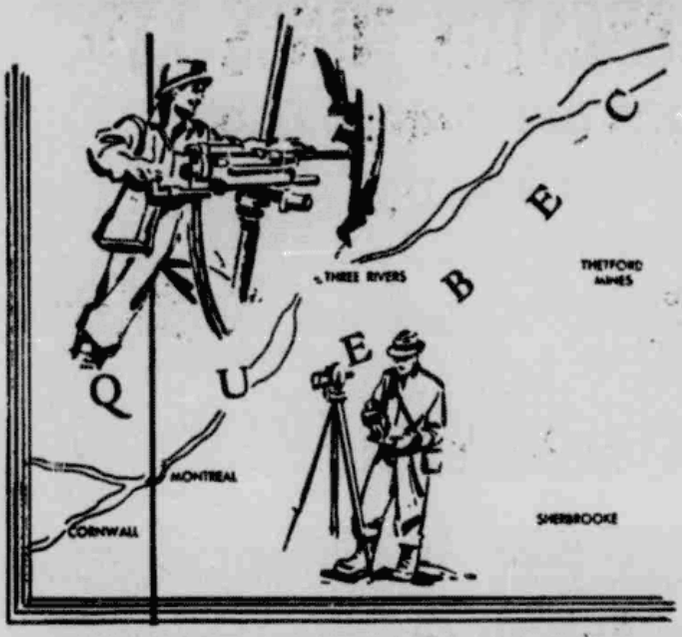
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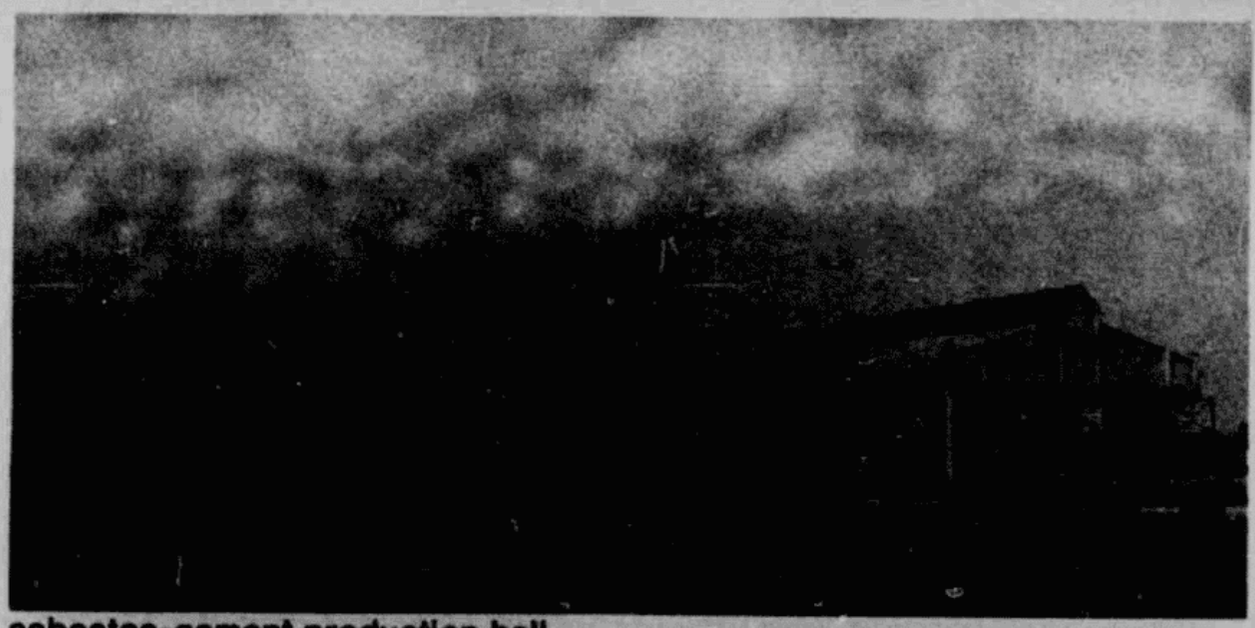
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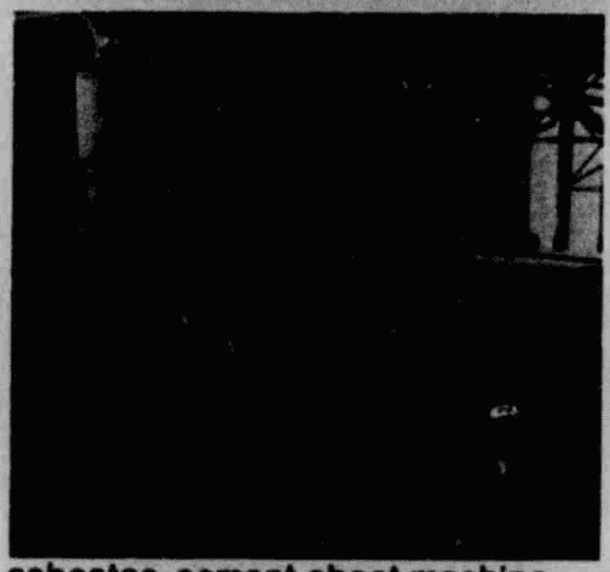
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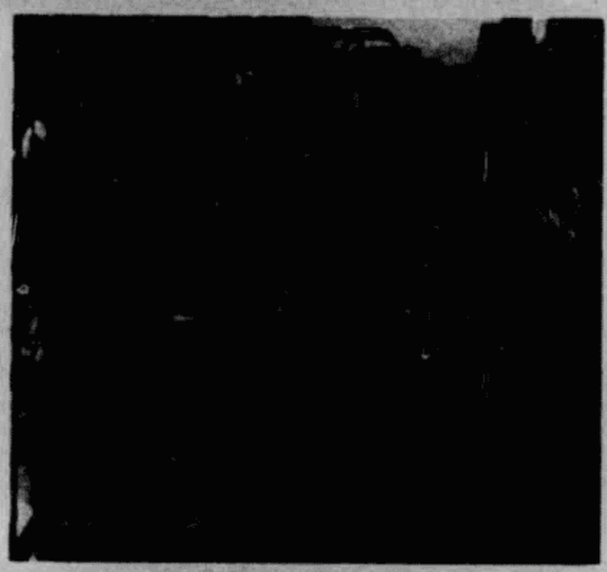
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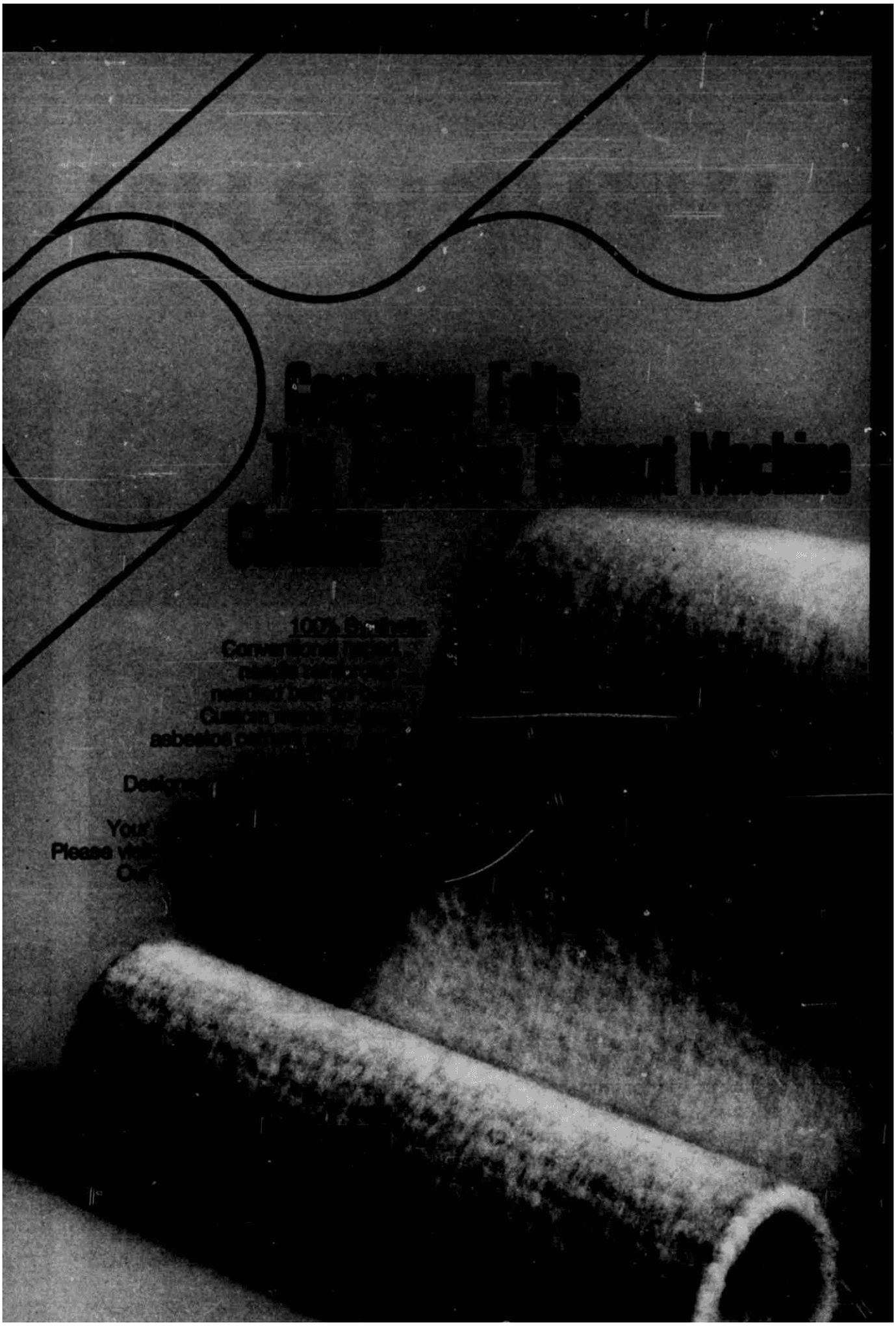
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ASBESTOS

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CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBER PADS —A Wet Dispersion Process

By: D. H. Laubscher, B.Sc. (Eng), Ph.D.

This paper describes an improved method for examining and evaluating samples of milled Chrysotile asbestos. It includes a technique for producing thin pads of fiber and describes methods by which such pads can be examined to arrive at an assessment of fiber characteristics.

PROCEDURE

Twenty-five gram samples of Chrysotile asbestos are dispersed for one or two hours in approximately four liters of water with a suitable wetting agent. The dispersion is sampled down to sixteen parts of which a specified number are filtered and the fiber pads obtained. Commercial detergents and wetting agents have been used but problems were experienced with inconsistency in certain products and Ruconetzer R.N.U. was found to be the most satisfactory. A paper by Heron and Huggett [1] lists several anionic surfactants, namely:

Surfactant	Break Point
Sodium dioctylsulphosuccinate	0.078
Aryl polyether sulphate	0.12
Sodium lauryl sulphate	0.12
Sodium oleate	0.12
Mixed fatty acid soap, etc.	0.13

Several techniques were tried to stir the fiber in the liquid but it was found that spinning fiber formed strings. A peristaltic pump was designed to pump the dispersion in closed circuit through a spiral 25mm diameter plastic pipe. The two P.T.F.E. rollers

[1] G. F. Heron & R. Huggett—Dispersion Based Textiles; 2nd International Conference on Asbestos Minerals, Louvain University, Belgium, 1971.

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acted on a short section of 22mm diameter bicycle tube. The fiber, water and wetting agent are added to the circuit through a funnel located at the highest point on the spiral and discharged through a sliding valve at the lowest point. Every precaution must be taken to ensure free flow and that all internal surfaces are smooth to prevent fibers catching and forming strings. The peristaltic pump ensures that all fibers receive the same treatment and that the mixing is excellent. It has been established that spinning fibers need two hours treatment and shingle fibers need one hour treatment.

The dispersion is sampled down to sixteen parts by two-stage sampling. The sampler consists of a vertical perspex cylinder with four contiguous cones, the outlets of which are connected to plastic tubing which is kept closed by a spring-loaded clamp. The sampler is satisfactory but the volume of the final sample can range from 250 ml to 300 ml, in which case those samples closest to 270 ml are used. In hundreds of samples it has always been found that there are more than four samples containing 270 ml $\pm$ 5 ml. The theoretical mass of the fiber pad should be 1.56 grams plus a certain mass of wetting agent retained by the fiber and estimated at 0.1 gram. A complete range of fiber pads have been weighed with the -200 mesh content varying from 10% to 42%. As the -200 content increases, the mass of the pad decreases due to fine material being retained on the filter paper or being filtered through the paper:

–200 mesh %	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Mass fiber pads in grams	1.68	1.62	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.51	1.50

At 40% -200 mesh the decrease in mass is 12% which leaves a significant proportion of fine material retained in the fiber pad and obvious when the pad is examined.

The dispersion is filtered through a strong 185mm diameter filter paper in a Buchner funnel with a specially prepared flat surface as most large Buchner funnels have a domed surface. A strong paper is required, otherwise the pads have a dimpled appearance due to fine material collecting in depressions in the filter paper caused by the funnel holes. A water vacuum pump is used to assist the filtration process. Care must be taken that the damp filter paper is not under a negative pressure when the dispersion is poured into the funnel. The dispersion must be poured

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evenly across the paper. After filtration the fiber and paper are dried and the fiber pad is peeled off the paper. Each side of the filter is used only once, otherwise a dust build-up will affect subsequent pads. It has been found that the dispersion process is affected by changes in temperature and, therefore, the spiral pipe is insulated and kept at 45°C ± 5°C. Variations in water hardness affect the quality of the fiber pad.

