operating statistics for the combined Ungava-Nordenham operation is as follows: average daily tonnage of rock mined was 21,798 short tons in 1975 against 18,755 in 1974; of ore processed was 6,066 in 1975 against 5,317 in 1974; and of asbestos produced was 478 in 1975 against 349 in 1974.

RESERVES—The corporation's proven ore reserves at year-end were 152,093,000 short tons compared with 156,665,000 tons in 1974. A breakdown for the year 1975 shows 30-million tons at King-Beaver Mine, 57-million tons at British Canadian Mine, 36-million tons at Nor-

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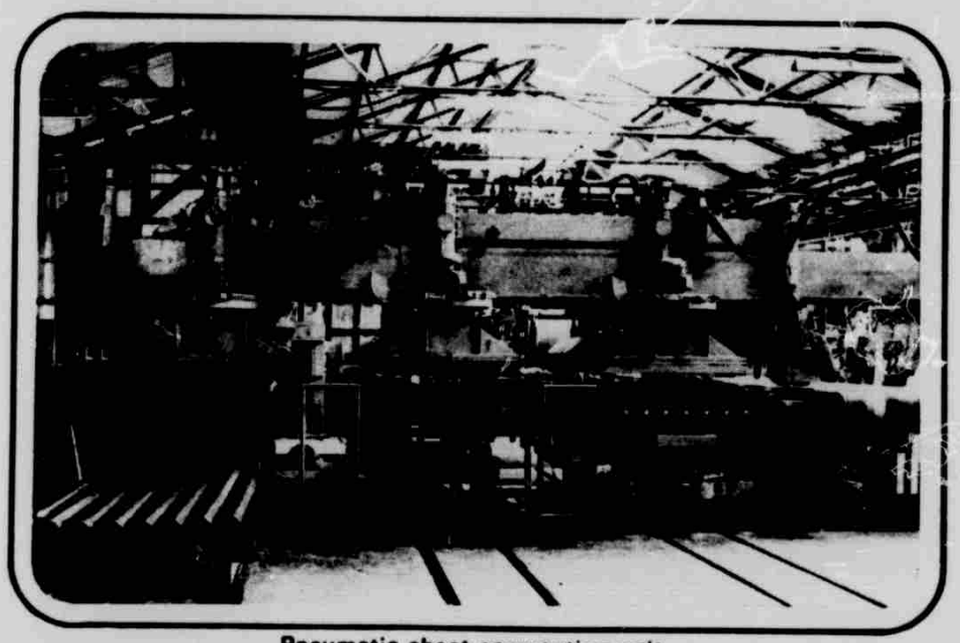
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mandie Mine, 15-million tons at Asbestos Hill Mine and 14-million tons at other properties. In addition there are in the Thetford area an estimated 93-million tons of probable ore and 130-million tons of ore which can be classified as possible.

EXPLORATION—An underground exploration program was commenced in 1975 at Asbestos Hill to determine the extent of ore reserves existing at depth and to provide the necessary data for possible future development of underground mining operations. A report on the project should be available in early 1977. At Thetford Mines, surface diamond drilling is continuing which, if successful, will result in the transfer of probable ore to the proven category.

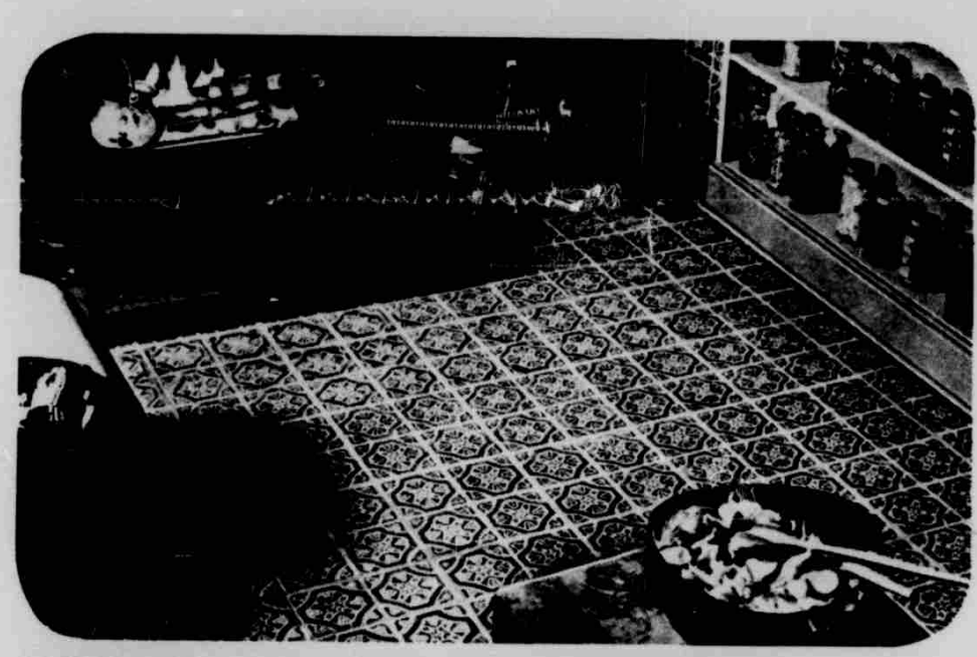
PROVINCIAL STANDARDS—The Quebec Government established standards for dust concentrations throughout the asbestos industry in the Province together with a time table for attaining the standards. Hearings were held and representations made to the Committee which, in brief, agreed that the standards, although technically and financially difficult to achieve, could be met by the date specified if allowance would be given for time lost due to the strike. To meet the standards by the end of 1979, Asbestos Corporation estimated the capital cost for additional environmental equipment will amount to $17,350,000 in current dollars over the next four years.

