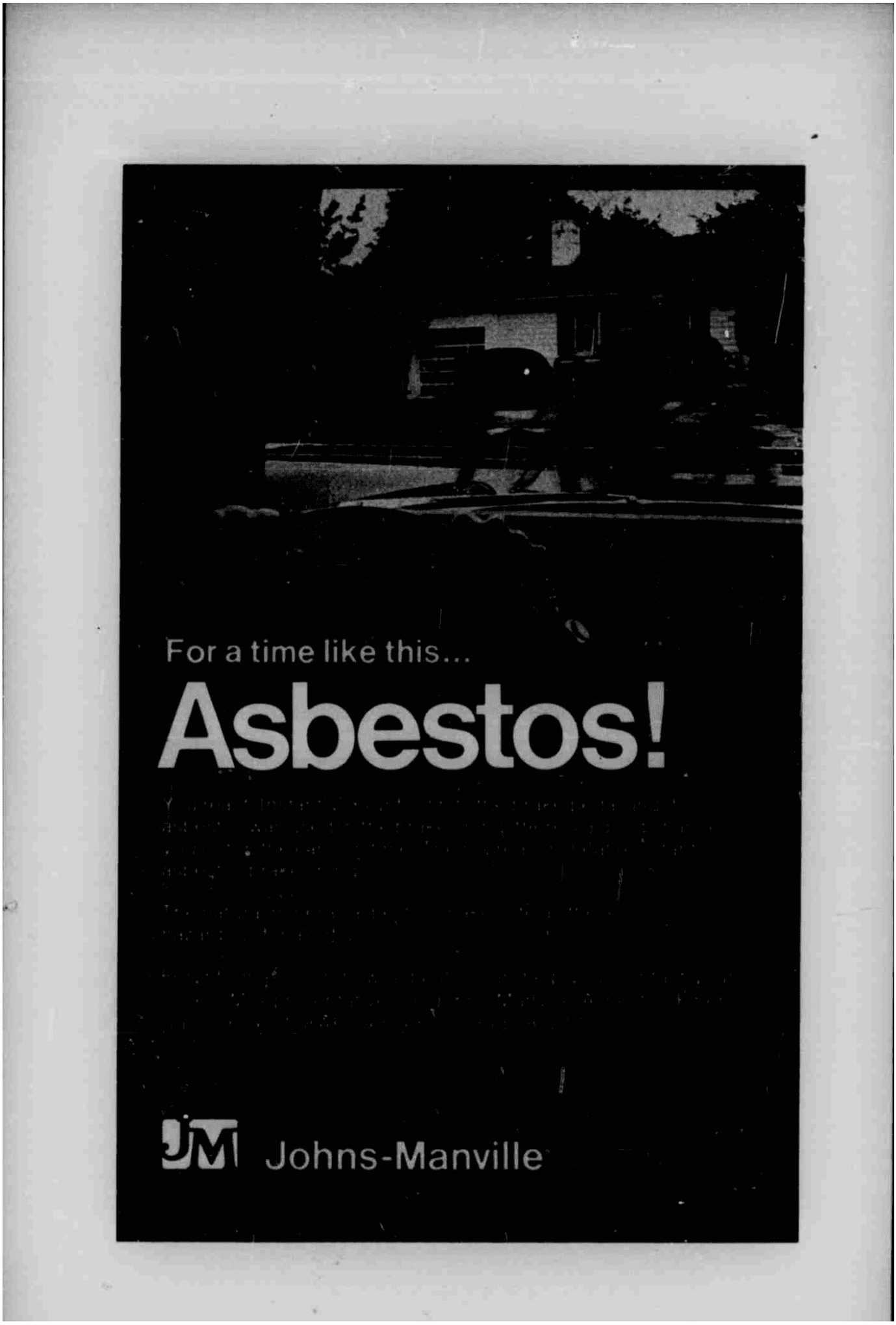


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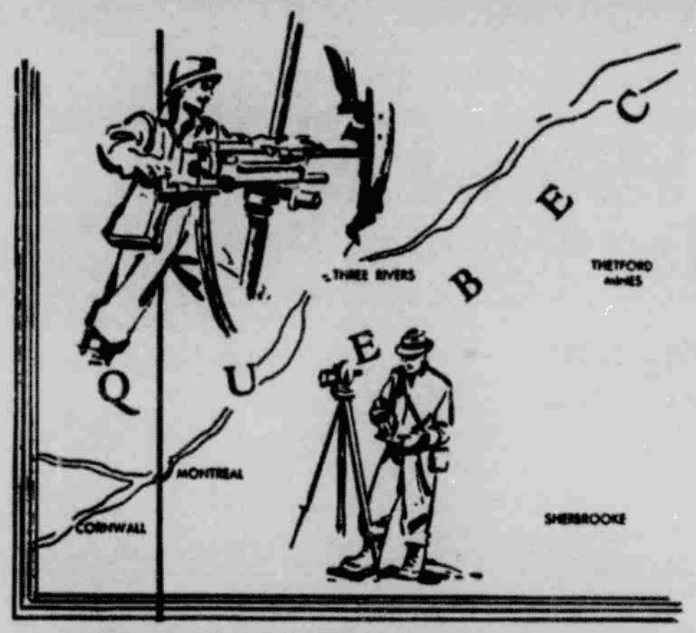
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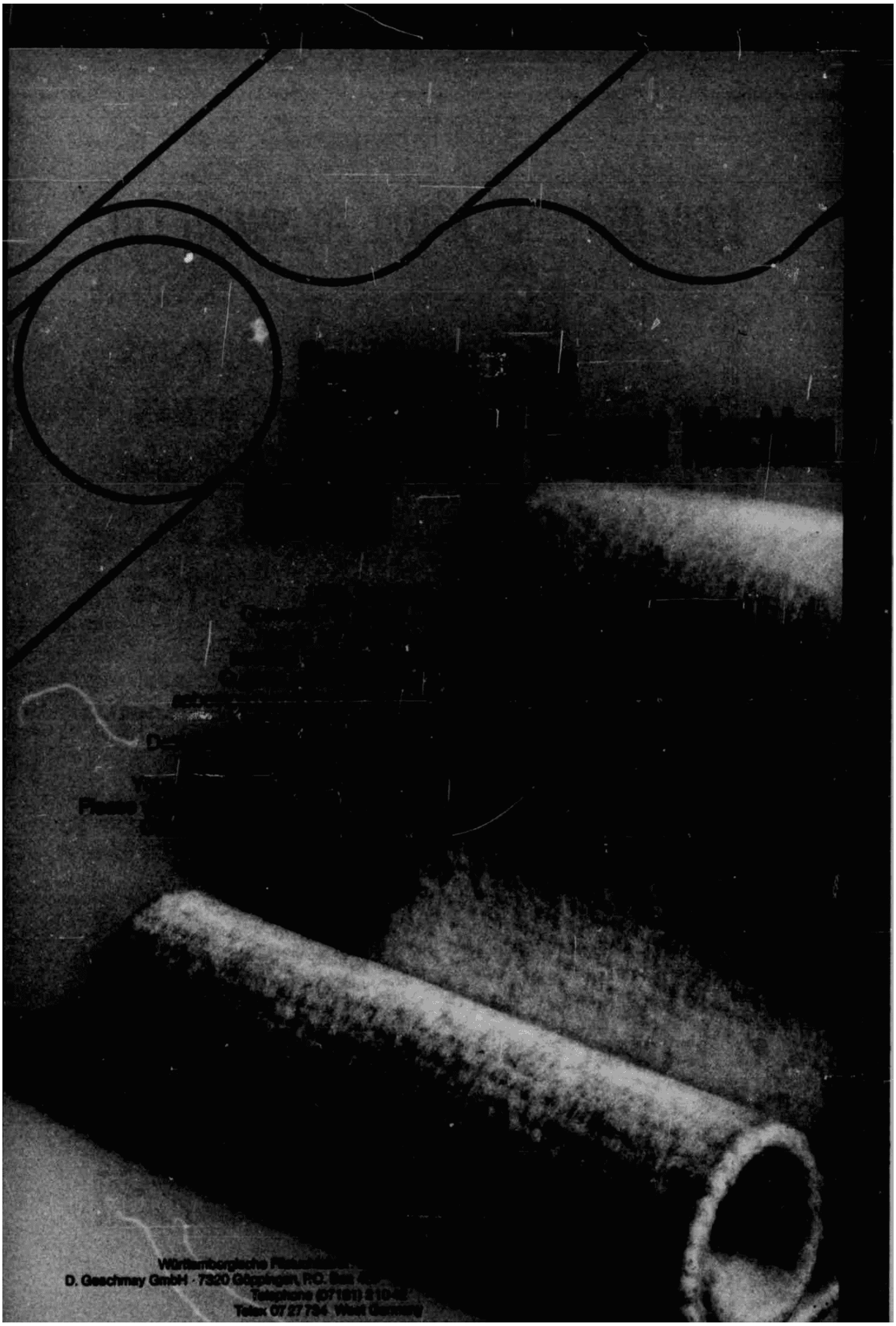
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FELTS FOR A/C PRODUCTION

[Based on an article by Robert Herzer of Fezfabriken Ges.m.b.h., Vienna, Austria. Fezfabriken is one of the five largest felt makers in Europe and a leader in the very competitive international felt market.]

PART I

In the opinion of many interested people, improvements in felt technology constitute the greatest single contribution to advances in asbestos cement manufacture which have been achieved over the last twenty years. The purpose of this article is to appraise the present state of the art of felt manufacture and use and to provoke further discussion of felt requirements by members of the A/C industry.

At present there are two major categories of felts for A/C machines; the bottom felts for pipe machines and the felts for sheet machines. These felts have two required characteristics in common; dimensional stability in length and width and ability to immediately pick up the slurry when started as a new felt. Aside from these common characteristics, each type of felt should embody certain other features peculiar to the service for which it is intended.

For example, it is most desirable that sheeting felts possess the following features:

a) Steady felt run with no tendency to wander.

b) Relative insensitivity to hard solids in the mix.

c) Good friction coefficient on the anvil or breast (drive) roller.

d) Ability to produce a well laminated, flexible, easy-to-mold sheet using minimum suction and with excellent dewatering over the anvil or breast roller.

e) Minimum tendency to compact and high resistance to tearing.

On the other hand, pipe bottom felts should have the following characteristics, differing somewhat from those of sheeting felts:

a) Uniform felt tension over the full width after wetting; no over-stretched "machine directional" yarns; no "bellying" (danger of creasing).

b) Immediate build-up of minimum suction needed for production.

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c) Slow increase of suction from 250 to 420 mm Hg on the main suction box over the life of the felt.

d) Capability to dewater thick or otherwise poorly dewatering layers.

e) Minimum deformation (layer crushing) of the base weave to maintain good dewatering capability over the life of the felt.

f) Sufficient mechanical strength to prevent tearing or lengthening after formation of pinholes.

g) Sufficiently knuckled surface to ensure good lamination of layers on single felt machines and to prevent formation of air pockets on the top rubber rollers.