FLUSHING

Excessive flushing has an adverse effect on immediate subsequent dispersions. The reason for this is not known and it can only be assumed that a film of wetting agent should always coat the inner surface. When treating fibers from the same source only limited flushing is required, meaning that the circuit is filled once with water and then drained. If excessive flushing is necessary, then the circuit must be conditioned for ten minutes with a wetting solution and then drained before the next sample is added. The abbreviated particulars of the fiber, time and wetting agent are written on a 40mm by 35mm strip of masking tape and attached to the pad. The pads are filed in 230mm by 230mm plastic bags.

INVESTIGATION

Chrysotile asbestos fibers from different sources in Africa, Canada and the United States have been treated. Fibers from two sources dispersed completely while with the bulk of the fibers the dispersion was related to the degree of mechanical opening. The opened fiber forms the matrix and the spelks are not significantly affected by the dispersion process and are randomly distributed in the pads. The fiber pads can be examined megascopically and microscopically in normal, transmitted and reflected light. The pads can be sprayed with a clear lacquer which accentuates the spelks, magnetite, grit and contaminants in a clear background of matrix fiber. This technique of examining asbestos fibers is far superior to examining fluffed milled fibers.

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Brittle fibers remain straight after milling and spelks are apparent in the silky fiber if examined in transmitted light. As brittle fiber is usually different in color from the silky fiber, it can also be identified in reflected or normal light. A binocular microscope is used to examine magnetite, grit, contaminants and fiber spelks.

COLOR

The fiber pads provide an excellent means of comparing color variation in fibers from different sources. The smooth reverse side of the pad should be examined. A number of reflectance readings were carried out by the South African Bureau of Standards on fourteen different fibers. To quote: "These results were obtained by normal scale determination. As the asbestos fiber pads are partly transparent it was necessary to use a backing plate. In Set A a white backing plate was used and in Set B a dark backing plate was used. Ten readings were taken on the smooth side of each pad and the mean reflectance recorded." Amber, blue and green filters were used. The largest difference in readings was obtained with a blue filter and a dark backing plate. These results are recorded in the following table:

	Blue Filter – Set B	
Visual Rating	Reflectance	Rating
1	72.0	5
2	72.8	3
3	72.2	4
4	74.6	1
5	72.9	2
6	69.5	6
7	67.0	7
8	61.3	11
9	62.3	8
10	60.3	13
11	62.2	9
12	61.6	10
13	60.7	12
14	58.5	14

Difference: 16.1

The difference between maximum and minimum readings for all the tests are recorded in the following table:

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CHRYSOTILE FIBER PADS—CONTINUED

	Set A			Set B		
	Amber	Blue	Green	Amber	Blue	Green
Differences	12.7	15.8	13.5	12.6	16.1	13.0

It would appear that this technique has potential.

OPENING

The degree of opening of a fiber in terms of spelk content and condition of the matrix fiber is clearly seen in the fiber pads. This is particularly true for spinning fibers where examination of pads provides a more accurate assessment of the degree of opening than other techniques at our disposal. Megascopic examination in transmitted light is recommended. On the basis that the degree of opening is related to the reduction in spelks, then it is possible to measure opening using fiber pads. In a partly opened fiber, spelks are common and well developed. If the thickness of the pad is measured at several places, the presence of spelks will affect the readings and the value for a partly opened fiber will be greater than a highly opened fiber. Experiments using the technique have proved successful.

Extensive experiments have shown that the specific surface area of fibers bears a direct relationship to the moisture content of the fiber. Two identical fiber grades passed through an opening machine ten times had terminal S.S.A. values of 124 at an average moisture content of 0.7% and 50 at an average moisture content of 3.5%. Pads of these grades were identical in appearance.

GENERAL

Most of the facets described above are a qualitative assessment but quantitative assessments can be made if standard counting techniques are used.

THE COVER—Photographs of spinning grades 1 and 5 appear on the front cover of this issue of ASBESTOS.

NEXT ISSUE: Marino Uni-Tie® Slings

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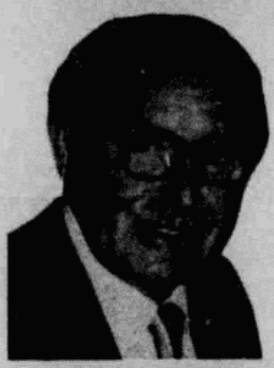
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT

As announced in January 1977 ASBESTOS, on page 46, the International Asbestos Information Conference, at its meeting in Hamburg last November, formed a new industry organization and, in conjunction, established a Governing Council, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Etienne van der Rest (Belgium), and an Executive Committee, chaired by Dr. Richard Gaze (United Kingdom). One of the first actions of the Executive Committee was to appoint Mr. Alex A. Cross (United Kingdom) as Director General of the Conference. Mr. Cross has agreed to occupy the position until the next meeting of IAIC and one of his tasks will be to assist in the recruitment of his successor, who may be appointed before the meeting. Although Mr. Cross continues to operate from offices at 114 Park Street, London, it is intended to open a new headquarters in London for the Secretariat of the Conference during the early part of this year. Mr. Cross has been active in the Asbestos Industry since 1947 and most recently served as Chairman of the Working Group and the Standing Committee of IAIC. For the last eight years he has been Environmental Consultant to the Cape Group of Companies. Prior to that he had been engaged in the production management of textiles, insulation, board products and friction materials and had been Managing Director of a brake lining company. Mr. Cross was one of the original members of the U.K. Asbestosis Research Council when it was formed in 1957 and was Chairman of the ARC Environmental Control Committee since its foundation in 1969 until October 1975. He also has been a member of the U.K. Asbestos Information Committee since its beginning in 1967. Representing the U.K. asbestos industry on a number of occasions, Mr. Cross was co-rapporteur with Dr. Robert Murray at the International Labour Organisation's Meeting of Experts on Asbestos held in Geneva in 1973.



Alex A. Cross

Ten Year Program — The 15 member companies represented at the Hamburg gathering were Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, visiting attendees included representatives of Austria, Greece, India, Ireland, Spain and Switzerland. A comprehensive work program for 1977 and 1978 was endorsed at the meeting. Briefly it encompasses the collection, selection and circulation of in-

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formation affecting occupational and environmental problems associated with asbestos; the coordination of investigations of dust measurement techniques, dust control, protective equipment, cleaning equipment, packaging, handling and/or labeling problems and worker education and training; assistance, where appropriate and meaningful, to the medical profession toward improving epidemiological studies on a consistent international basis; and the promotion of consistent international standards for the safe use of asbestos.

Medical Session—The remainder of the Conference was concerned with reviewing and discussing the current asbestos-health situation on a worldwide basis. Dr. Hans Weill (United States) introduced the medical session which, among other topics, developed into a discussion of the role of Crocidolite asbestos in disease creation. Although there appeared to be evidence that both the fibrogenic and carcinogenic effects of Crocidolite might be greater than of other varieties of asbestos, it became apparent that there is no adequate scientific data base on which to construct an individual hygiene standard for Crocidolite. There was also general agreement that an excess risk of lung cancer seemed to be restricted to cigarette smokers and that some means should be found to eliminate cigarette smoking in the asbestos workforce.

Regulations & Standards—Mr. Alex A. Cross (United Kingdom) presented the conferees with a comparison between the regulations and hygiene standards in different countries, noting there is a general trend towards international consistency. This trend will be significantly influenced by general environmental considerations and by the outcome of the British Occupational Hygiene Society's review of the Chrysotile Standard (on which the two fibers per milliliter standard is based) and of the latest proposal by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration to reduce the exposure level to 0.5 fiber per cubic centimeter.

Identification & Measurement—Dr. Graham Gibbs (Canada) described various methods of measuring asbestos dust in the working atmosphere, concluding that, in spite of some shortcomings, the membrane filter method of dust counting appears to be the best technique available at present. Even though the membrane filter reveals only a proportion of the total dust cloud, and standards based on the method may not provide equal protection in all types of operations, it does provide an index of exposure which is specifically sensitive to asbestos, is reproducible and is not prohibitively expensive. The importance of developing strict rules for identifying and measuring asbestos fibers was stressed as well as industry's utilization of automatic and continuous recorders to measure workers' total atmospheric environment.

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Engineering Technology—Mr. Edmund R. Fenner (United States) discussed key factors in asbestos dust control from an engineering standpoint, namely building design, equipment location and design and dust collection systems. Dr. Stephen Holmes (United Kingdom) pointed out that the industry in many countries is reaching the limit of what can be attained in dust control by engineering methods and that the next phase should be devoted to studying and controlling the way in which workers actually perform their duties. Education is definitely a primary future priority undertaking.

The International Arena—The final item on the agenda was a discussion of environmental conditions in which the industry in different countries must operate. Experiences varied but they invariably reflected difficulty. The official philosophy in Sweden is that asbestos-containing products should not be used if substitute materials are available. The U.S. industry is facing heavy product liability claims, mainly from former employees or past applicators of asbestos materials. In France the media has evinced concern over the presence of asbestos fibers in red table wines and in drinking water transported by asbestos-cement pipes. Mr. J. R. M. Hutcheson (Canada) concluded the Conference with an appeal to all countries to quickly achieve acceptable standards of dust control.

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HEALTH/SAFETY UNIT AT McGILL

Over the years a number of departments at McGill University have contributed to the identification and methods of preventing occupational disease. Recently, however, increased demands from industry, unions and government agencies have made it apparent that additional facilities and personnel were required to effectively deal with the problem. As a result, in late 1974, the *Occupational Health and Safety Unit* was established.

Under the directorship of epidemiologist Dr. Graham Gibbs, the Unit brings together physicians, engineers and members of other disciplines including microbiology and geology to examine all aspects of the work environment affecting the health and safety of the worker.

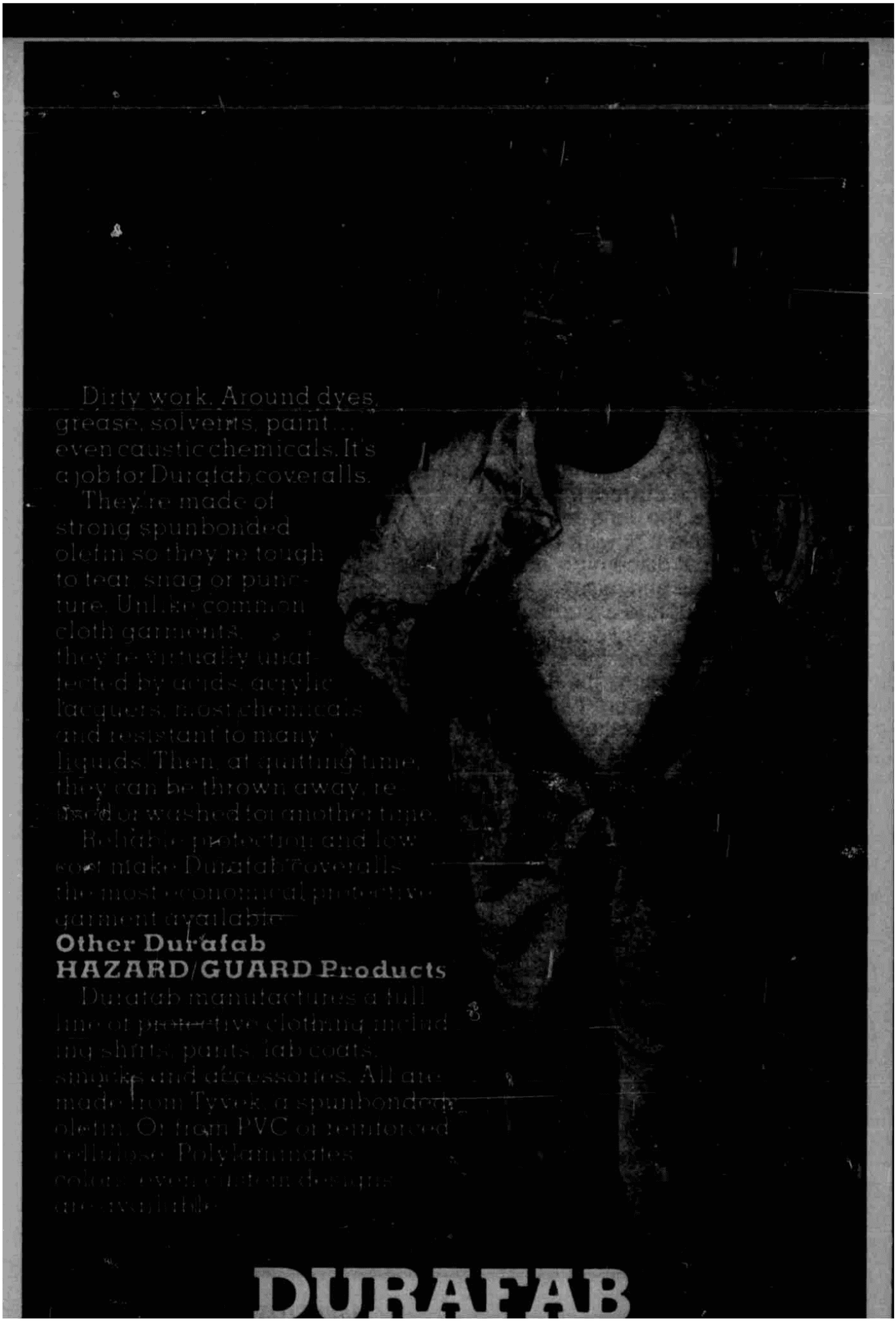
Apart from work on the identification of factors affecting health and safety, members of the Unit are working to find improved methods of monitoring the employee and his work environment and of controlling the environment or modifying work practices to reduce occupational health problems.