THE FUTURE—The overall market for Chrysotile asbestos fiber, which was strong in 1974, has become even stronger as a result of the curtailment of Canadian production during 1975, brought about by the afore-mentioned fire and strike. Demand for the foreseeable future for virtually all grades of asbestos fiber far exceeds supply. The company says this is particularly true in Groups 4 and 5 in which it has a dominant position.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

SALES, EARNINGS & THE ECONOMY—For the year 1975, Johns-Manville Corporation reported net sales of $1,107,012,000 against $1,105,508,000 in 1974 and $696,252,000 in 1971. Net earnings reached $38.4-million in 1975 compared with $71.9-million in 1974 and $43.6-million in 1971. Net earnings per share were $2.04 in 1975, $3.88 in 1974 and $2.35 in 1971. . . . Although 1975 was a difficult year for Johns-Manville, it was also one in which J-M reports its businesses displayed unprecedented resiliency in the face of a variety of adverse economic pressures. As the year began most major J-M markets were either down or slumping badly. The trend continued throughout the first half as the general economic malaise played havoc with J-M businesses as well as those of other major U.S. corporations. However, the year closed on an optimistic note for J-M as its second half sales felt the favorable impact of gradually strengthening domestic and international markets. By year-end the slide in capital spending had been arrested and new building activity was on the rise. States and municipalities, recovering from their most serious financial crises since the 1930's, were

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beginning to consider rescheduling postponed water and sewer projects. Remodeling and repair activity remained strong, as it had throughout the year.

THERMAL INSULATIONS—This business began a gradual comeback in late spring after having been hard-hit by the economic recession that crippled the housing and general construction industries early in the year. Most production equipment was running at capacity by the fourth quarter. Anticipation of President Ford signing into law the energy bill exerted a positive influence on insulation sales across the board. Utility companies' promotions of energy conservation were also beneficial to the insulation market throughout the last half of the year. The home re-insulation market helped to offset the fall-off in new building activity.

PIPE PRODUCTS & SYSTEMS—J-M continued to hold its position as one of the nation's leading manufacturers of asbestos-cement and polyvinyl chloride plastic pipe. Although down from 1974 levels, TRANSITE a/c pipe continued to be profitable. Pricing levels achieved in 1974 helped balance rapidly accelerating materials costs and lower volume. The large-diameter pipe market for transmission mains was active, opening new opportunities for a/c transmission main piping and higher earnings for the product line. Increased emphasis on energy conservation kept demand high for insulated pipe products used in central heating and cooling systems. The result was better market penetration for products such as TEMPTITE and SUPER-TEMPTITE pipe.

GENERAL BUILDING PRODUCTS—Despite prevailing economic conditions that generally impaired construction industry performance, the roofing group was one of the best performers of all J-M's major businesses, mostly because of an upswing in major reroofing markets which helped offset the slump in new construction units. Approximately two-thirds of J-M's roofing sales are oriented toward re-roofing and repair markets. J-M continued to be the leader in Asbestos Built-Up Roofing—the quality standard of the industry.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Capitalizing on special marketing efforts and improved raw material utilization, this business performed successfully during 1975. Two new products were commercialized: a more efficient duct liner designed to reduce noise in ducts, furnaces and general appliances; and asbestos-free MARINITE for bulkhead construction use in the marine industry. A new composition which eliminates an environmental concern for COBRA brake shoes was also developed.

MINING & MINERALS—J-M's international mining activity has long been one of its most dependable profit centers, yet a series of unforeseen events prevented profit margins from reaching expected levels in 1975. Asbestos fiber is a case in point. As one of the world's leading asbestos suppliers, J-M has consistently sold out all it could produce in recent years. The insistent market demand for the mineral prompted J-M to undertake a $74-million, long-term project at its Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos, Quebec. Completed in 1974 the project has resulted in better cost control and increased output at the mine—already one of the largest of its kind in the world. In addition, J-M is accelerating exploration for new asbestos deposits. In January 1975, however, a massive

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landslide occurred that hampered production and profitability through most of the year. As a result, after-tax earnings on asbestos fiber operations were reduced by $4.5-million or 24¢ per share of common stock. Jeffrey was restored to full operating capacity in October and for the year shipped 605,439 tons of asbestos fiber to markets around the world, 44,561 tons less than the tonnage shipped the previous year. . . . *Other Minerals*—J-M undertook a significant modernization program at the No Agua, New Mexico, facility which will boost perlite production by 50%. Low profit margins related to the plant at Dunn Siding, California, prompted J-M to temporarily close the talc facility and concentrate on the operation at Los Angeles. The start-up of a Tremolite-free talc production facility at Penhorwood Township, Ontario, in 1976 is expected to provide the company with a significant competitive advantage in the talc market. Exploration of J-M platinum-palladium mineral claims on the Stillwater Complex in Sweetgrass County, Montana, continued.