Thus it can be seen that pipe and sheeting felts must have somewhat different characteristics to produce dry pipes or easy-to-mold sheets.

SHEETING FELT REQUIREMENTS

The above-mentioned requirements for sheeting felts are difficult to attain because, in some respects, they are contradictory. In Europe it is common practice to use a hard knuckled felt to ensure good lamination of the layers. This construction tends to prevent even dewatering across the face of the felt and is subject to compaction in service which further decreases its dewatering capability. The knuckles are formed by crossing "machine directional" (MD) and "cross machine directional" (CMD) yarns in the base weave. To achieve prominent knuckles, the yarns of the base weave must be thick and very tightly twisted, resulting in a hardness comparable to that of wire mesh and a base fabric weight of about 1400 g/m^2. When such a base weave is used, it is necessary to raise a substantial nap by carding or to apply a thick batt on the base fabric to secure the desired evenness of dewatering. Either of these constructions smooths out the knuckles and diminishes their intended effect. As is commonly known, CMD yarns of looser twist are flattened in service and improve filtration after a few hours of running-in time. Use of such yarns requires less napping or thinner batt-on-base to secure even filtration but results in less pronounced knuckles on the felt. Thus there must be some compromise between good lamination and good filtration.

Felt designs which offer better control of vacuum build-up and better cleaning capabilities are now widely used where operators have discarded the principle of knuckle lamination. Tre-

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mendous tonnages of sheets with perfectly adequate lamination are now being manufactured on soft-surfaced felts.

In summary, the strong basic weave which forms knuckles interferes with filtration, increases felt weight and creates points of compaction which result in premature clogging of the felt.

PIPE BOTTOM FELT REQUIREMENTS

In the case of pipe bottom felts, many conditions are the same as those noted for sheeting felts. Here we must distinguish between machines which require knuckled felts and those which operate satisfactorily with soft-surfaced felts.

Knuckled felts are preferred on single felt machines, apparently to secure better lamination of the layers and to prevent recurring air pockets ahead of the top rubber rollers. Despite greatly improved knowledge of the optimum hardness and profile of these rollers, air pockets do occur, more often during the formation of pipes with large diameters (over 500 mm) and thick walls (over 35 mm). The formation of air pockets may be minimized by the use of heavily knuckled felts but the real causes of the pockets are the driveless top rollers.

Use of hard knuckled felts again sacrifices the advantages of modern felt design including little compaction, improved cleaning and even and adjustable dewatering. It can be shown that the common problems in pipe production such as wet pipes during the first week of felt life, decreased layer thickness, calendering and sticking to the mandrel can be avoided with modern felt design which eliminates the prominent knuckles on the felt surface. Therefore, it is evident that production on a single felt machine cannot be as economical as that on a two-felt machine. The fabulous production rates claimed for single felt machines are achieved only in the second week of felt life and by using expensive blends of high-grade asbestos.

In summary, high production rates with low asbestos grades and content are achieved only on two-felt machines. The top felt should be hard knuckled and the bottom felt design should be one that creates even suction fast. Easy cleaning should result in slow increase in suction during the felt life and the basic weave should be such as to permit good dewatering under the mandrel.

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A/C FELT PERFORMANCE

The felts on A/C machines are called upon to perform several completely different functions. The first is to transfer the layer of slurry from the sieve cylinder and deposit it on the forming bowl or mandrel. The second is to dewater the slurry as it passes over the suction boxes and at the anvil roll or mandrel. The third is to transmit the power required to drive certain parts of the machine which are not otherwise driven.

The latter task requires little discussion since, with present knowledge, it is no great problem to produce a felt capable of performing this function and withstanding the drag of the suction boxes without loss of dimensional stability. Likewise, transfer of the slurry poses no problem so long as the felt will adequately support the layer over the required distance.

Dewatering or filtration is by far the most important function of the felt and will be discussed at some length.

On Hatschek and Mazza machines, dewatering takes place in two different ways: by pneumatic suction and by mechanical pressing. Currently there is a strong preference for dewatering the slurry on the felt by increased suction in order to improve productivity. This method is somewhat costly in power consumption because of the power required to drive the vacuum pumps and the added power required for the machine drive to overcome the drag of the suction boxes. It also causes faster "plugging" of the felt since it sucks short fibers and cement particles into the felt structure, especially when a "slow dewatering" A/C mix is being used with fines still floating in the slurry when it is carried over the suction boxes. A further disadvantage lies in the difficulty of precisely controlling the extent of dewatering by the suction boxes. Removal of too much water results in relatively dry layers which increase the tendency toward delamination in either sheets or pipes.

In older types of "napped" felts the long, raised hairs acted as the filtration medium during the early life of the felt. Thus, problems often occurred during the start-up period until the CMD yarns were sufficiently flattened by many passes through the pressure nip to form a relatively homogeneous layer which could take over the filtration function. With such felts the interval immediately following the first day of operation was usually the most productive period of felt life.

At present the dewatering capability (porosity) can be controlled rather closely by the felt design. It is no longer necessary to control delamination by providing large, hard felt knuckles.

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The base weave serves only the function of a conveyor belt, taking the load of the machine drive while the "needled" batt serves as the dewatering or filtration medium, resulting in a clear separation of the functions of the two felt components. Although much research remains to be done, it is apparent that the use of heavily knuckled felts is coming to an end since the great increase in power transmission requirement due to increased vacuum and higher operating speeds calls for stronger and thicker MD and CMD yarns which are virtually impermeable to water and suction and which effectively close a large percentage of the base weave so far as dewatering is concerned.