Present projects include work on dust suppression, studies on asbestos fibers, identification and monitoring of chemical hazards and surveys on the health of grain workers and employees of the mining industry.

One of the main objectives of the Unit is to make it easier for members of the industrial community to obtain information and advice on specific occupational health and safety problems. In addition, the Unit offers courses in industrial hygiene and occupational health and provides industry with access to scientists and facilities to tackle the complex problems of deciding if a hazard exists, monitoring the health and environment of workers and designing appropriate controls to meet standards and reduce health risks.

The principal laboratory facilities are situated at Mont St. Hilaire, Quebec, where the Unit has some 20,000 square feet of floor space. Facilities include two experimental dust exposure chambers, equipment for testing respirators and respirator leakage, wind tunnels, equipment for ventilation studies, an anechoic room, a large coldroom (-50°F), a specially-designed area for illumination studies and a machine shop where special experimental equipment can be fabricated. Instrumentation includes noise and dust measuring instruments and special portable equipment for measurements and experimental work on industrial environments. The Unit employs the IBM 360/75 and IBM 370/155 of the McGill Computing Center. Transmission and scanning electron microscope facilities with analytical capability and additional analytical dentistry laboratory facilities are maintained on the main McGill campus.

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GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The start of the New Year and of the new Administration found much of the United States locked in the grip of the most severe winter in officially recorded weather history. Shortages of natural gas forced closings of many industries and curtailment of low-priority activities in areas hardest hit by extremely low temperatures and heavy snowfalls. The Administration and Congress reacted by passing emergency legislation modifying some of the government regulations which were obviously restricting the supplies of gas to such areas. While such stop-gap measures will hopefully assure continuing supplies of gas for residential heating through the current emergency, it is freely admitted that they will not solve the long-term problems and that, regardless of any actions taken now, we can look forward to several more winters of physical discomfort and economic dislocations resulting from inadequate and misallocated supplies of natural gas. It is expecting too much to assume the imbalances created during some 25 years of arbitrary controls can be corrected at the stroke of a pen and, even in the midst of the present emergency, we find a vociferous faction still favoring continuance of controls in the apparently sincere belief that by so doing, they are serving the best interests of their consumer constituents. Be that as it may, it now seems certain that the Congress and, most important, the people, are finally becoming convinced that our energy problems are "for real," that it will require substantial amounts of money and time to solve them and that the sooner we come to grips with them the sooner solutions will be forthcoming and the less onerous their costs will be.

The President's first major move has been on the economic front where he has proposed stimulating the economy through a combination of tax breaks, public sector job stimulus and other less important programs to the tune of some $31.2-billion spread over two years. Congress seems to favor a larger program with more money for direct job creation and fewer tax breaks for business. There is also a feeling that extra stimulus should be provided to compensate for extraordinary expenses incurred by consumers due to the exceptionally rigorous winter now being experienced. On the opposite hand, many observers feel the economy is showing exceptional strength which, in a few months, could make any stimulus unnecessary or, in fact, undesirable due to its inflationary implications. Regardless of the final form of the package, it is obvious that we shall shortly have some stimulus applied whether it is really necessary or not.

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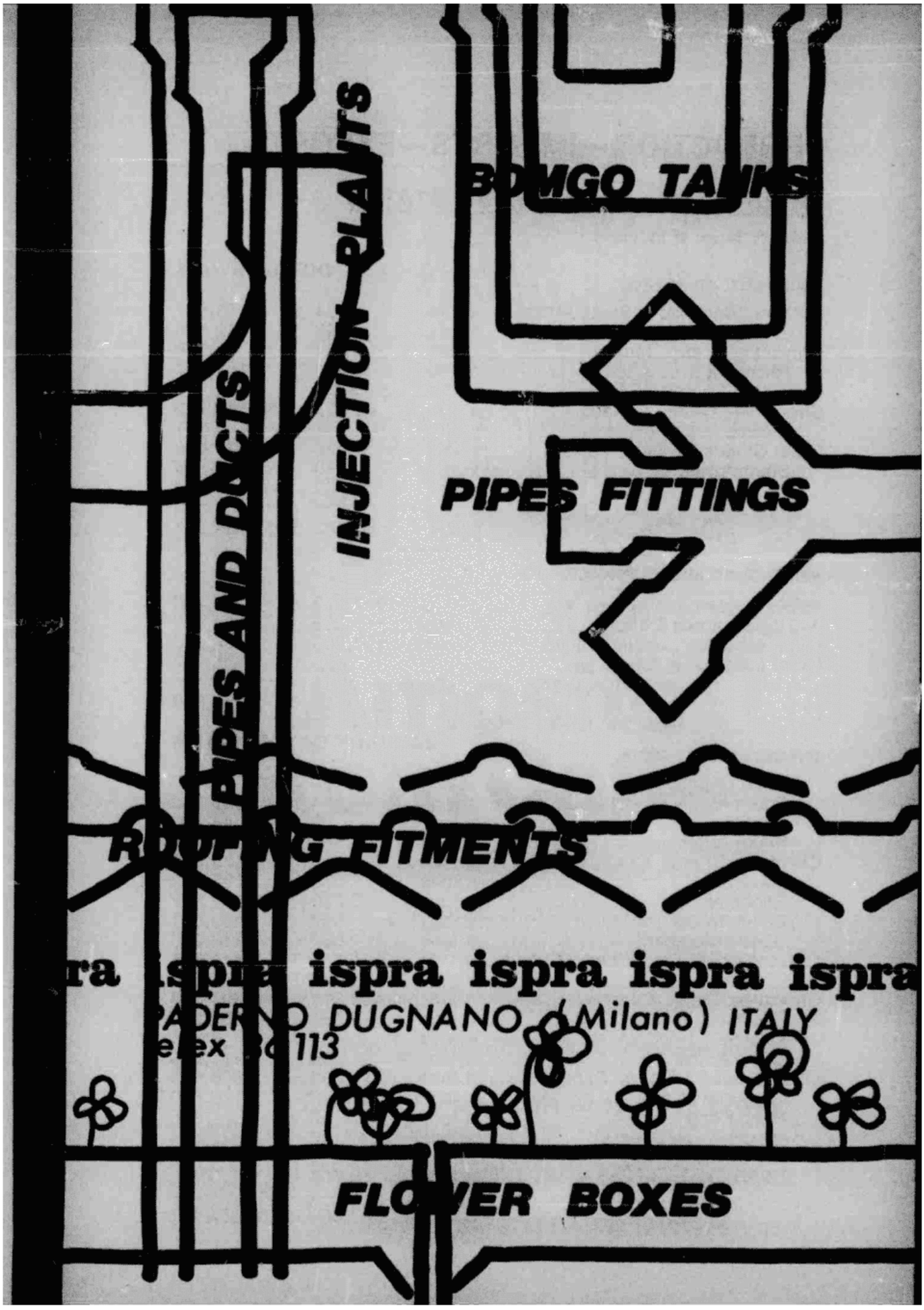
Mr. Carter's first "fireside chat" presented no startlingly new ideas—in fact, it amounted to little more than a summarized echo of his campaign speeches. In our opinion, he may have missed the perfect opportunity to convince the public of the grim realities of the energy problem. However, his other statements on that subject indicate he is very well versed on the overall problem and he will, no doubt, discuss it in depth on some later occasion when he is prepared to present a long-range, comprehensive corrective program.

While there is no doubt the severe winter has dislocated many sectors of the economy to varying degrees, there is no way to accurately assess the damage at this point, particularly since the winter is not yet over and some of the ill effects, such as those on next season's farm crops, will not be known for many months. Present opinion is that the growing, underlying strength in the economy will be such as to offset the negative effects of the bad weather within a matter of a few months and that GNP will not suffer as much as might be expected when the present rather bleak conditions are finally placed in proper perspective.

HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION

YEAR 1976—Contracts for future construction of all kinds, 16% above the 1975 total, were valued at a record $107.2-billion: $30-billion for nonresidential building, down 5%; $43.7-billion for residential building, up 40%; and $33.5-billion for nonbuilding construction, up 12%. The seasonally-adjusted Dodge Index was 194 (1967 = 100), reflecting a strong rebound from the recession years of 1974 and 1975 when the Index sagged to 170 and 168 respectively. Since inflation in construction has subsided over the past year, the 1976 advance means a solid 10% improvement in "real" volume. But even a gain of that size served only to bring the hard-hit construction industry back to about 80% of its pre-recession level of operation. Much of the increase in construction activity was concentrated in two areas—housing and energy. In December, good gains were recorded in commercial and institutional work, apartments took over as the dynamic element in housing markets and the nonbuilding sector drew support from increased spending for Federal public works. Highway construction, where much of this job-creating money is being channeled, rose more than 50% in the final month. [F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company]

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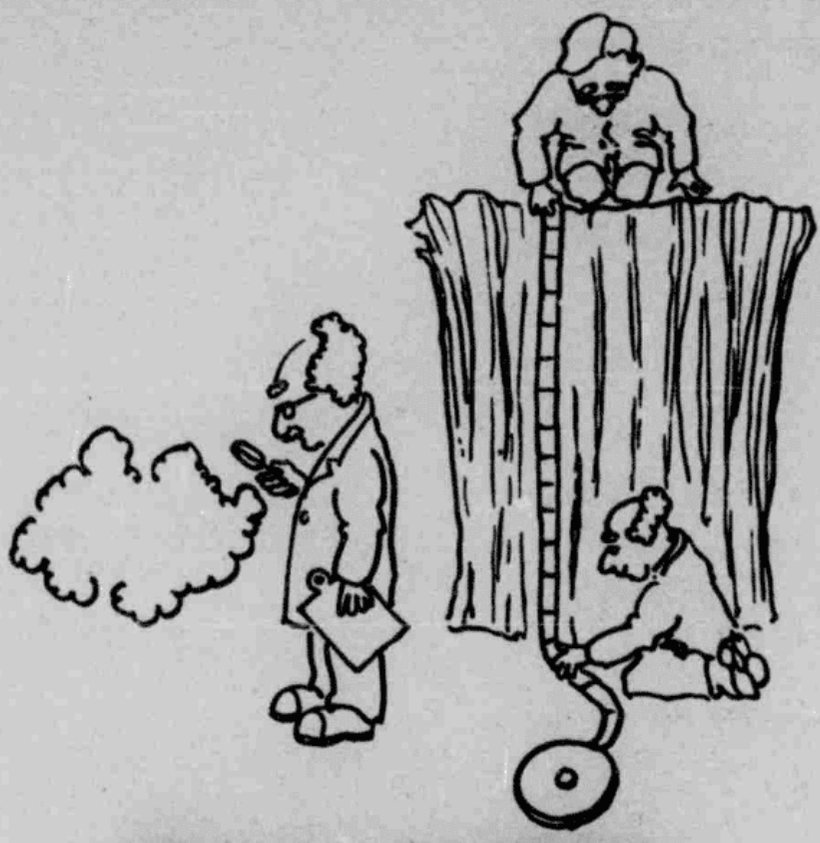
PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

		OCTOBER 1976	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite, Republic of South Africa	s.tons	64	$ 38,527
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	642	342,528
Chrysotile Crudes, Mexico	s.tons	144	83,376
Rhodesia	s.tons	120	151,947
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	329	212,205
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	49,457	10,569,732
Mexico	s.tons	4	821
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,420	231,802
South Africa	s.tons	170	64,624
USSR	s.tons	1,102	289,369
		53,452	$ 11,984,931
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	647,679	$ 833,260
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	648,009	64,992
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	1,837,465	276,360
Other asbestos articles		..	525,027
			$ 1,699,639
		JANUARY-OCTOBER 1976	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite, Canada	s.tons	20	$ 469
South Africa	s.tons	1,344	599,288
Crocidolite (Blue), Australia	s.tons	99	46,498
South Africa	s.tons	7,550	3,750,511
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	385	175,399
Mexico	s.tons	378	208,862
Rhodesia	s.tons	2,056	1,792,852
South Africa	s.tons	997	585,697
United Kingdom	s.tons	564	282,238
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	4,607	3,440,506
Rhodesia	s.tons	247	207,888
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	493,211	98,924,368
Germany, West	s.tons	1,086	202,826
Mexico	s.tons	31	7,375
South Africa	s.tons	396	217,440
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	15,638	2,606,659
Germany, West	s.tons	823	179,840
Hong Kong	s.tons	2	345
Mexico	s.tons	52	21,624
South Africa	s.tons	4,376	1,529,636
USSR	s.tons	10,007	1,903,926
		543,869	$116,684,247

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Amosite from Cape

With its outstanding filtration characteristics, Amosite in asbestos cement products improves drainage, speeds production.
Its longer fibres add flexibility and strength and for insulation there is nothing better.
Of course, much of this depends on the suitability of the fiberisation techniques employed. And on the application of the right amphibole fibre for the job—two very special good reasons for contacting Cape, the world's largest producers.
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Tel: Uxbridge (89) 37111

N. American Asbestos Corp.,
Suite 2950,
150 N. Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Tel: (312) 726 8515

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U.S. IMPORTS—CONTINUED

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	6,015,872	$ 8,347,437
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	9,091,234	901,761
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	16,763,913	2,678,079
Other asbestos articles		..	4,976,060
			$ 16,903,337

WOOD'S REEF PRODUCTION

Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd. produced 16,908 metric tons of asbestos during the *Quarter Ended September 1976* at the Wood's Reef asbestos mine and mill at Barraba, New South Wales. Total output since the complex began operating in *February 1972 through September 1976* amounted to 196,164 tons.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS