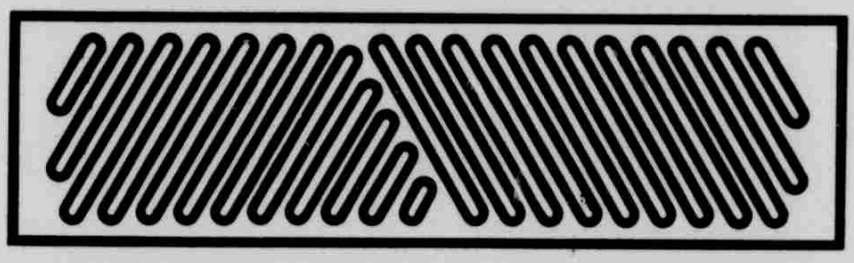
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Close—April 20, 1976

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.97
Advocate Mines	C$2.40
Armstrong Cork	30½
Armst Cork (pfd 3.75)	49
Asarco	18¾
Asbestos Corporation	C$28.50
Bendix	41½
Bendix (pfd 3)	84½
Carlisle	15⅛
Cassiar Asbestos	C$6.50
Certain-teed Products	21⅜
Charter Conso.	pence 155
Colt Industries	41⅞
Colt Ind (pfd 1.60)	24¼
Colt Ind (pfd 4.25)	60
Conwest	C$3.65
Flintkote	18¾
F-kote (pfd-A 4.50)	59¼
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	28
GAF Corporation	15⅝
GAF (pfd 1.20)	20⅞
Gulf & Western	24
G&W (warrants)	6½
G&W (pfd 2.50)	45⅞
G&W (pfd 3.87)	91⅝
IC Industries	19
IC Ind (pfd 6)	84
IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	39½
Jim Walter Corporation	40
Jim Walter (pfd 1)	12¾
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	44
Johns-Manville	30⅞
Kennecott Copper	34½
Maremont	17⅝
McAdam Mining	C$.40
National Gypsum	17
Pathfinder	C$.34
Porter (pfd 5.50)	67
Raybestos-Manhattan	30½
Rio Algom	C$34.00
Royal Industries	8⅛
Supradur	Bid 4⅜; Asked 4⅞
Union Carbide	71¼
Uniroyal	8⅝
Uniroyal (pfd 8)	80¾
United Asbestos	4 11/16
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.58

Robalit 61

Suction Box Covers and Felt Conditioner Tops for Asbestos-Cement Pipe and Sheet Machines. Our plastic material alloyed with Molykote is proven in countless installations throughout Europe and Overseas.



- Covers made to your specification. Modern herringbone pattern with stretch-out effect at no extra cost.
- Minimum coefficient of friction, considerable reduction of drag load.
- Remarkable increase in felt speed and felt life.
- Easy mounting, easy cleaning, easy resurfacing, no corrosion.
- Minimum wear – no sharp edges developing.

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MEN ON THE MOVE

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

W. B. R. Callan has been promoted to General Manager-Thetford Operations of this major Quebec asbestos producer. For the present, Mr. Callan will also continue as Product Research and Development Manager.

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

William J. W. Smith, Director and Vice President, retired April 1, 1976, with almost 50 years in the asbestos business. . . . Effective the first of this year, *Jean Marc Leblond* is fulfilling new duties as Manager-Marketing and *Walter H. Smith* has been given the responsibilities of Sales and Technical Manager.

HUMES LTD.

Michael Y. O. Fam was recently appointed to the Board of Humes Ltd. He is Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of Hume Industries (Far East) Ltd. He has been chief executive of Hume (Far East) since 1967.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

J. R. M. Hutcheson was elected a Vice President of Johns-Manville, it was announced by *W. R. Goodwin*, J-M President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Hutcheson continues as Chairman of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. and as General Manager of J-M's Asbestos Fibre Division. He joined C.J-M in 1949 as a junior mining engineer and was named General Manager in 1970, President in 1971 and Chairman in 1972. He is headquartered at the C.J-M offices in Asbestos, Quebec.

TURNER & NEWALL LTD.

P. J. Farrell became Finance Director of Newalls Insulation Co. Ltd. on April 1. He had been Management Accountant of the T&N subsidiary TAC Construction Materials Ltd. . . . As the result of a new management structure, all of the manufacturing companies of T&N around the world are operating in three divisions. The new divisional chief executives are: *F. E. Mills*, responsible for plastics and industrial materials; *D. W. Hills*, responsible for construction materials; and *B. G. Hill*, responsible for automotive components. *C. W. Newton* is the T&N Managing Director in charge of the fourth worldwide division—the mining and distribution of asbestos fiber. . . . other appointments include *H. D. S. Hardie* as Personnel and External Relations Director and *M. A. Bell* as Finance Director.

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60 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

in the field of machinery for asbestos-cement products



Plants for the manufacture of pressure and sewer pipes, variable lengths: 3-4-5-6 m.

Plants for the manufacture of corrugated and flat sheets.

And, on the basis of technology and proceedings of Fibronit S.p.A., Milan:

Plants for the manufacture of fitments and cisterns by the injection method, and for the injection of couplings on green pipes.

Plants for the manufacture of square, rectangular and circular pipes.

Plants for sheet painting.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

D. H. Pillinger, Chairman & Managing Director of Cresswell's Asbestos Co. Ltd. and Chairman of Mintex Ltd., subsidiaries of BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, June 16.