Mechanical dewatering of the A/C layer takes place at the couch roll and between the anvil or breast roll and the forming bowl or mandrel. Although very few supporting data are available, it is obviously more economical than suction dewatering, power-wise and felt-wise, and provides a more consistent product.

In the press nip between two plain-surfaced rolls, the water from the slurry and the felt flows in two directions: vertically as water is pressed from the slurry into and through the felt and horizontally as water is forced through the felt structure opposite to the direction of felt travel and, finally, out of the felt over the lower roller or anvil roll, again against the direction of felt travel. Visualization of the geometry involved will clearly indicate the difficulties of expelling water from the felt in the horizontal direction. Since this is possible only over a comparatively short period during the early life of the felt, it follows that every effort should be made to increase the ease of vertical flow and to eliminate, so far as possible, the need for horizontal flow. On many paper machines today, grooved press rolls and synthetic fabrics (mesh) running together with the press felt are starting a revolution in easy dewatering, higher machine speeds and lengthened felt life.

[Part II of this informative article will appear in the next issue of ASBESTOS.]

THE COVER: Dubbed an "installation tunnel," this special pipe is in use at the Biedermannsdorf plant of Eternitwerke Ludwig Hatschek, Vocklabruck, Austria. With inside diameters of 2150 mm and wall thicknesses of 80 mm, the walk-through tunnels are used in areas where ground water is a problem or where it is vital the tubing be watertight. It is possible, inside the tunnels, to install pipes for drinking water, sewage and steam heat as well as trays for electrical cables, etc. The tunnels are manufactured exclusively with TUBOFEZ™ Felts from Fezfabriken Ges.m.b.h., Vienna, Austria.

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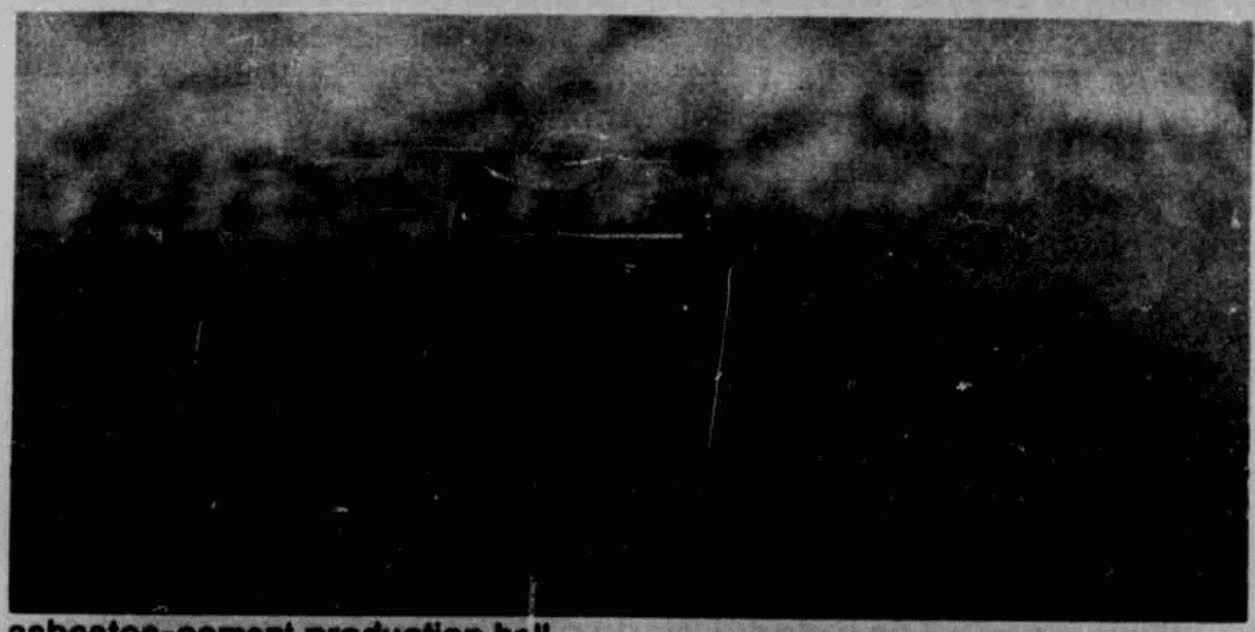
Asahi Glass Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, has developed a unique cementitious construction material using the alkali-resistant glass fiber known as Cem-FIL. Following work conducted in close cooperation with *Sanno Co. Ltd.*, an asbestos-cement sheet manufacturer in Tokyo, it is now possible to make a new type of sheet product which contains very little asbestos but which has excellent characteristics not found in conventional asbestos-cement sheets. One of the main features of the new material is its superior impact strength. In addition, surface properties, incombustibility, water resistance and processability match or are better than those of conventional a/c sheet products . . . The new material can be mass-produced via the regular Hatschek process, with only minor changes, achieving productivity equivalent to that of a/c sheet production. The technology was proven successful via trial production runs at a full-scale facility and Asahi Glass now plans to begin commercial production as soon as possible, marketing the product under the "Suncrete Board" brand name . . . Asahi Glass intends to license the technology in Japan and elsewhere. In line with this, Pilkington Brothers Ltd., St. Helens, England, inventor of Cem-FIL, has been named representative of Asahi Glass to handle technical licensing in Western Europe.