For the *Quarter Ended September 1976*, Australia *imported* 15,875 metric tons of asbestos valued at A$5,881,716, ahead 3471 tons and $1.7-million over the same three-month period a year earlier. The breakdown by variety of asbestos for the latest period is: Chrysotile, 6306 tons (up 725 tons), $2.3-million; Amosite, 5536 tons (down 279 tons), $2.2-million; Other, 4033 tons (up 3025 tons), $1.4-million. . . . *Exports* of all types of asbestos for the *Three Months To September 1976* totaled 9035 tons valued at $3,002,664, an increase of 2121 tons and $57,304 over the like 1975 quarter. [Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra]

FELT SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA

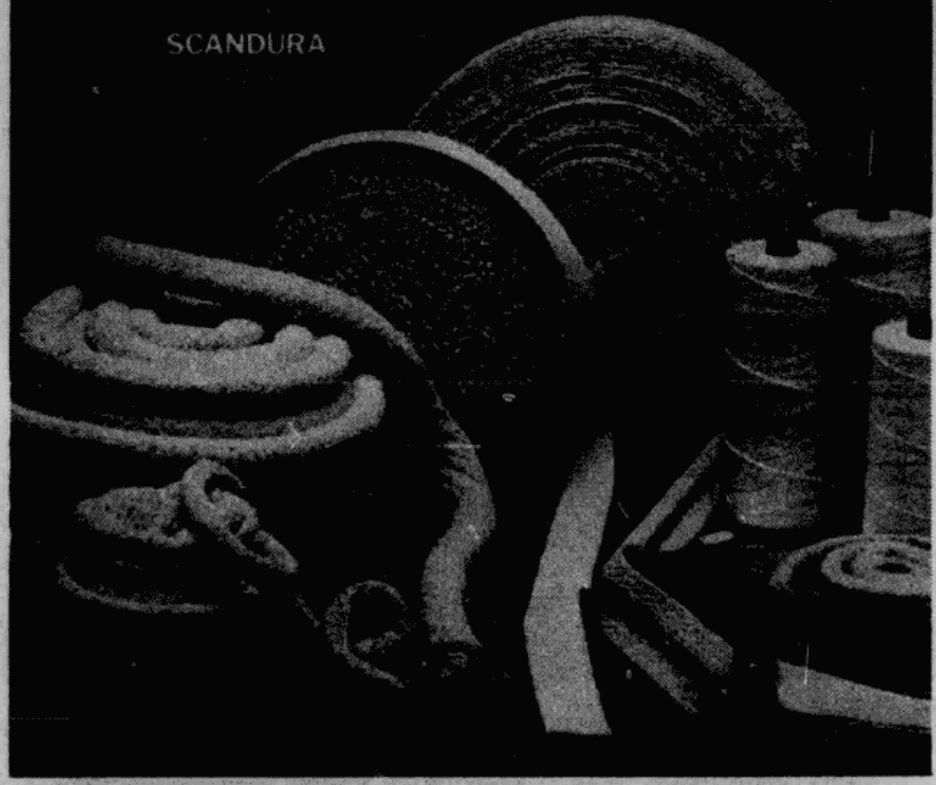
Canadian shipments of asbestos, cotton and synthetic dryer felts and fabrics for the *First Nine Months of 1976* totaled 3,015,544 square feet valued at C$7,981,616 to domestic papermills and 472,669 square feet valued at $1,233,607 to foreign papermills. Shipments of woven and/or needled wet felts and jackets amounted to 924,767 pounds valued at $12,522,628 to Canadian papermills; 17,092 pounds valued at $119,732 to Canadian manufacturers of asbestos-cement pipes and/or sheets; and 451,844 pounds valued at $5,827,108 to foreign papermills and makers of a-c pipes and/or sheets. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

CYPRUS ASBESTOS EXPORTS

The Island of Cyprus exported 27,930 short tons of asbestos in *1975* valued at £2,127,054. Comparable statistics for prior years are 36,579 tons valued at £2,085,035 in 1974; 31,480 tons valued at £1,694,383 in 1973; and 26,124 tons valued at £1,560,277 in 1972. [1975 Annual Report of the Cyprus Geological Survey Department]

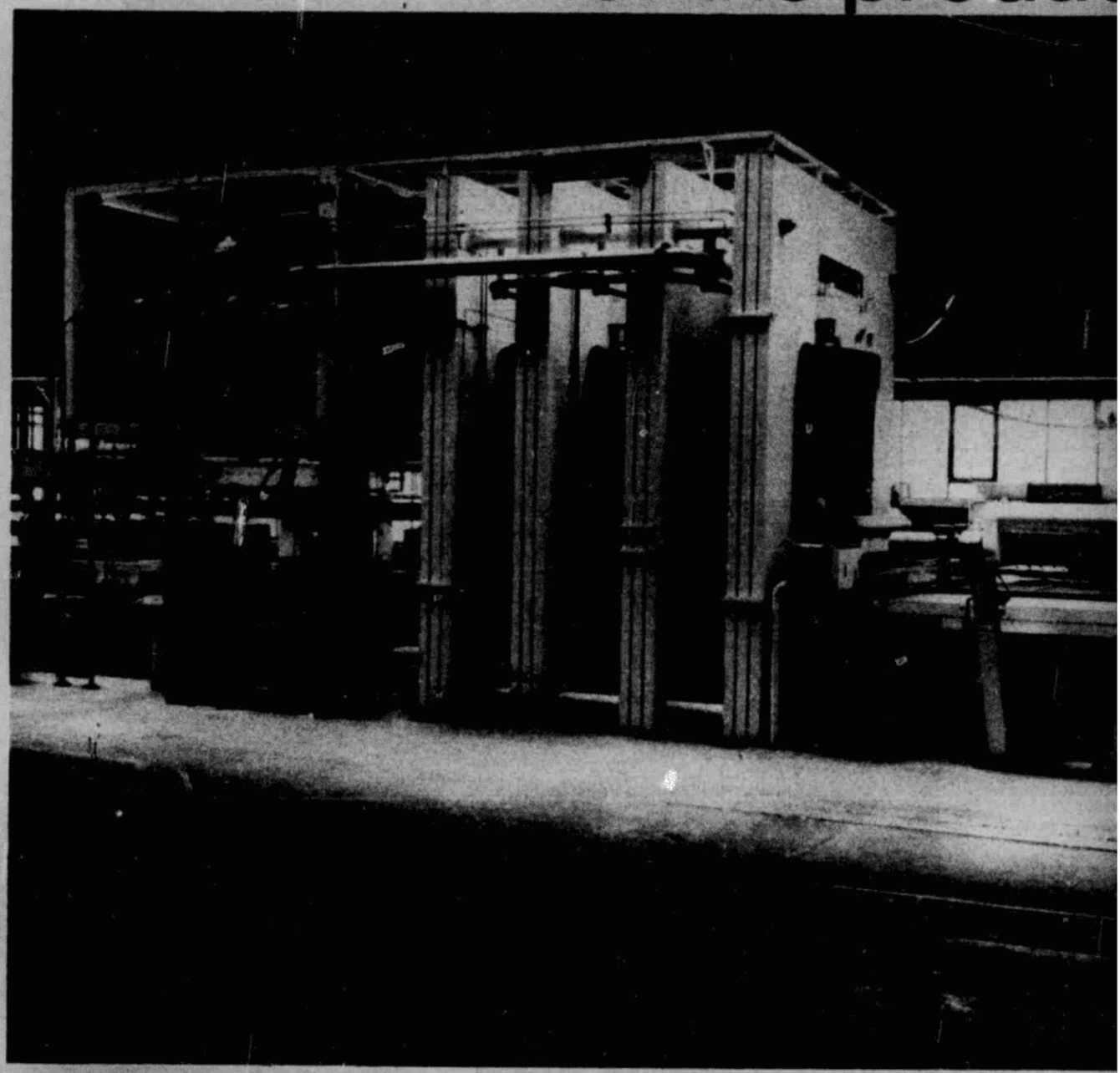
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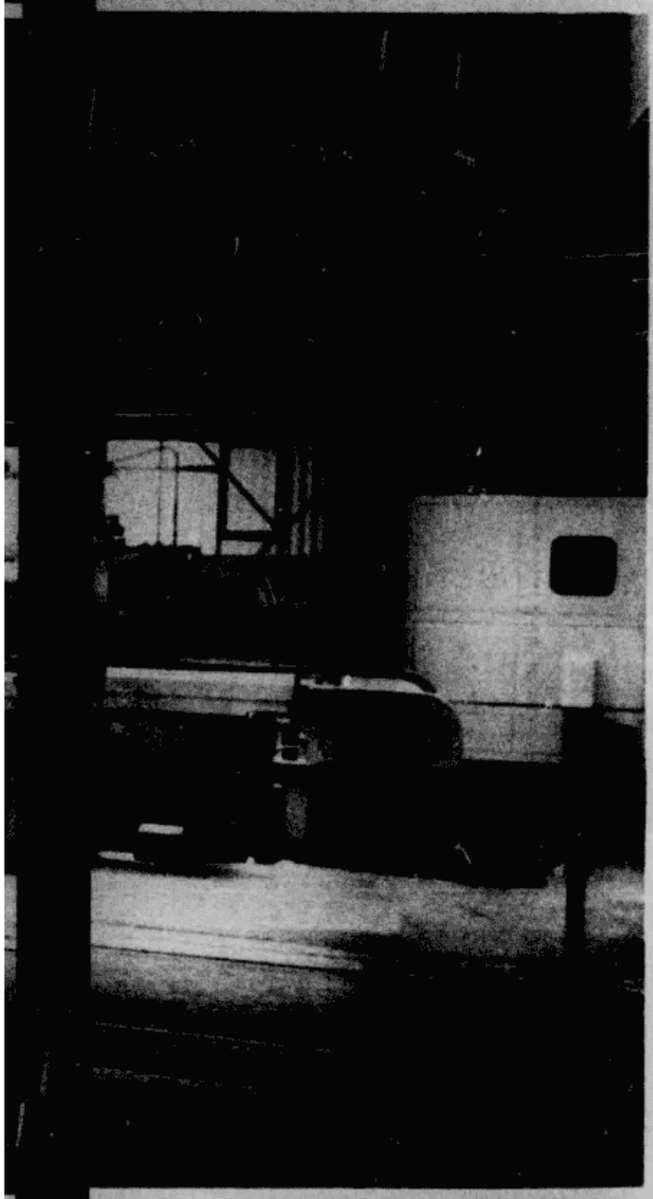
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asbestos-cement pipes



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Fully automatic press lines for the production of building elements

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hydraulic pipe testing presses

hydraulic pipe bursting presses

12.000 tons short-cycle press and 315 to stamping press for the production of asbestos-cement sheets
size of finished sheets: 1600 x 3600 mm
cycle time: 12 seconds

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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

OCTOBER 1976

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	1,077	$ 435,390
Waste and refuse	s.tons	1,266	257,492
		2,343	$ 692,882

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	691,204	$ 114,426
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	1,026,043	189,625
Gaskets	Lb	81,235	136,763
Packing	Lb	382,464	1,303,806
Heat or sound insulation		..	645,295
Textiles & yarns	Lb	692,027	522,975
Protective clothing		..	30,851
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	851,611
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	80,580	193,230
Other clutch facings & linings	No	21,059	41,149
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	865,164	757,011
Other brake linings	Lb	278,755	379,490
			$ 5,147,924

JANUARY-OCTOBER 1976

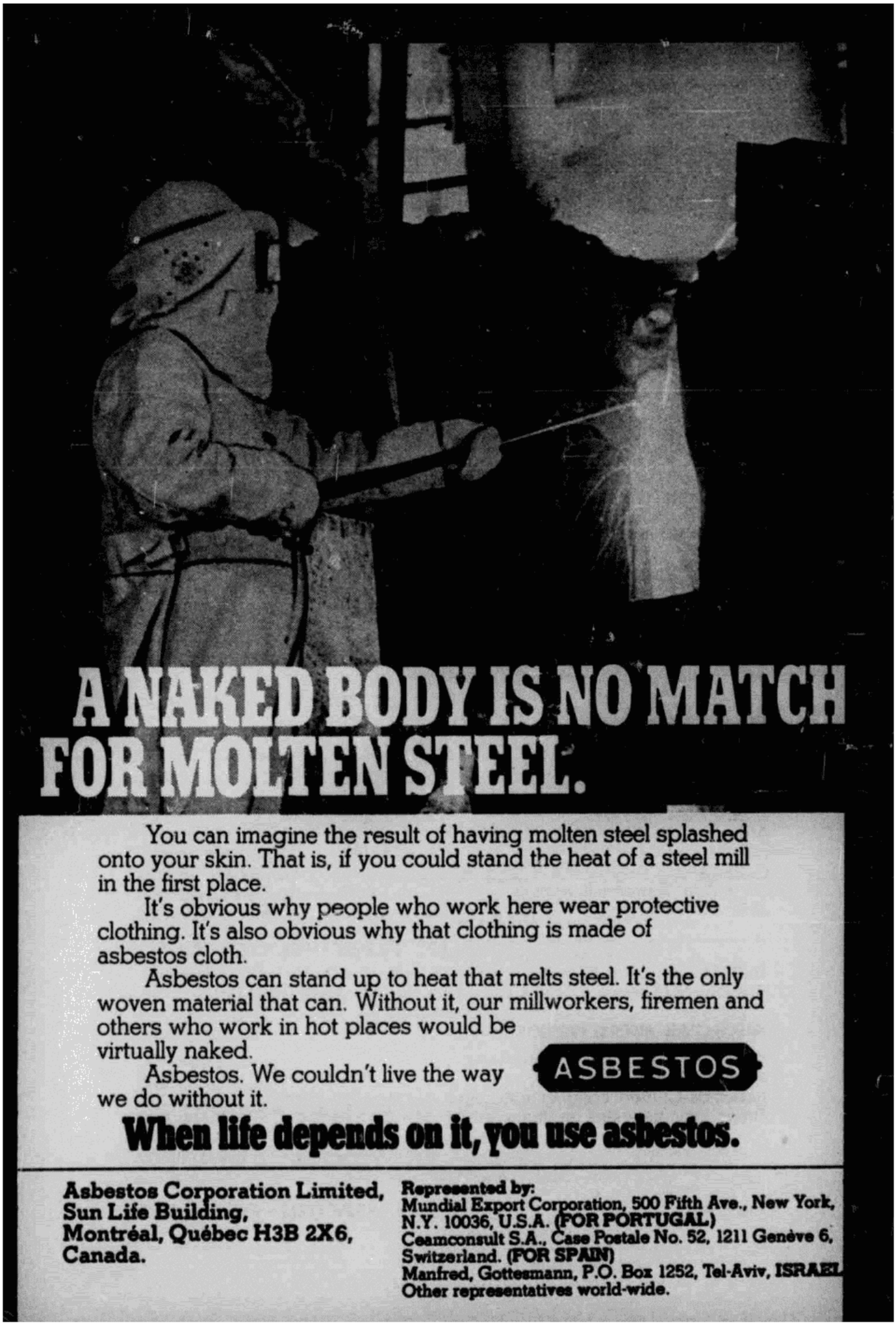
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	19,013	$ 6,236,978
Waste and refuse	s.tons	20,838	4,689,289
		39,851	$10,926,267