James F. Maclachlan, President-Industrial & Consumer Products and Corporate Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, June 19.

D. O. Poirier, General Manager, Flintkote Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, June 19.

Donald J. Camille, Vice President-International Group, Garlock Inc., Rochester, New York, June 20.

W. Richard Goodwin, President & Chief Executive Officer, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, June 21.

Michael Prus, President & Chief Operating Officer, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., East Broughton, Quebec, June 21.

Frederick S. Daly, President of RM Friction Materials Company and Senior Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, June 22.

J. E. L. Duquet, Q.C., Vice President & General Counsel, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, June 22.

Jack H. Stelling, Controller, Asbestos Corporation of America, Garwood, New Jersey, June 22.

John W. Weber, Chairman of the Board & Chief Executive Officer, Amatex Corporation, Norristown, Pennsylvania, June 22.

C. Branton Wheatley, President & Treasurer, Pacor Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 22.

A. S. Johnson, Vice President-Sales, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, June 23.

Malcolm Meyer, Consultant, Certain-teed Products Corporation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, June 23.

N. Dandeker, Chairman of Asbestos Cement Ltd., Delhi, and of Hundustan Ferodo Ltd., Bombay, India, subsidiaries of Turner & Newall Ltd., June 24.

Marcel Dorais, President & General Manager, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, June 25.

S. M. Dougherty, Managing Director, Cape Asbestos South Africa (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, June 25.

J. F. H. Main, Deputy Managing Director, Trist, Draper Ltd., Bristol, England, June 26.

J. W. McCarvill, Vice President-Administration, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, June 27.

M. F. Howe, Managing Director, Turners Asbestos Fibres Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, June 28.

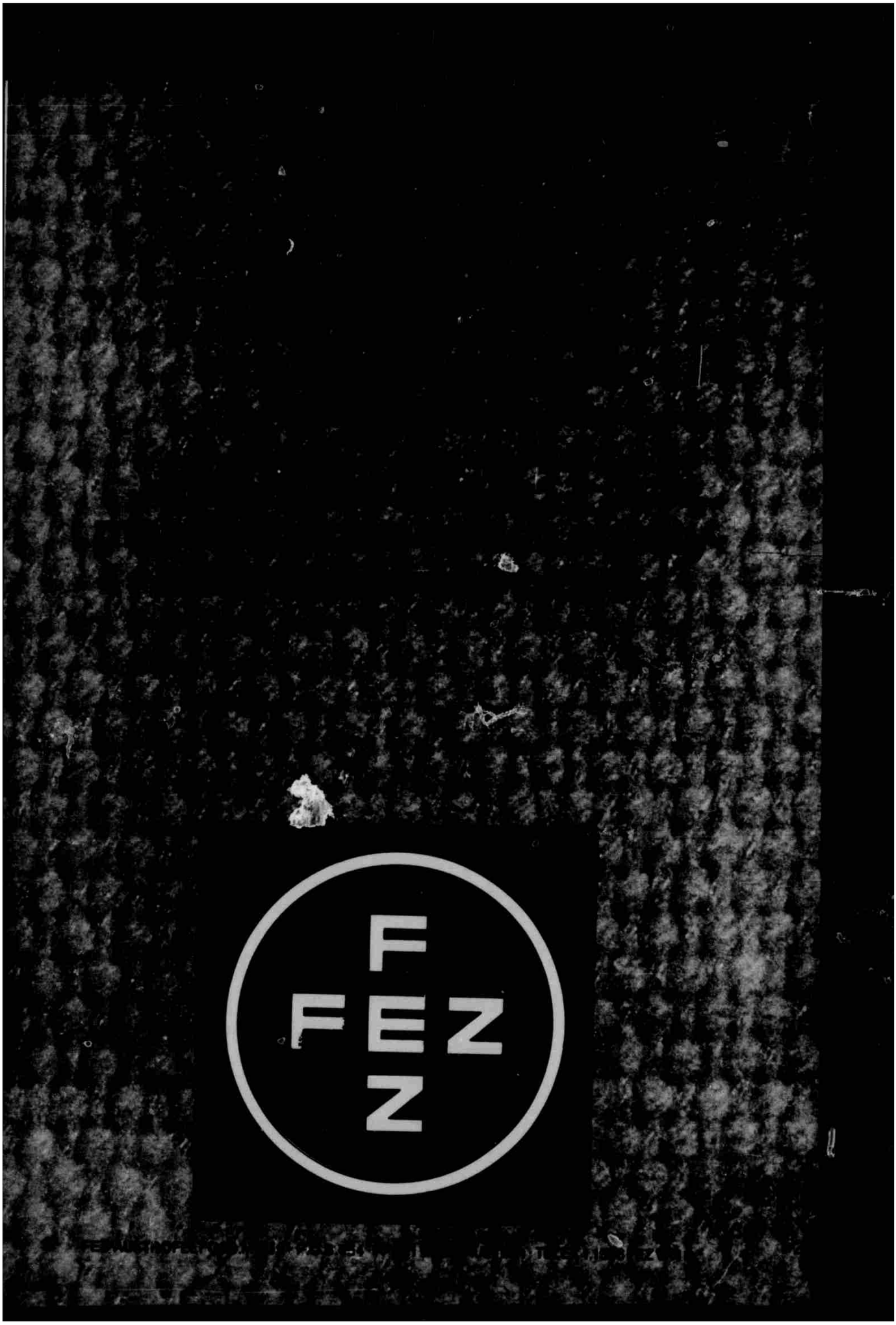
Robert A. Carlson, Vice President, Special Asbestos Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 30.