CAPE COMPLETES PARIS PROJECT

The inauguration of the Georges Pompidou National Centre of Art and Culture on January 31 marked the completion by *Cape Contracts International Ltd.* of a major international fire protection project worth over £1.4 million. The Center is located on a seven-acre site on the Plateau Beaubourg, in the Les Halles District of Paris and houses a museum, a library, an art gallery and a research center. The contract was to provide two hours of fire protection to the 47-meter-long Warren truss frames spanning the full width of the building, together with the secondary steelwork supporting the floors. Cape products involved were Rocksil mineral wool, UK Marinite board, Capoflex ceramic fiber blanket and sprayed vermiculite cement.

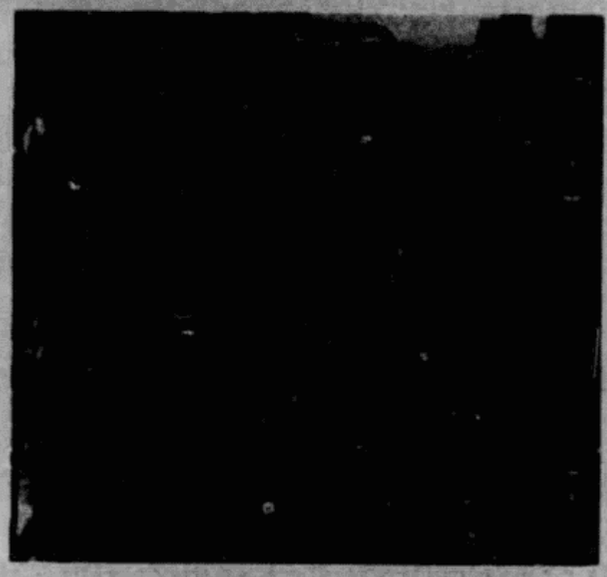
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CAREY-CANADIAN ASBESTOS

A new company brochure has been published by *Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd.*, East Broughton Station, Quebec. Completely illustrated with color photographs, the literature describes how asbestos, in general, and Carey-Canadian asbestos, in particular, has served mankind. Also related is a bit of the company's history since its beginning in 1918, plus its mining, processing, quality control, packing and shipping techniques. Carey-Canadian offers the mineral in standard Grades 4 through 7 plus a wide variety of subgrades, or grades-within-a-grade, to meet specific requirements. Subgrades differ in fiber distribution, degree of openness and amount or size of the fines.

SOUTHERN'S COLORFUL WORLD

"Welcome To The Colorful World of Asbestos" is the title of a 12-page booklet available from *Southern Asbestos Company*, Charlotte, North Carolina. Included is a description of the CLEANGARD process which was developed by Southern to help meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The brochure discloses particulars on the GARDIAN line of asbestos textiles, HEATGARD asbestos conveyor belting and INSLGARD glass/asbestos and glass felt insulation materials.

WHEELER PIPE CUTTERS

Wheeler Manufacturing Corporation, Ashtabula, Ohio, has issued product literature on its "Squeeze & Pop" pipe cutters for asbestos-cement sewer and pressure pipe and ducts. According to President S. E. Coblitz, the cutters do an effective, quick job with no wear to parts and without causing dust. They are easily carried to the cutting site where the chain is slipped around the pipe and engaged in the upper jaws of the cutter. No vise is required.

T&N ACQUISITION

By agreement, *Turner & Newall Ltd.*, Manchester, has acquired the whole of the share capital of *Brake Linings Ltd.*, Buxton, England. Brake Linings, which employs about 450 people, will continue to manufacture its Duron brand of automotive and industrial friction materials, mainly for the commercial vehicle market.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Gains in general business, which were quite strong in March and somewhat slower in April, extended through May albeit at a reduced rate. Consumer spending, after leading the way throughout the present recovery, shows some signs of tapering off but construction activity is exhibiting surprising strength and this may presage the long-awaited revival of spending for capital goods.

Statistics continue to present a mixed picture. Productivity for the first quarter improved substantially to an annualized rate of 4.7%. The index of Leading Economic Indicators rose 0.5% in April, its third consecutive monthly increase. On the other hand, the U.S. trade deficit for the first four months amounted to $8.5-billion, well ahead of the record $6.4-billion for all of 1972. Upward pressure on interest rates continued and many large banks raised their prime rates twice during May, winding up the month at 6¾%. Inflation again reared its ugly head as both consumer and wholesale prices moved up sharply in May. The stock market seemed to give more weight to the negative than to the positive factors and the Dow Jones Industrial average fell below 900 in late May, continuing the slow but persistent decline which started in January.

Despite the Administration's somewhat conservative stance on many economic issues and its professions of concern for the health of the business community, many of its proposals thus far have been disconcerting, to say the least, implying that government can and should solve all problems and that business is an inexhaustible source of revenues, with little regard for the inflationary consequences of either assumption. Thus, instead of an atmosphere conducive to increased capital investment which the economy needs so badly, official Washington has created a situation in which businessmen and investors are anxiously waiting to see which way the cat will jump next, meanwhile deferring decisions on capital projects which will take years to implement and complete. Actions speak louder than words and it will take more than verbal assurances to break this logjam.

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As was generally predicted, the President's proposed energy program is running into all sorts of trouble in Congress and has been subject to scathing criticism by many economists and experts in the energy field. In general, it is felt the "penalties" are insufficient to force reduced fuel consumption particularly if offset by rebates, the whole penalty-rebate scheme would create an administrative nightmare and too little stress is placed on increasing supplies and developing alternate energy sources. The most severe criticism, however, is that the main thrust depends almost completely on governrnent intervention to achieve results which, in many cases, could more easily be attained by eliminating present government intervention from the marketplace. The best that can be said is that the polls show a majority of the people now believe there is a serious energy problem which was not the case prior to the President's two television appearances on the subject. It is to be hoped that this increased public awareness of the gravity of the problem will eventually be reflected in appropriate Congressional action looking toward a sensible, long-range solution.