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	19,835,010	$ 3,338,718
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	21,121,335	4,169,950
Gaskets	Lb	549,990	1,405,880
Packing	Lb	3,513,205	7,619,149
Heat or sound insulation		..	3,905,343
Textiles & yarns	Lb	12,826,807	6,318,455
Protective clothing		..	751,997
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	9,956,921
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	585,692	1,103,327
Other clutch facings & linings	No	256,299	289,268
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	8,322,632	7,043,467
Other brake linings	Lb	2,072,846	2,442,430
			$43,178,673

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A NAKED BODY IS NO MATCH FOR MOLTEN STEEL.

You can imagine the result of having molten steel splashed onto your skin. That is, if you could stand the heat of a steel mill in the first place.

It's obvious why people who work here wear protective clothing. It's also obvious why that clothing is made of asbestos cloth.

Asbestos can stand up to heat that melts steel. It's the only woven material that can. Without it, our millworkers, firemen and others who work in hot places would be virtually naked.

Asbestos. We couldn't live the way we do without it.

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Manfred, Gottesmann, P.O. Box 1252, Tel-Aviv, **ISRAEL**
Other representatives world-wide.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

OCTOBER 1976

Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	1,526	20,350	13,540
Eastern Europe	..	73	1,061	340
Middle East	..	..	2,298	917
Africa	..	..	800	451
Asia	..	161	6,848	10,833
Oceania	..	..	5,419	627
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	297	7,526	4,056
United States	..	618	12,291	38,929
	..	2,675	56,593	69,693

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *October 1976* was 128,961 short tons, valued at $38,581,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 457,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	110,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	570,000
Other basic asbestos products	386,000
	$ 1,523,000

JANUARY-OCTOBER 1976

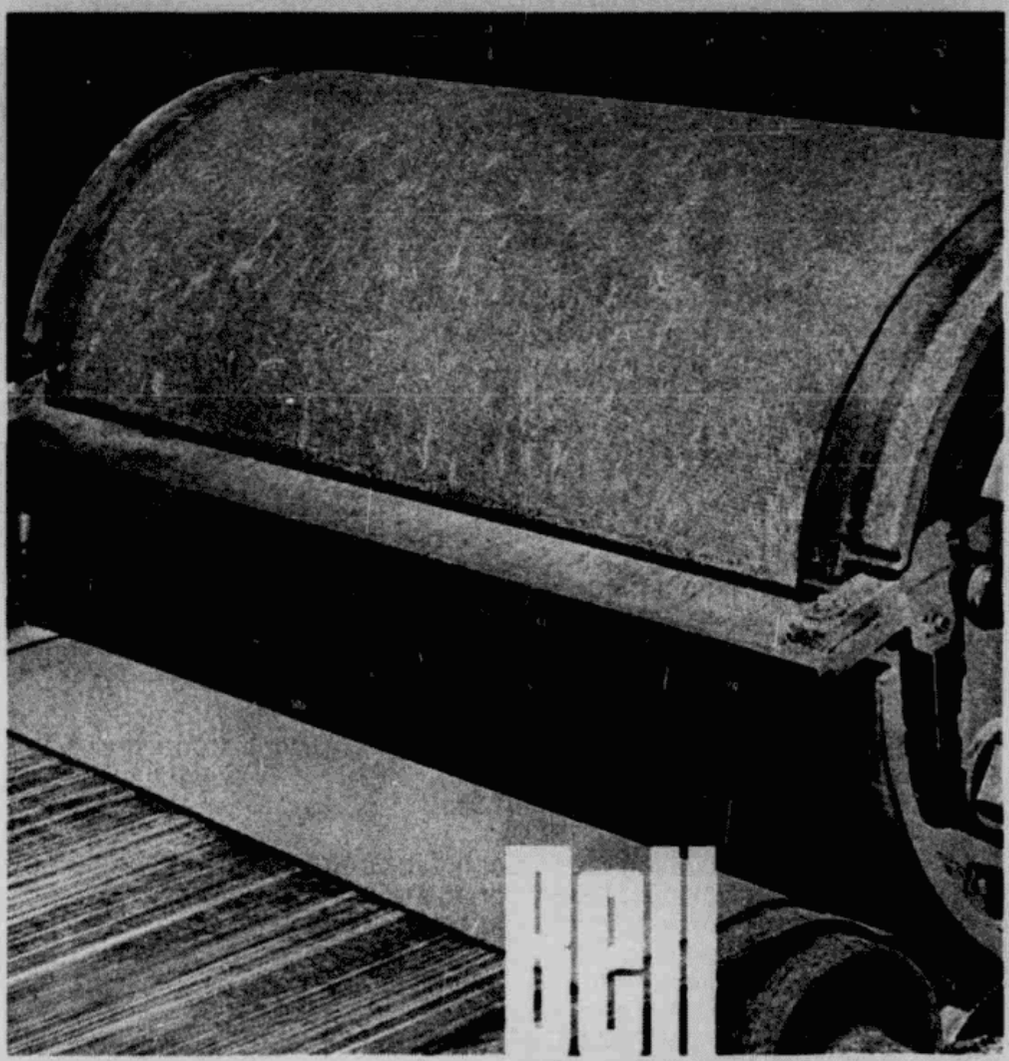
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	64	9,848	221,019	135,786
Eastern Europe	..	695	10,984	2,657
Middle East	..	215	14,263	6,623
Africa	..	..	10,601	5,087
Asia	3	1,787	78,566	114,971
Oceania	..	6	44,307	5,804
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	1,752	69,592	28,785
United States	25	6,157	117,507	392,330
	92	20,460	566,839	692,043

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-October 1976* was 1,279,434 short tons, valued at $367,602,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 2,168,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	1,298,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	6,775,000
Other basic asbestos products	2,138,000
	$12,379,000

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▲ Accumulator Roll with automatic cutter for cutting sheets up to 20 mm thickness.
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Corrugators

Pipe machines for high pressure pipes
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Auxiliary Equipment
Waterring vacuum pumps

Experience for decades are guarantee of well-devised and reliably working machines

CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES

ARIZONA *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Globe, Arizona*
As of July 1, 1976 *U.S. Dollars*

No. 1 Crude (Soft)	$ .. $3000.00
No. 2 Crude (Soft)	.. 1800.00
AAA	.. 1300.00
Group No. 3—Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic	750.00— 840.00
Group No. 4—Nonferrous Filtering—Plastic	750.00— 840.00
Group No. 7—White Shorts	100.00— 200.00

QUEBEC *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Mine*
As of January 1, 1977 *Canadian Dollars*

No. 1—Crude	$3300.00—$4000.00
No. 2—Crude	1800.00— 2175.00
No. 3—Spinning Fiber	850.00— 1700.00
No. 4—Asbestos Cement Fiber	465.00— 950.00
No. 5—Paper Fiber	315.00— 435.00
No. 6—Paper and Shingle Fiber	230.00— 275.00
No. 7—Shorts	85.00— 200.00

CASSIAR *Per ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. North Vancouver, B.C.*
As of December 1, 1976 *Canadian Dollars*

Cassiar Mine	
C-1 —No. 1 Crude	$3621.00
AAA —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	2093.00
AA —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	1664.00
A —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	1267.00
AC —Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	913.00
AK —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	651.00
AS —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	563.00
AX —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	516.00
AY —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	362.00
AZ —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6	268.00
Clinton Mine	
CP —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	611.00
CT —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	553.00
CY —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	362.00
CZ —Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6	268.00

VERMONT *Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Morrisville, Vermont*
As of January 1, 1977 *U.S. Dollars*

Grade 4T—Fiber	$ ..—$ 477.00
Grades 5D thru 5R—Fiber	314.00— 369.00
Grade 6D—Waste	..— 228.00
Grades 7D thru 7T—Shorts	95.00— 182.00
Grade 7TF—Floats (Shorts)	..— 82.00
Grade 8S—Shorts	..— 62.00
Hooker No. 1—in 50-lb. woven polypropylene bags	1110.00
Hooker No. 2—in 100-lb. woven polypropylene bags	555.00

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THE MINING SCENE

J-M MEETS WITH QUEBEC PREMIER

John A. McKinney, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, together with other J-M executives and government officials, met January 31, 1977, with Rene Levesque, Premier of the Province of Quebec. The meeting was described as cordial and useful in ascertaining the interest of the Quebec government in private enterprise-government roles in the asbestos industry in Quebec. Mr. McKinney said, "We were pleased that the Premier acknowledged the responsible role of Johns-Manville in providing healthy working conditions for its 2500 employees in Quebec. Relationships with our employees have been extremely good for the past two decades or more." It appears that the ultimate goal of the Parti Quebecois is to significantly increase employment opportunities in the Province by converting to finished products up to 20% of the asbestos fiber produced in Quebec. It was noted by Mr. McKinney that, "One of several means being considered by provincial officials to accomplish that conversion level is purchasing 'at a fair price' a substantial interest in the industry. The government indicated a goal of creating 7000-8000 new jobs in the industry." Premier Levesque revealed that definitive plans would be proposed as soon as feasibility studies are completed. Pending conclusion of those studies, J-M will reconsider implementation of a previously-announced $77-million capital expenditure program at its large mine and processing facilities at Asbestos, Quebec.

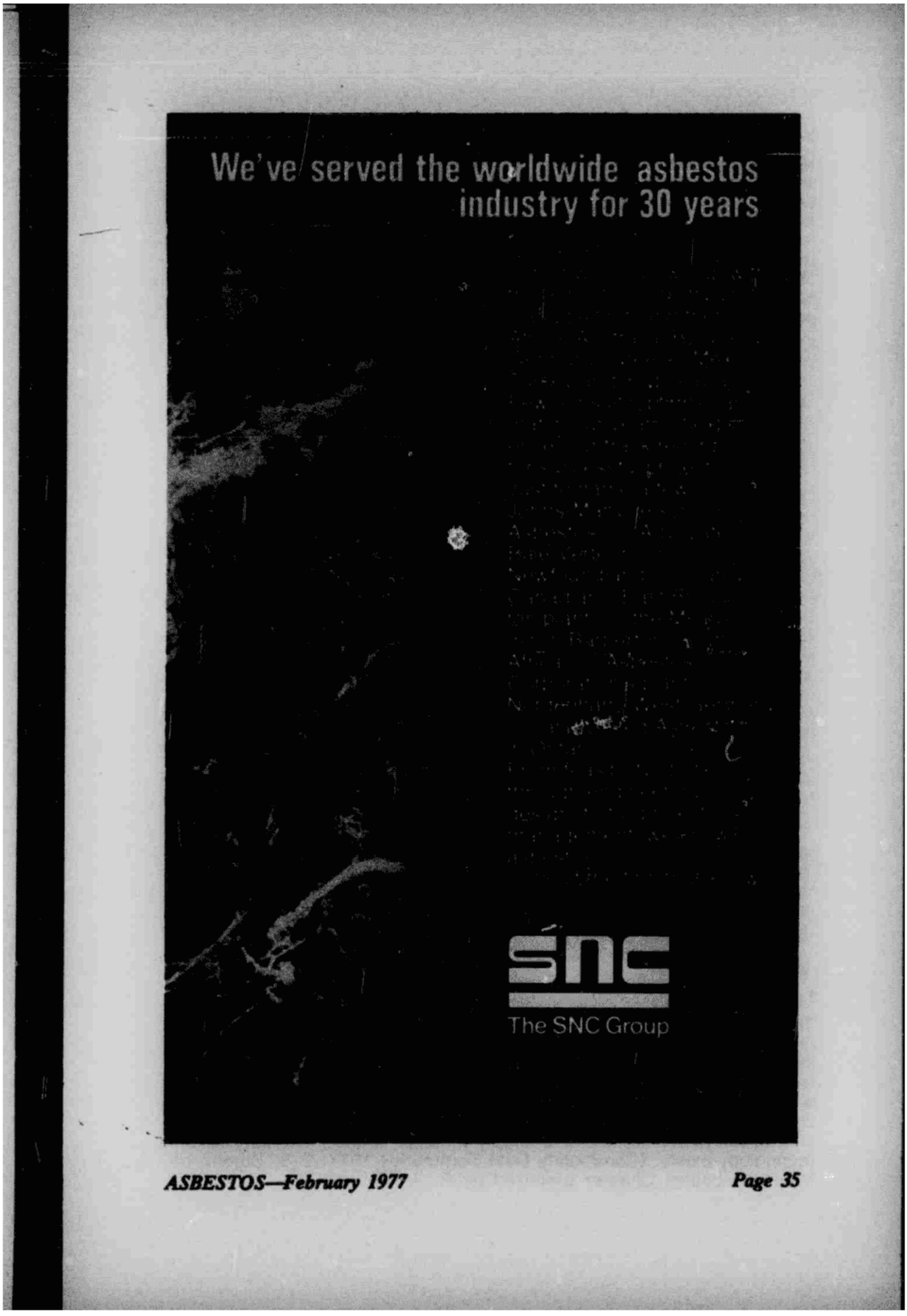
RHODESIAN ASBESTOS FIND

According to "The Mining Journal," a new asbestos orebody containing what are described as thick packs of exceptional quantity has been discovered by accident at a mine near Gwanda, in the south of Rhodesia. It was exposed during shaft-sinking operations in a new section of the existing mine. Intersections of the orebody (over 60 meters at the widest point) were made on three levels. The mine owner anticipated that ore reserves between the old working and the new orebody will give the mine a life of six years at a milling rate of 120,000 metric tons per month. We have no further details at this time.