Paul D. Morrell, Vice President of J-M Sales Corporation and Operations Manager, Sealing Components Department, Industrial Products Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, July 1.

G. F. A. Brink, Director of Research & Development, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, July 2.

I. C. Campbell, Vice President & Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, July 3.

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BIRTHDAYS—CONTINUED

C. A. Scott, Managing Director, Cape Universal Claddings Ltd., Watford, England, July 5.

A. W. S. Schumann, Chairman, Msauli Asbes Ltd., Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, July 7.

J. W. Echerd, Director of Research & Development, Southern Asbestos Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, July 9.

H. E. Konrad, Marketing Manager, Refractory Products Department, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, July 9.

A. D. Woodford, Director, James Hardie Asbestos Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, July 9.

Donald L. Andrew, Secretary, Pacor Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 11.

I. L. Taylor, Vice-President-Sales, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Birmingham, Alabama, July 12.

John F. Sullivan, Jr., Chairman of the Board, A & M. Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, July 13.

Gene K. Beare, Chairman, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., St. Louis, Missouri, July 14.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY PROCEEDINGS—Proceedings of the Third International Conference on the Physics and Chemistry of Asbestos Minerals—available at $20.00 per copy (in Canadian or U.S. Dollars), plus postage fees; orders for shipments to Europe, the Middle East and Africa should be placed with Mr. Bernard Lincoln, Turner & Newall Asbestos Fibre Laboratory, P. O. Box 22, Trafford Park, Manchester M17 1RV, England; orders for mailing to North America, South America and the Far East should be directed to Mr. Gontran Foy, Quebec Department of Natural Resources, 1180 Dufresne Street, Quebec City G1N 1X7, Canada.

ASBESTOS/A REMARKABLE MINERAL FIBER—New reference book on asbestos, by Marion S. Badollet, that presents technical information on asbestos minerals and data on the chemical, physical and optical properties of Chrysotile, Riebeckite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite; contains electron micrographs, thermal analyses and X-ray diffraction patterns. [Send your order and advance payment to Mr. Badollet, 563 E. Front Street, Apt. 589-B, Plainfield, N. J. 07062—U.S. $20.00 per copy including postage.]

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS TEST MANUAL—Prepared jointly by the Asbestos Textile Institute and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, this 3rd edition provides 34 standard methods for testing the physical and chemical properties of Chrysotile asbestos fiber. Orders may be placed through this Magazine [$18.95 to U.S., Canada & Mexico; $21.95 to all other countries].

THE ASBESTOS FACTBOOK—Written in layman's language, this handy booklet offers useful information about the origin, locations and uses of asbestos, the chemical compositions of various types of the mineral, testing methods and grades. Your copy is available from this Magazine for just $1.00 [28 pages; 5" x 7½"; paper-bound].

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ASBESTOS

Kilborn has provided consulting services on over twenty asbestos project assignments throughout the world.

Project services include fibre evaluations, feasibility reports, market studies, pilot plant design and operation, process design, detailed engineering, procurement and construction management.

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BOOKS, REPORTS & DIRECTORIES

DOING BUSINESS ABROAD: JOYNER'S GUIDE TO OFFICIAL WASHINGTON—Designed for the executive who wants to pinpoint official Washington contacts and locate services in the field of international business; lists, by subject of expertise, the names and direct-dial telephone numbers of over 2000 government specialists; identifies experts and services in such areas as exporting, importing, licensing, investment, finance and foreign travel; catalogs 10,000 products, agricultural commodities and minerals and gives the names of the right people to contact; includes a checklist of over 500 U.S. government publications and foreign research reports. [300 pages; looseleaf binding; published by Rockville Consulting Group, Inc.; may be ordered through ASBESTOS; $144.00; add $15.00 for shipping to Mexico, Central and South America and Europe; add $35.00 for mailing to Africa, Asia and Australasia]

SAUDI ARABIA PLAN: BONANZA FOR U.S. INDUSTRY—Contains data on opportunities in the new Saudi $142-billion economic development plan; covers specifications for two industrial areas which are part of the overall $90-billion construction activity; gives Saudi government policy for private sector development and promotion of medium-size capital and consumer goods industries; discusses goals for economic, human, social and physical infrastructure development and management and implementation data. [663 pages; Development Plan 1395-1400 (1975-1980); PB 246 572/PSK; order from National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161; $16.25]

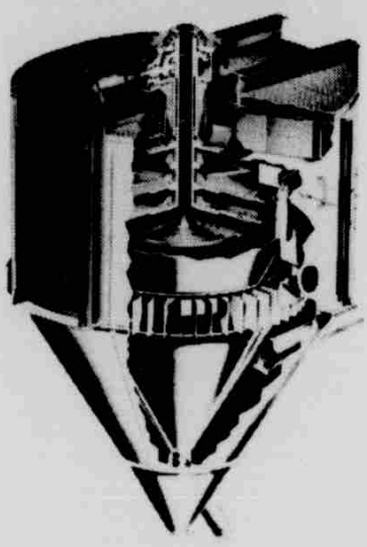
THE NATURE OF OCCUPATIONAL CANCER—A critical review of present problems by B. D. Dinman, The University of Michigan; places the causality of occupational cancer within a conceptual framework dependent upon the relative adequacy of currently available knowledge; is concerned with specific agents associated with occupational cancer and ways to control and prevent the disease; includes a two-page chapter on asbestos. [112 pages; published by Charles C. Thomas; may be ordered through ASBESTOS: $9.05]