MOTOR VEHICLE FACTORY SALES

FIRST QUARTER 1977—Motor vehicle factory sales from plants in the United States totaled 3,159,830 from January-March 1977 against 2,880,549 during the same three months a year earlier. The breakdown for the latest quarter is 2,312,515 passenger cars (up 148,618) and 847,315 trucks and buses (up 130,663).

Factory sales from plants in Canada reached 465,335 in the first quarter of 1977 against 421,703 for the same period in 1976. [Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., Detroit, Michigan]

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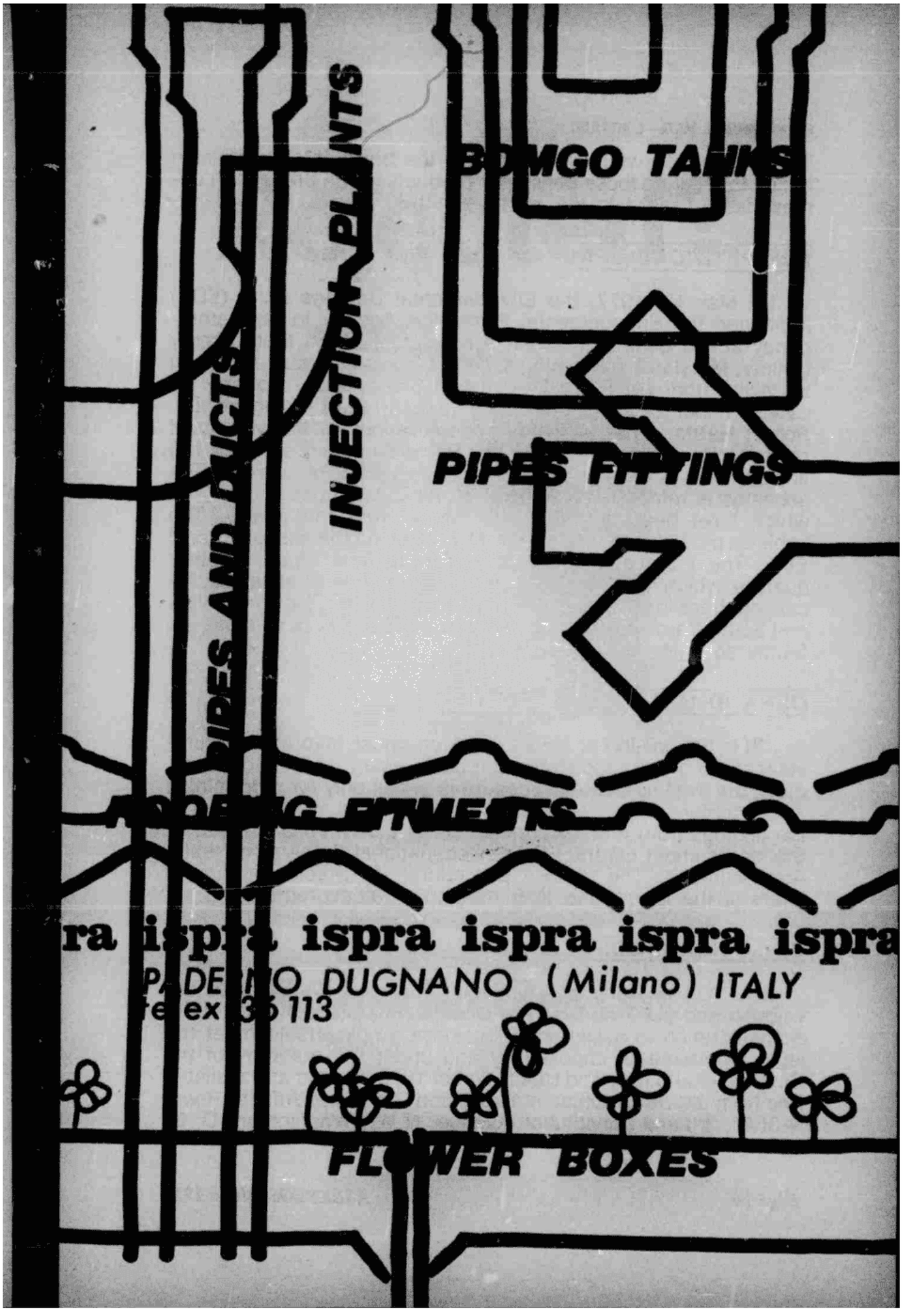
THRU THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAZE

CONSUMER PRODUCT BAN PROPOSED

On April 28, 1977, the *Consumer Product Safety Commission CPSC*) acted on three petitions requesting a ban on certain consumer asbestos-containing products. The petitions were issued by the *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.* (*NRDC*), and the *Consumer's Union of U.S.A., Inc.*, to ban asbestos-containing patching compounds; the *Health Research Group* to ban dry spackling compounds containing tremolite talc and other consumer products containing tremolitic talc in dry form; and an individual consumer complaint from *Rachel Scott* (authoress of "Muscle and Blood") to ban fireplace-log systems using asbestos fibers to stimulate log embers and fireplace ash. . . . CPSC granted the petitions to ban consumer patching compounds containing asbestos, consumer patching compounds containing asbestiform tremolite talc and artificial fireplace ashes containing asbestos. Further the Commission voted, 3-2, to implement the decision by proposing the ban and then, as required under the consumer Product Safety Act, holding public hearings on the proposal. The proposal must be published in the Federal Register within sixty days . . . On May 12, the Environmental Defense Fund and Ms. Scott again petitioned the CPSC, seeking an *immediate* court order declaring fireplace logs and ashes containing asbestos an "imminent hazard" and directing the manufacturers to *immediately* remove these products from the homes of consumers. . . . In issuing comments to this Magazine, Barry I. Castleman, Environmental Consultant and cosigner of the petition issued by NRDC, wrote: "The industry is responsible for all unsafe products. The companies that sell fiber which winds up in modeling clays, etc., are responsible for that, no matter whether sale was direct or through distributors."

CPSC also asked its staff to study the extent and nature of asbestos in consumer products and to recommend possible actions. The request is more than likely a response to the NRDC's urging for an examination of children's modeling clay compounds, textural paints, wallboard and asbestos-cement sheet panel products, vinyl-asbestos flooring, brake shoes and linings and asbestos-cement powders. NRDC suggests the "study could be initiated through a review of asbestos producers' sales records to determine the distributors and purchasers who manufacture consumer products containing asbestos. The Commission could then issue to these "purchasers" a formal request for the names, quantity, amount of asbestos used, end use, and distribution of all consumer products which contain asbestos.

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This information would then provide the basis for Commission action to regulate those consumer products which present an unreasonable hazard to the public health."

EDF PETITIONS EPA

On May 10, 1977, the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) petitioned the Environmental Protection Agency to take emergency action under the Clean Air Act to restrain Montgomery County, Maryland, from using asbestos-containing stone for road surfacing from the Rockville Crushed Stone, Inc., a quarry located in that County. According to EDF Staff Scientist, Dr. Robert Harris, "The asbestos concentrations in the vicinity of roads surfaced with stone from the Rockville quarry are over 100 times the levels found in urban areas in a 1969 EPA survey." The asbestos is released as a result of vehicular traffic over roads which have been surfaced with stone from the quarry. The vehicles pulverize the stone, thereby releasing the asbestos, said EDF. The Fund also requested an immediate study of other quarries which may contain significant amounts of asbestos, including those in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. EDF has written the Governors of those six States soliciting their cooperation.

OSHA ID METHOD INEFFECTIVE

"It is the opinion at NBS that, even under favorable circumstances (e.g., homogenous samples, easily identified fibers, etc.), the existing OSHA procedure is useful only for determining 'fiber' content and not 'asbestos' content." This opinion is part of the findings from a study undertaken by the National Bureau of Standards under contract to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The "OSHA procedure" to which the Bureau refers is the membrane filter method of measurement.

OSHA HANDBOOK

The "OSHA Handbook for Small Businesses" has been developed and published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to assist small business employers to meet the legal requirements imposed by and under the authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Copies are available free from the OSHA Office of Public and Consumer Affairs, Room N-3641, 3rd and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20210.

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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

ASBESTOS INDUSTRY IN 1976

The following salient statistics concerning unmanufactured asbestos were compiled by R. A. Clifton, U.S. Bureau of Mines, for the Asbestos Chapter of the 1976 Minerals Yearbook. *Production (sales)* in the United States totaled 114,842 short tons valued at $23,693,000 in 1976 compared with 98,654 tons valued at $14.2-million in 1975 and 112,533 tons valued at $13.8-million in 1974. *Exports and re-exports* amounted to 46,923 tons valued at $12,791,000 in 1976 against 36,447 tons valued at $10.7-million in 1975 and 61,723 tons valued at $9.2-million in 1974. *Imports for consumption* were 657,851 tons valued at $142,145,000 in 1976 vs. 538,553 tons valued at $111-million in 1975 and 766,164 tons valued at $124-million in 1974. *Apparent consumption* was 726,322 tons in 1976, 607,637 tons in 1975 and 845,825 tons in 1974. The *tonnage released from the U.S. Stockpile* was 552 in 1976, 6,877 in 1975 and 28,851 in 1974.

The value of asbestos products exported and re-exported in 1976 totaled $60,276,000 against $60.6-million in 1975 and $60.4-million in 1974.

Percentages By End Use—Of the 698,900 short tons of Chrysotile asbestos distributed in 1976, it has been determined that 72.44% was used in the manufacture of construction products—36.29% in roofing materials, 16.71% in asbestos-cement pipes, 16.24% in flooring products and 3.20% in asbestos-cement sheets. In addition, 9.07% was used in friction products, 4.39% in paper products, 2.86% in packings and gaskets, 2.85% in coatings and compounds, 2.82% in plastics, 1.26% in thermal and electrical insulations, 1.06% in textiles and the remaining 3.25% in other asbestos-containing materials.

WOOD'S REEF PRODUCTION

Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd. produced 32,459.5 metric tons of asbestos during the *Six Months Ended December 1976* and 46,840.5 tons during the *Nine Months Ended March 1977* 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 March 1977* amounted to 226,096.5 metric tons.