ADVOCATE REFINANCING

At a general meeting of shareholders of Advocate Mines Ltd., unanimous approval was granted for a new financing agreement which permits the borrowing of $10-million from financial institutions to pay off all of the 125,058 outstanding $100 preference shares. The refinancing will benefit common shareholders as it will enable Advocate to pay higher dividends in future years (subject to Federal Anti-Inflation guidelines) from increased earnings foreseen by management.

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U.S. ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

Mine production (sales) in the United States in 1976 totaled 123,000 short tons, valued at $26-million, 24% higher in quantity than in 1975 and originating from California, Vermont and Arizona. Consumption of asbestos products, gaskets and insulation by about 400 firms was centered in the Eastern States. There were no apparent changes in usage trends of asbestos fiber in 1976. Asbestos-cement pipe used 25% of the fibers consumed in 1975, flooring products 22%, friction materials and paper products 11% each, roofing products 8%, coatings and compounds 5% and plastics 2%.

Salient United States Statistics ('000 Short Tons or $)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Mine Production (Sales)	132	150	113	99	123
Imports For Consumption	736	792	776	539	652
Exports	59	66	62	36	50
Shipments From Government Stockpile Excesses	14	9	29	4	..
Apparent Consumption	823	885	846	605	725
Value (Average, Per Short Ton, F.O.B. Mine)	$102	$121	$158	$197	$194
Consumer Year-End Stocks	46	106	103	105	100
* Mine / Mill Employment	400	390	370	190	370

* Estimate

As will be noted from the following table, world mine production was estimated at 5.3-million short tons in 1976 and reserves were calculated at 96-million tons. U.S. deposits of Chrysotile asbestos fiber include 4-million tons of identified resources and 3-million tons of hypothetical resources. The rest of the world has 92-million tons of identified resources and hypothetical resources of 50-million tons.

World Production & Reserves ('000 Short Tons)

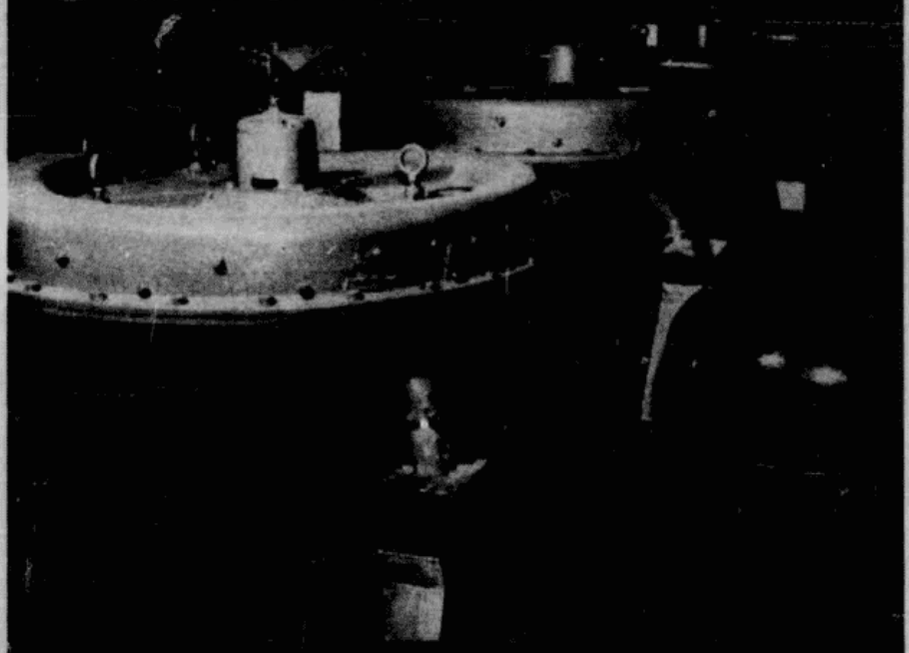
	World Production		World Reserves
	1975	1976*	
United States	99	123	4,000
Canada (Shipments)	1,140	1,800	41,000
South Africa	391	400	6,000
Other Market Economy Countries	600	600	14,000
Central Economy Countries	2,279	2,400	31,000
World Total	4,509	5,323	96,000

* Estimate

There are no substitutes available for asbestos in many of its applications. This is particularly true for the friction products end uses. It may be possible that glass fibers can be made alkali compatible and if so replace asbestos in asbestos-cement products. The 1975 Quebec strike and its impact on asbestos supplies stimulated a limited substitution of shorter fibers for longer ones. Domestic resources of Grade 7 and shorter fibers are sufficient to supply all U.S. needs if the application technology exists. [Commodity Data Summaries 1977; U.S. Bureau of Mines; Asbestos Chapter prepared by R. A. Clifton]

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C-E Bauer Hurricanes



Processing more than half a million tons of fibres yearly

In the asbestos industry alone, more than 75 C-E Bauer Hurricane® Pulverizer-Classifier units are used to fiberize, to remove magnetite and rock, and to recover fibre from tailings that used to be discarded. They were specified by operators who need rugged, high capacity equipment for continuous, heavy duty service. (A 4½" diameter shaft that reduces maintenance is standard on new units.) Ask for Bulletin G-4. C-E Bauer, a division of the Process Equipment Group of Combustion Engineering, Inc., Springfield, Ohio 45501 and Brantford, Ontario.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT
COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, INC.

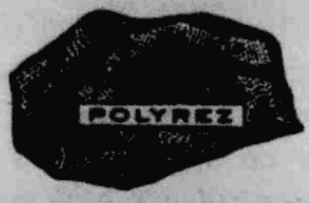
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ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Close—January 18, 1977

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.65
Advocate Mines	C$2.70
Armstrong Cork	26½
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	50
Asarco	17⅝
Asbestos Corporation	C$22.75
Bendix	44¾
Bendix (pfd 3)	90
Carlisle	18
Cassiar Asbestos	C$6.125
CertainTeed	20⅛
Charter Conso.	pence 137
Colt Industries	52⅛
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	27⅞
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	73½
Conwest	C$3.20
Flintkote	20⅜
F-kote (pfd-A 4.50)	63
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	31⅛
GAF Corporation	12⅛
GAF (pfd 1.20)	17¾
Gulf & Western	17⅛
G&W (warrants)	2⅞
G&W (pfd 2.50)	39
G&W (pfd 3.87)	81
G&W (pfd 5.75)	74⅝
IC Industries	23
IC Ind (pfd 6)	103
IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	44¼
Jim Walter Corporation	35⅜
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	39¼
Johns-Manville	30⅜
Kennecott Copper	29⅞
Maremont	19⅜
McAdam Mining	C$.39
National Gypsum	16⅜
Pathfinder	C$.34
Porter, H. K. (pfd. 5.50)	72
Raybestos-Manhattan	31⅛
Rio Algom	C$28.25
Royal Industries	13¾
Supradur	Bid 4⅛; Asked 4⅝
Union Carbide	58
United Asbestos Inc.	3⅝
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.76

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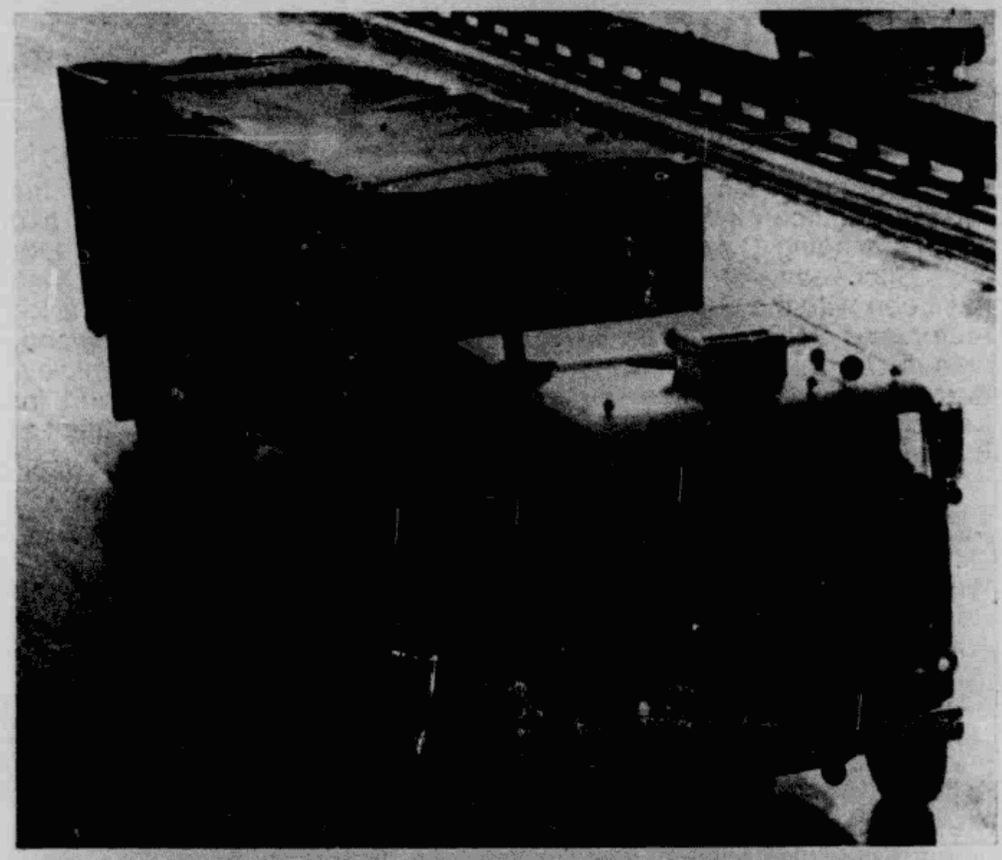
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MEN ON THE MOVE

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Darryl Getman has been appointed Vice President/Technical of the Albany Engineered Systems operations in the United States. He had been Managing Director of Albany Engineered Systems Europe Ltd. . . . Succeeding Mr. Getman at AES Europe is *Michael J. Morley*, who has been with the Group since 1966 and most recently served as a Director and Sales Manager of James Kenyon & Son, Bury, England, manufacturers of paper machine clothing. . . . *Raymond E. Shipley*, formerly Technical Sales Representative in the North of England for Kenyon, has been named Sales Manager for Kenyon's Pilsworth plant at Bury.

ASARCO INCORPORATED

Warren T. Whitley was elected President and Chief Executive Officer of Cement Asbestos Products Company, headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama, it was announced by *Michael J. Messel*, Chairman of the Board. Previous positions were Treasurer of Leonard J. Buck & Co., Assistant Treasurer for Asarco and an accountant for Coastal Oil Co. . . . *John Fear* was appointed Plant Industrial Engineer for CAPCO at the Van Buren operation. He had been Industrial Engineering Supervisor at the pipe plant of CertainTeed Corporation in St. Louis, Missouri. . . . A subsidiary of Asarco, CAPCO is a manufacturer of asbestos-cement pipe at plants in Ragland, Alabama, and Van Buren, Arkansas.