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL—Edited by R. D. Ross, Thermal Research and Engineering Corporation; explains how to apply existing technologies to arrive at solutions to disposal problems; describes the practice, economies and equipment involved in less familiar methods of waste disposal; includes schematic diagrams, equations and cutaway views of equipment and actual design examples. [464 pages, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold Company; may be ordered through ASBESTOS: $17.95]

HANDBOOK OF SILICATE FLOTATION—R. M. Manser discusses the areas of flotation of each silicate mineral, grouped according to structural class, with both cationic and anionic collectors; he describes practical flotation plant procedures and covers the non-fibrous, crystalline amphibole minerals Actinolite, Hornblende, Riebeckite and Tremolite. [206 pages; order from Warren Spring Laboratory, P.O. Box 20, Stevenage, Herts. SG1 2BX, England; £3.75]

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CLOSE SEPARATION...
HIGH CAPACITY...
PRODUCT UNIFORMITY...
EXTERNAL FINENESS CONTROL...
ARE STANDARD WITH
C-E RAYMOND AIR SEPARATORS!



The exclusive, patented whizzer principle, which uses both air and mechanical means to separate dry powders into fine and coarse fractions, is the key to the extreme efficiency of the C-E Raymond Mechanical Air Separator. Developed by Raymond engineers, our single or double whizzer units have become the standard of comparison in the minerals processing industry.

One popular feature is the positive control of fineness and our *proven* ability to make instant changes in fineness, *externally* while the separator is in operation. The separator can be equipped with air inlets and vents for controlling moisture and temperature when the classification requires some drying or cooling.

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CE PROCESS EQUIPMENT
COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, INC.

THE BAUER BROS. CO. (CANADA) LTD.

NEW ASBESTOS PATENTS

U.S. patents may be purchased from The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. 20231, for 50c each. Photoprints of non-U.S. patents may be purchased from the same source at a cost of 30c per page. Remittances should be in coin, currency or check and the number of the patent, name of the inventor and date of issue should be given.

British 1,417,531—A fireproofing plaster for troweling onto walls or ceilings consists of an aqueous mixture of 6-18% by weight of asbestos, 8-14% of sodium metasilicate and 68-86% of either a siliceous filler such as a mixture of ground kaolin, feldspar and silica or a calcereous filler, e.g., ground dolomite; assigned to C. R. Ward Decorating Specialist (Pvt) Ltd., December 10, 1975; 3 pages.

British 1,421,819—Automotive brake linings having improved resistance to "fade" comprise Chrysotile asbestos, phenol formaldehyde resin, barium sulfate and 1-15% by weight of an unloaded molecular sieve having an effective pore diameter of from 3 to 10 Angstrom units; assigned to Thiokol Corporation, January 21, 1976; 7 pages.

Canadian 976,783—Containers in which molten metal is cast are lined with a mixture of 1-19% by weight of asbestos, mineral wool or glass fibers, 1-10% of a phenoplast or aminoplast binder, up to 1% of a wetting agent and 80-90% of aluminum waste metal; J. Tisza; assigned to TIDO Chemisch-Technische Produkte G.m.b.H., October 28, 1975; 13 pages.

Canadian 976,884—A uniformly permeable filter pad for filtering liquid in a filter press is fabricated from a blend of 30-97% by weight of cellulosic fibers derived from wood and the remainder a mixture of Chrysotile asbestos and glass fibers of optimum diameter; R. K. Jones & R. W. Hess; assigned to Johns-Manville Corporation, October 28, 1975; 25 pages.

Canadian 977,088—An improved caulking composition consists of 10-80% by weight of a described addition polymer of ethylenically unsaturated monomers, a substantial portion of calcium carbonate and small percentages of floor tile grade asbestos, talc, pine oil, colloidal silica, ethylene glycol and a naphthenate; R. H. Kottke; assigned to Rohm & Haas Company, October 28, 1975; 25 pages.

U.S. 3,932,350—High-strength reinforced resin mouldings are made by treating a mixture of asbestos fibers or glass fibers and styrene or vinyl ester with sulfur dioxide as the sole polymerization initiator, withdrawing the coated fibers from the dispersion and compression-moulding the fibers into the desired shapes; T. Yamaguchi, T. Ono, H. Hoshi, M. Hirakawa & I. Watanabe; assigned to Lion Fat & Oil Company Ltd., January 13, 1976; 5 pages.

U.S. 3,936,325—High-temperature solder baths used in the canmaking industry are covered with a flux blanket comprising a mixture of zinc chloride, ammonium chloride and at least 0.3% by weight of finely divided asbestos, whereby the viscosity of the melt is lowered; D. L. Shanklin; February 3, 1976; 16 pages.

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WEHRHAHN



hydraulic destacking machine





asbestos-cement sheet plant

... the first results will tell you why you chose WEHRHAHN!

Many fully-automatic WEHRHAHN- ac-plants produce sheets and pipes successfully all over the world. WEHRHAHN has experience for more than a man's age to construct economical ac-machines for the future. WEHRHAHN'S dynamic specialists assist you everywhere. It's their job! Why not contact them ? Ask for up-to-date quotations too ! Choose :

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

DREXEL UNIVERSITY—Continuing Professional Education Courses on the University Campus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Product Liability/How To Develop Policies, Organization, Surveillance and Disaster Plans, *June 7-9;* Management of Environmental Protection Programs/For Industry and Government, *June 14-17.*

INSTITUTE ON NOISE CONTROL—1976 Noise Series, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Noise Control Administration, *June 14-15;* Testing Hearing, *June 14-16;* Noise Reduction, *June 14-18;* Environment Noise Impact, *June 15-16;* Noise Control for Engine-Powered Equipment, *June 16-17.*

RAPID EXCAVATION & TUNNELING—3rd Conference; jointly sponsored by the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers; Hilton Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, *June 14-17.*

RECOGNITION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS—Training Course sponsored by the American Industrial Hygiene Association and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Holiday Inn, Richland, Washington, *June 20-24.*

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION—Annual Convention; New Orleans, Louisiana, *June 20-25.*

THERMAL ANALYSIS TEST METHODS—Symposium to be held during joint meeting of the North American Thermal Analysis Society and ASTM Committee E-37 on Thermal Analysis; Princeton, New Jersey, *June 21-24.*

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION—69th Annual Conference and Exhibition; Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon, *June 27-July 1.*

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS—79th Annual Meeting; Palmer House and Pick Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, *June 27-July 2.*

OCCUPATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH—Conference sponsored by ASTM Committee D-22 on Sampling and Analysis of Atmosphere, Johnson College, Johnson, Vermont, *July 5-9.*

A/C PIPE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION—4th Annual Meeting and Industry Conference; Le Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Canada, *July 13-16.*

TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF MINERALS—Seminar organized by the International Mineralogical Association; Heron Island Research Station, Queensland, Australia, *August 9-13.*

ROCK MECHANICS—International Symposium of the Australian Geomechanics Society; Sydney, Australia, *August 9-13.*

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AMMANN Asbestos Mill



The ONLY DISINTEGRATOR treating the asbestos fibres without breaking them. Disintegrator used so to say by the most important Asbestcs Mines of the whole world.

The above illustration shows a large plant comprising several AMMANN disintegrators in an asbestos mine.

U. AMMANN Ltd.

Engineers **CH 4900 Langenthal** **Switzerland**

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REMEMBER WHEN?

(*April 1926 ASBESTOS*)

This issue contained a full-page illustration and a detailed description of the new asbestos shingle plant of the Philip Carey Company at Lockland, Ohio, which was reported to be in full operation. Supposedly the most advanced plant of its kind in the U.S., it was designed to produce corrugated and flat asbestos-cement sheets as well as shingles.

The lead article was the first in a series on High Pressure Insulation by B. F. Betts, Associate Editor of The American Architect.

The Hudson Asbestos Mining & Development Company announced it was contemplating development of its asbestos properties at Thurman, New York.

The Nichols Centrifugal Products Company of Detroit, Michigan, was reported to be experimenting with a process for centrifugal casting of an asbestos-cement pressure pipe and had obtained patents covering certain phases of the process.

Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., which resulted from the merger of a number of Canadian asbestos mining companies, announced that it intended to pay its first preferred stock dividend on July 15, 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant V. Wilson announced the birth of a son, Grant V., Jr., on April 1, 1926. Mr. Wilson, Sr., was Vice President of the Sall Mountain Company at the time.

(*May 1926 ASBESTOS*)