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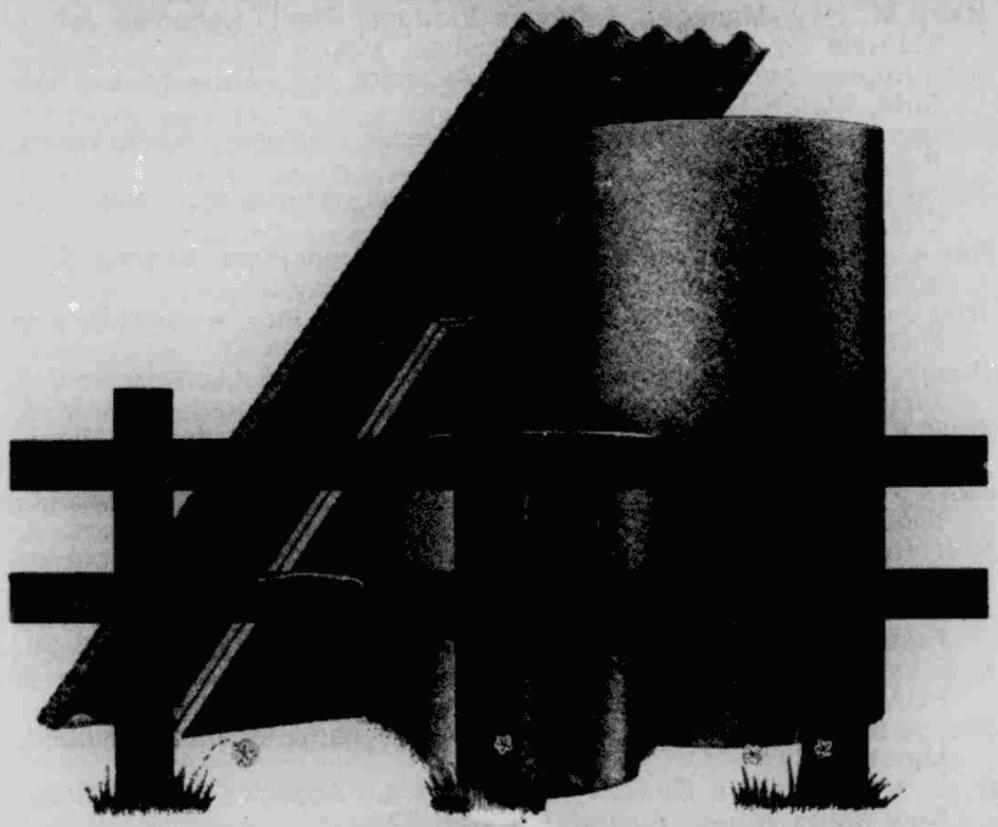
J. R. M. Hutcheson, Chairman of the Board, announced the election of *Gerard A. Piché* as Vice President of the company. Mr. Piché joined C.J-M in 1946 as Mining Engineer and held various supervisory and managerial positions. He will continue to serve as Mine Project Manager.

NICOLET, INC.

Guy G. Gabrielson, Chairman of the Board, announced the election of *Edmond P. Bertheaud, Louis J. Melillo and William I. Robinson* as Corporate Vice Presidents and Members of the Board of Directors. Mr. Bertheaud continues as Treasurer and Mr. Melillo remains responsible for all corporate Research and Development under his new title, Vice President of Research . . . Also announced were the appointments of *John J. Finnegan* as President and *W. Jerry Rooney* as Vice President of Marketing, Ambler Division; *C. Fred Workman* as President and *David P. Cortright* as Vice President of Marketing, Norristown Division; and *William I. Robinson* as President of the Hamilton Ohio Division. Messrs. Finnegan and Workman are also Corporate Vice Presidents and Members of the Board.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

John Fear, Plant Industrial Engineer, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Van Buren, Arkansas, March 12.

H. Keith Conn, Director of Exploration, Mining Division, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, March 16.

Harry M. Hay, Manager, Asbestos Products Plant, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, March 18.

John Rogers, Mine Manager, United Asbestos Inc., Matachewan, Ontario, March 19.

William H. Johnston, President, Atlas Textile Company, North Wales, Pennsylvania, March 21.

Thomas C. Osborne, Director of Exploration, Asarco Inc., New York City, March 21.

Ray A. Plauche, Plant Manager, Asbestos-Cement Plant, National Gypsum Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 21.

Toye L. Blagg, Marketing Manager, Nicofibers, Inc., a subsidiary of Nicolet Industries, Inc., Shawnee, Ohio, March 22.

Douglas O. Cooke, Director of Corporate Product Publicity & Special Projects, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, March 23.

Philip P. Rost, Chairman of the Board, Pacor Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 23.

Edward A. Corbett, President, A & M Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, March 24.

R. H. Hurst, Manager, Transport Division, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, March 25.

William A. Krivsky, Group Executive-Piping System Products & Vice President, CertainTeed Corporation, Valley Forge, Pa., March 26.

K. E. Vitek, President & Managing Director, Scandura Inc., subsidiary of BBA Group Ltd., Charlotte, North Carolina, March 26.

George Barge, President, Atlas Asbestos Company, Montreal, Quebec, March 27.

D. K. Macfarlane, a Director, James Hardie Asbestos Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, March 27.

A. E. Alpine, Vice President of Operations, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Birmingham, Alabama, March 29.

Ross E. Sampson, Plant Group Manager and Vice President, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, March 31.

A. M. Phillips, Superintendent-Vancouver Operations, Asbestos Wharf, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., North Vancouver, British Columbia, April 1.

Grant V. Wilson, Jr., Secretary, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, April 1.

Francis H. May, Jr., Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration and a Director, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, April 2.

Gordon A. Coats, President, Calaveras Asbestos Ltd., Copperopolis, California, April 3.

John F. Matousek, Vice President-Data Processing, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, April 3.

W. C. Thurber, Product Manager-Asbestos, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, April 3.

Peter Reiser, Export Sales Manager, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., East Broughton Station, Quebec, April 4.

Andre Gauthier, General Manager, National Mine Division, Lake As-

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bestos of Quebec Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, April 5.

K. S. Andrews, a Director, Cape Asbestos Fibres Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, April 8.

A. C. Beguin, Manager of Operations, Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd., Woodsreef, Barraba, New South Wales, Australia, April 8.

Stuart Charbula, Executive Vice President, Hedman Mines Ltd., Timmins, Ontario, April 8.

F. G. Carter, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive, Ferodo Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, England, April 11.

George L. Kingston, Plant Superintendent, Clinton Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Clinton Creek, Yukon Terr., April 11.

Henry B. Moreno, Senior Vice President, International Group, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, April 11.

W. E. Royds, General Superintendent, Transport Division, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Whitehorse, Yukon Terr., April 11.

J. K. Shepherd, a Managing Director, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, April 12.

Marcel De Rouin, Mine Manager, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, April 13.

William I. Robinson, President, Hamilton Ohio Division, and Corporate Vice President and a Director, Nicolet, Inc., Hamilton, Ohio, April 13.

W. S. Scott, a Director, Cape Asbestos Fibres Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, April 13.

J. Vermeer, Managing Director, Chemische Productenhandel J. J. van de Vrande, Haarlem, The Netherlands, April 13.

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VALUABLE LITERATURE

THREE LAYER ASBESTOS CEMENT—The author, Yu.S. Grizak, discusses the development of a more rational utilization and distribution of asbestos fibers in the production of asbestos-cement sheets. [Translated from Russian; September-October 1976 "Asbestos Bulletin," contact Astex Publishing Company, 22-23 North Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4TA, England]

GLASS FIBRE REINFORCED CEMENT—Announces offer by Compocem Company to enter into agreement for the production of glass reinforced cement sheets; pact includes supply, installation and commissioning of machines and training of staff. [September-October 1976 "Asbestos Bulletin;" contact Astex Publishing Company]

PHOTOCOPIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS MAGAZINE @ 20¢ PER PAGE: PLEASE REMIT WITH ORDER:

TROUBLE IN THE AUTO REPAIR SHOP—Concerned with the safety and health hazards encountered on-the-job by automobile mechanics; notes the need to explore the "asbestos problem" and develop more controls. [December 1976 "Job Safety & Health," an OSHA publication; 8 pages]

ECONOMICAL MEASUREMENT OF PARTICLE CONCENTRATION—Defines work by the Goddard Space Flight Center on an optical-scattering meter to determine particle concentration in liquids. [NASA Tech Brief, 2 pages]

LASER PARTICULATE SPECTROMETER—Briefly discusses a project undertaken by McDonnell Douglas Corporation for the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, the instrument has potential applications in air pollution, clean room and particle size monitoring. [NASA Tech Brief; 1 page]

ASBESTOS CEMENT CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS—Various issues of "Construction Materials" published the following articles, *written in Russian:* Automatic Stabilization of Film Thickness During Asbestos-Cement Pipe Formation (2 pages); Labor Contribution of the Workers and Staff of the Chimkent Combine to the Making of Asbestos-Cement Structures (2 pages); Technology of a Recirculating System to Supply Water to Asbestos-Cement Plants (3 pages); Purification of Water by the Reverse Osmosis Method in Asbestos-Cement Production Process (2 pages); Intensification of the Process of Mechanical Purification of Asbestos-Cement Production Effluents (3 pages); Improvement of the Quality of Asbestos-Cement Compositions Reinforced with Glass Fiber (3 pages); and Mineral Glue for Joining Cellular Concrete Elements (2 pages).

"ASBESTOS" WELCOMES THE FOLLOWING NEW ADVERTISERS:

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DURAFAB DISPOSABLES, INC., page 17

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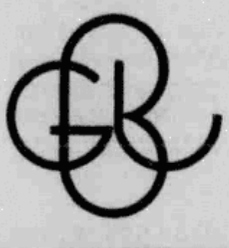
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NEW ASBESTOS PATENTS

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 1,448,310—An asbestos-cement composition which is readily workable and which on hardening exhibits low density and improved fire resistance comprises (1) up to 55% by weight of asbestos short fibers, (2) 5-30% of a mixture of diatomite and expanded perlite, (3) 20-70% of Portland cement and (4) at least 3% of asbestos fibers having an average length greater than 10 millimeters to improve product strength and resistance to alkaline corrosion; L. Lejsex, A Vichta, F. Zvoril, J. Kovar, J. Pridal, V. Franc & J. Knezek; assigned to Vyzkumny ustav Stavebnich Hmot, September 2, 1976; 4 pages.

British 1,448,565—In the production of a waterproof asbestos foam having good bulk elasticity, asbestos fibers are dispersed in water containing dibutyl bis lauroyloxy tin as a catalyst, the dispersion foamed and the foam contacted at a temperature of 110-250°C and in the presence of water vapor with a vapor of either methyl trimethyoxysilane or methyl triethoxysilane; assigned to Protex Corporation Ltd., September 8, 1976; 3 pages.

British 1,450,180—In the manufacture of improved sodium silicate-bonded single or multiple felt, separate stream of aqueous sodium silicate and airborne Chrysotile or Amosite asbestos are so directed as to mix together before impinging a receptor surface, where they are laid in a controlled manner to form one or more uniform layers, and the deposited material is stripped from the receptor surface; D. Holding; assigned to TAC Construction Materials Ltd., September 22, 1976; 2 pages.

British 1,450,421—In the production of a bonded asbestos felt, a resin solution and a mixture of Chrysotile asbestos and colloidal graphite are sprayed simultaneously as intersecting streams impinging a receptor sheet, and the deposited material is dried and removed from the receptor sheet; D. Holding; assigned to TAC Construction Materials Ltd., September 22, 1976; 2 pages.

British 1,450,659—An improved diaphragm for a chlor-alkali cell is produced by coating the anolyte side of a conventional asbestos diaphragm with sodium metasilicate, and treating the coating to make it substantially insoluble during and after deposition, thereby increasing its service life; F. Strain; assigned to PPG Industries, Inc., September 22, 1976; 6 pages.

Canadian 996,096—An automotive brake lining having improved fade resistance consists of preferably about 50% by weight of asbestos, 22.7% of barium sulfate, 18.2% of a phenolic resin and 9.1% of a

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molecular sieve material having pores of about 3 Angstrom units; P. H. Dougherty; assigned to Thiokol Corporation, October 26, 1976; 10 pages.

Canadian 997,551—An improved well packer fluid for deep oil or gas wells consists of oil or water as a liquid phase, Chrysotile asbestos, fumed alumina and organic titanate to render the asbestos hydrophobic, a surface-active dispersant and barite, P. C. Wells & R. E. McGlothlin; assigned to Dresser Industries, Inc., September 28, 1976; 16 pages.

U.S. 3,979,276—A tough, adherent, electrolyte-permeable coating is formed on a conventional asbestos diaphragm used in chlor-alkali cells by applying to the diaphragm a solution of sodium metasilicate and treating the coating during or after deposition to render the sodium metasilicate substantially insoluble; F. Strain; assigned to PPG Industries, Inc., September 7, 1976; 5 pages.

U.S. 3,980,613—Chlor-alkali cell diaphragms having desired values of permeability and relative resistance are fabricated from a mixture of asbestos, a fluorinated polymeric resin latex, an alkyl sulfonate as an anionic surfactant and calcium carbonate as a pore former; J. Bachot, P. Bouy & M. Juillard; assigned to Rhone-Progil S.A., September 14, 1976; 7 pages.

U.S. 3,985,610—In the manufacture of low-density asbestos sheets of improved water resistance, the usual aqueous slurry of Portland cement, asbestos, cellulose fibers and inorganic fibers is blended with 2-10% by weight of an asphalt emulsion in which the asphalt phase has a softening point of at least 150°F and is dispersed in water in globules all smaller than 10 microns in e.s.d.; R. C. Pomerlin & R. M. Johnson; assigned to National Gypsum Company, October 12, 1976; 3 pages.