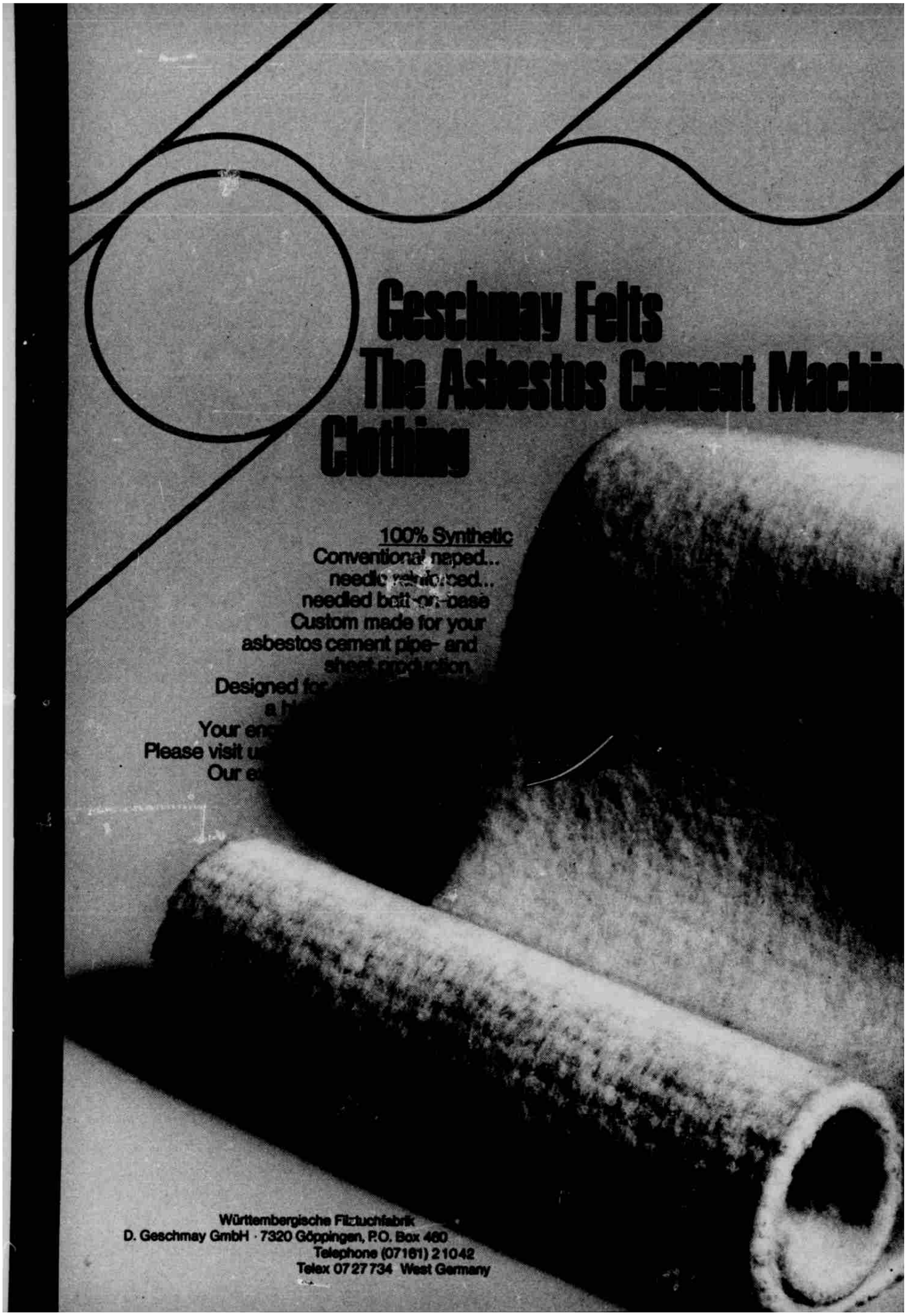
Several wage agreements between insulation contractors and pipe covering mechanics were announced as follows: Boston, Massachusetts, $1.25 per hour; Buffalo, New York, $1.25 per hour; New York City, $12.00 per day for mechanics and $9.00 per day for helpers.

A short article described the activities of Asbestos Mining and Manufacturing Company in developing and operating its amphibole asbestos deposits at Hollywood, Georgia.

Mr. E. Schaaf-Regelman, in a letter to ASBESTOS discussing the Arizona asbestos deposits, pointed out the potential importance of these deposits to the U.S. in event of a war and advocated their systematic development as a matter of national defense policy. (It is interesting to note the adoption of the stockpiling concept during World War II which had somewhat the same effect).

The Keasbey & Mattison Company started installing machinery for the manufacture of asbestos brake linings, clutch facings and a general line of asbestos textiles in its recently purchased plant at Nelmoor, near Ambler, Pennsylvania. Ambler Asbestos Company was also installing machinery in the same plant for the manufacture of tapered and flat asbestos shingles. The name of the station on the Pennsylvania Railroad was changed from "Nelmoor" to "Asbestos."

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Geschmay Felts
The Asbestos Cement Machine
Clothing
100% Synthetic
Conventional naped...
needled reinforced...
needled both sides
Custom made for your
asbestos cement pipe- and
sheet production
Designed for
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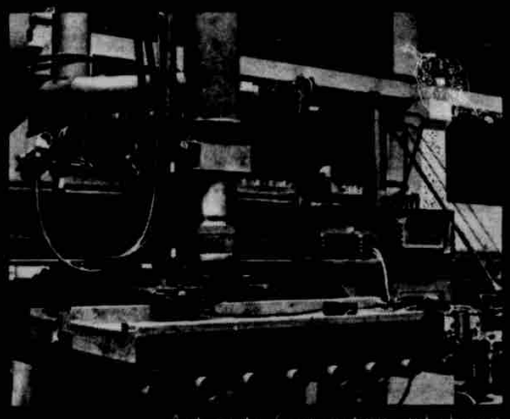
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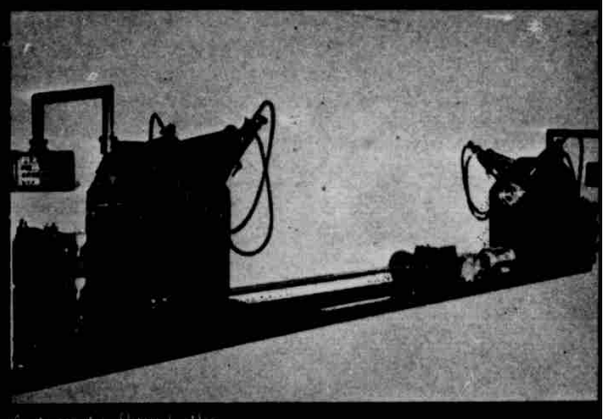
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