U.S. 3,986,910—A composite solid propellant for use in rocket catapult motors comprises at least 10% by weight of aluminum as a fuel, 10-20% of carboxy-terminated polybutadiene as a binder, at least 65% of ammonium perchlorate as an oxidizer and 1.5-2.0% of fine fibrous asbestos as an additive to increase the critical pressure of the propellant, so that it does not burn as quickly as do conventional high-thrust composite propellants; C. R. McCulloch & B. K. Moy; assigned to U.S. Secretary of the Navy, October 19, 1976; 4 pages.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ASTM COMMITTEE MEETINGS—D-22 on Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres, Norfolk, Virginia, *March 20-25;* C-3 on Chemical-Resistant Nonmetallic Materials, Norfolk, *March 23-25;* D-30 on High Modulus Fibers and Their Composites (including a Symposium on Manufacturing of Advanced Composite Structures), San Diego, California, *March 23-25;* C-16 on Thermal and Cryogenic Insulating Materials, San Antonio, Texas, *April 17-20;* E-34 on Occupational Health and Safety Aspects of Materials, Physical and Biological Agents, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *April 18-20;* E-6 on Performance of Building Construction, Philadelphia, *April 19-21;* and F-6 on Resilient Floor Covering, Philadelphia, *April 26-27.*

TRANS METRIC—3rd Annual Conference and Exposition, American National Metric Council; McCormick Inn, Chicago, Illinois, *March 21-23.*

RECOGNITION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS—Training Course No. 510 of the American Industrial Hygiene Association and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Chapel Hill, North Carolina, *March 21-25.* Future courses will be held April 1977 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and June 1977 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MANAGING FOR QUALITY—Short Course of the American Society for Quality Control; Royal Coach Motor Inn, Houston, Texas, *March 28-April 1.*

TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE—47th Annual Research and Technology Conference including a Symposium on Health, Safety and Textile Materials; Sheraton Hotel, New York City, *March 30-31.*

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—5th Annual Seminar of the Air Pollution Control Association; theme will be "The New Washington Takes a Look at the Old Clean Air Act"; Hyatt Regency Hotel, Washington, D. C., *March 30-31.*

TOXICOLOGY—First International Congress sponsored by several societies; Toronto, Ontario, *March 30-April 2.*

GEOSTATISTICAL ORE RESERVE ESTIMATION—Short Course; Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, *April 4-8.*

NOISE CONTROL TECHNIQUES FOR INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING PLANTS—Course by Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc.; Portland, Oregon, *April 5-7.*

MANAGEMENT OF NOISE CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR OSHA COMPLIANCE—Course by Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc.; Portland, Oregon, *April 8.*

BIOENGINEERING—International Conference organized by the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers; University of Cape Town, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa, *April 25-28.*

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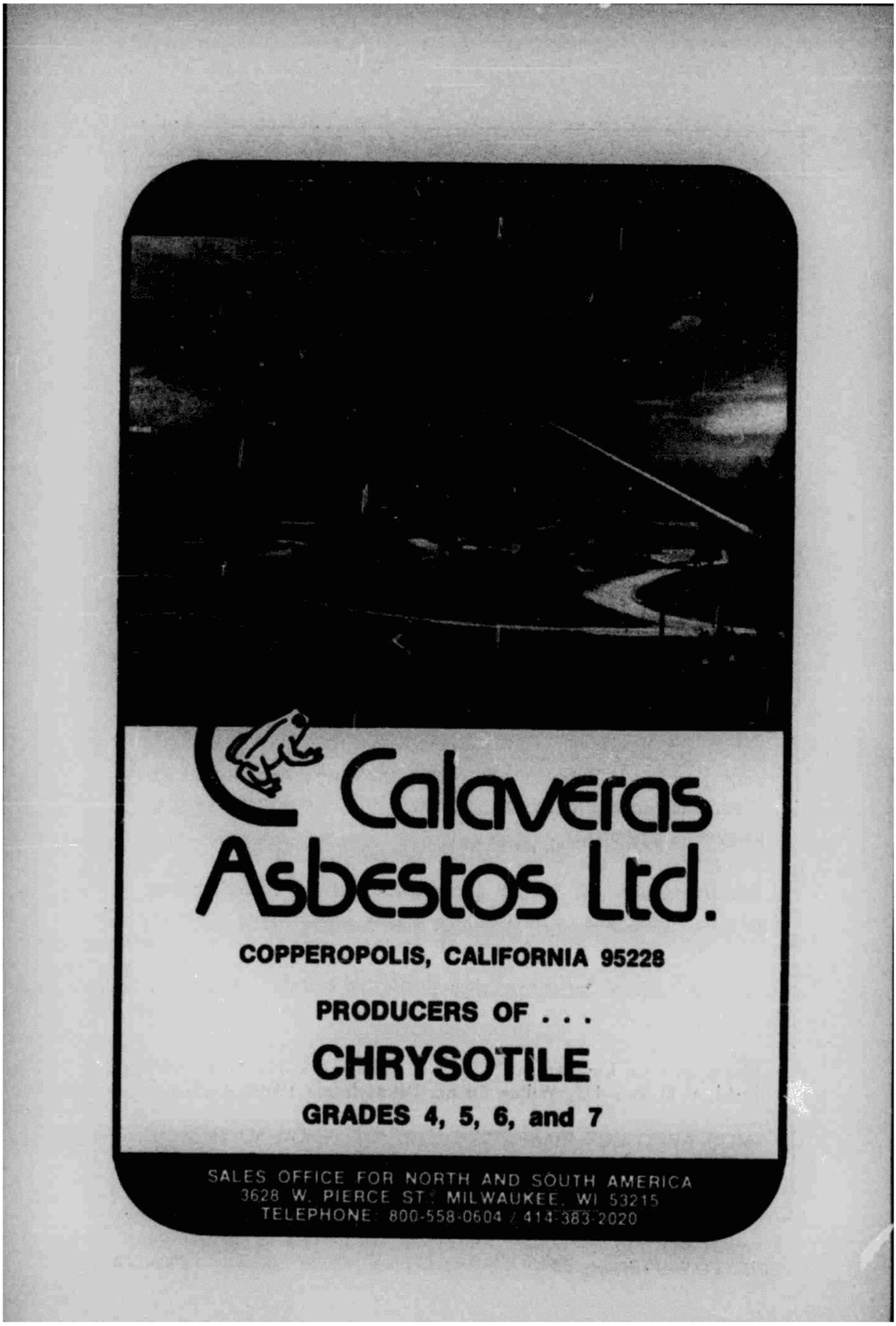
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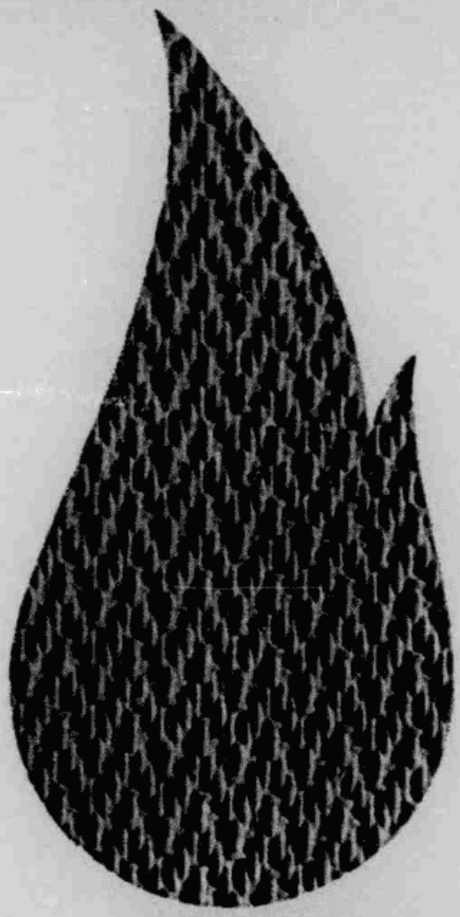
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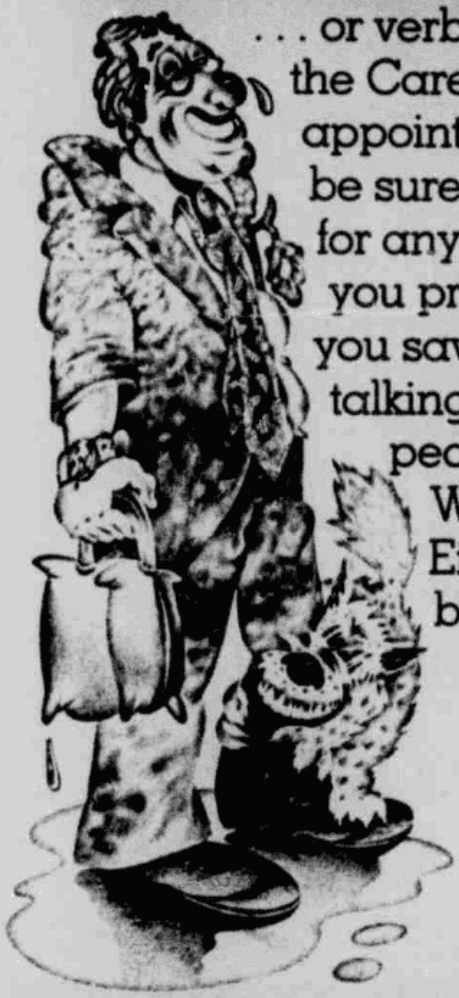


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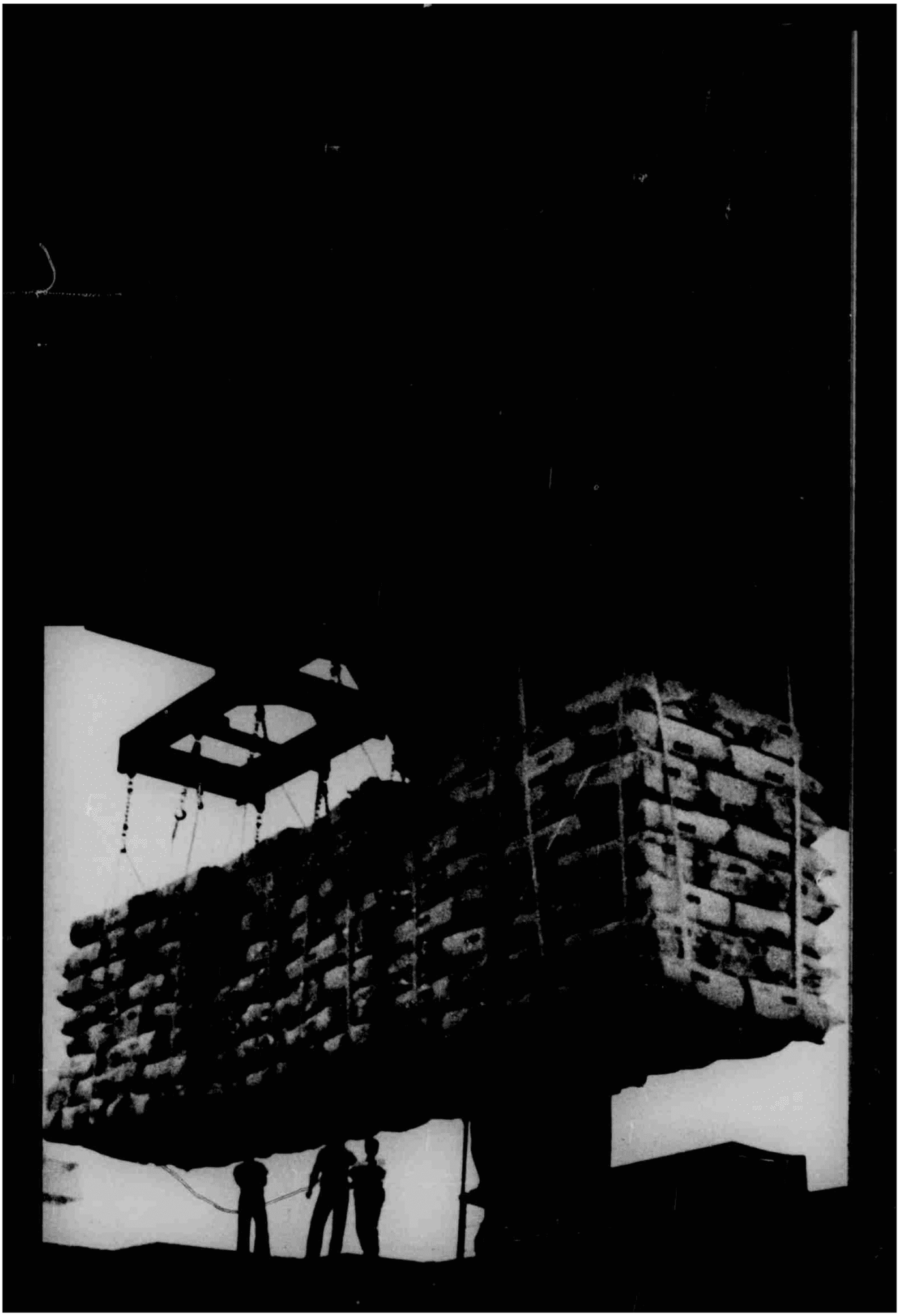
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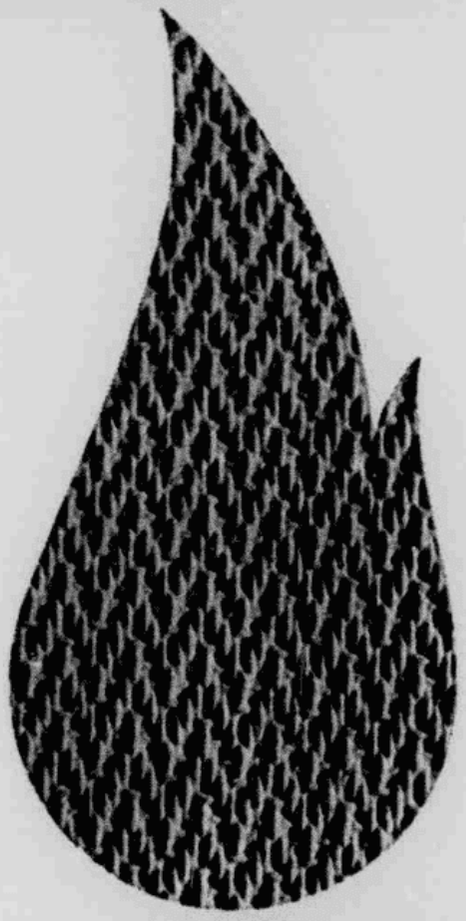
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