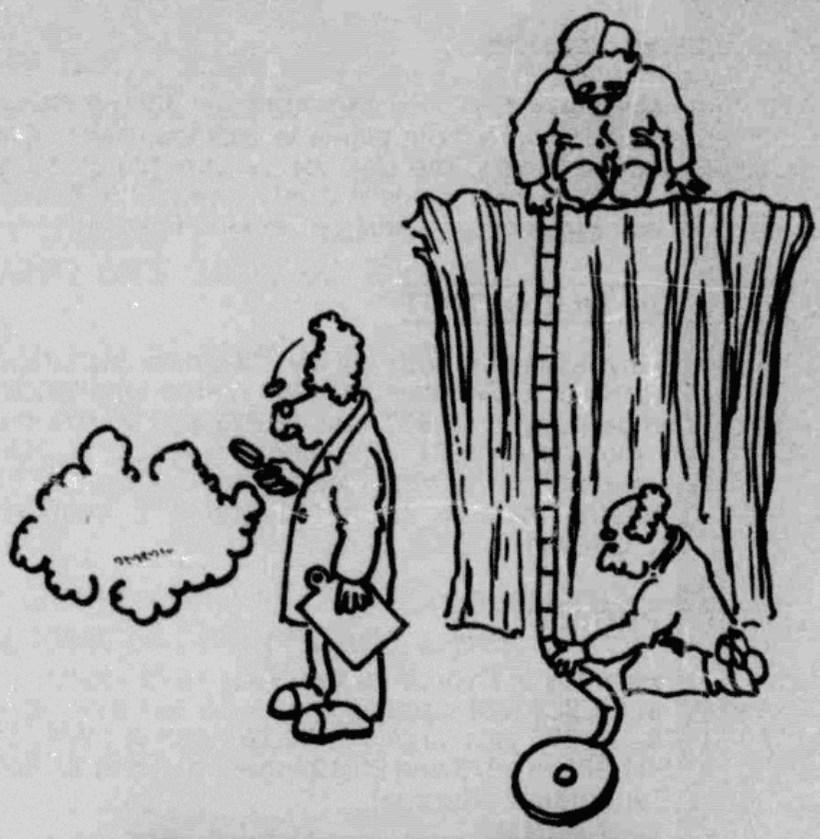
AUSTRALIAN A/C SHEET PRODUCTION

Production in Australia of non-acoustic, asbestos-cement sheets for the *Six Months Ended December 1976* totaled 23,922,000 square meters, 2536 square meters more than in the half year to December 1975 and 157 square meters more than the same period in 1974. [Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra]

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) amounted to 155,866 short tons in *March 1977* compared with 162,345 for the third month of 1976. The cumulative total

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Tel: (312) 726 8515

for the *First Three Months of 1977* was 398,000 tons: 308,803 tons from Quebec plants and 89,197 tons from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The total for January-March 1976 was 411,720 tons: 324,194 tons from plants in Quebec and 87,526 tons from plants in the other four Provinces. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

CANADA'S FLOOR TILE OUTPUT

Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile by Canadian manufacturers during the *First Quarter of 1977* totaled 10,949 metric tons (2,286,327 square meters) compared with 12,957 tons (2,872,899 square meters) for the first three months of 1977. *Shipments* reached 11,275 tons (2,357,877 square meters) in the *First Quarter of 1977* against 11,870 tons (2,647,169 square meters) the same period a year earlier. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

CYPRUS FIBER PRODUCTION

Production of asbestos in Cyprus for the *Year 1976* totaled 38,075 short tons valued at £3,828,026 compared with 27,930 tons valued at £2,127,054 in 1975, 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. [Mines Department, Nicosia]

SHIPMENTS THRU PANAMA CANAL

During the *Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976*, 65,000 metric tons of asbestos were shipped through the Panama Canal compared with 91,000 tons in fiscal year 1975 and 144,000 tons in fiscal year 1974. The reasons given for the decrease in tonnage of shipments were the lower number of vessels which used the Panama Canal because of the near worldwide economic recession and the reopening of the Suez Canal. This information was abstracted from the Annual Report of the Panama Canal Company, Canal Zone Government. [Mineral Trade Notes, U.S. Bureau of Mines]

SOUTH AFRICAN OUTPUT & EXPORTS

Production of asbestos for the *Year 1976* totaled 369,840 metric tons, 15,130 tons more than in the year 1975. The breakdown for the latest year is: 178,411 tons of Cape Blue (up 13,684 tons); 111,025 tons of Chrysotile (up 11,365 tons); 78,898 tons of Amosite (down 9,513 tons); and 1,506 tons of Anthophyllite (down 406 tons). . . . *Exports* for the *Year 1976* were valued at R111,917,759, ahead R25-million over the year 1975. By variety of asbestos, the values for the latest year are: R74,265,526 for Cape Blue (up R24.1-million); R23,184,299 for Amosite (down R2.8-million); R14,346,944 for Chrysotile (up R3.9-million); and R120,990 for Anthophyllite (down R87,046). [Department of Mines, Braamfontein]

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— Machinery for asbestos-cement since 1912, therefore take advantage of our experience.

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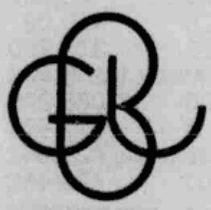
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— Special plants for preparation of wet and dry Asbestos.

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BAZZI

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

FEBRUARY 1977

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite	..		$ ..
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	1,537	827,398
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	55	33,550
South Africa	s.tons	199	107,520
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	557	607,689
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	31,154	7,395,225
Mexico	s.tons	2	628
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,117	241,816
South Africa	s.tons	345	141,965
		34,966	$ 9,355,791

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	779,867	$ 1,109,226
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	927,737	94,399
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	667,453	188,680
Other asbestos articles	..		629,822
			$ 2,022,127

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1977

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite, Republic of South Africa	s.tons	20	$ 12,276
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	2,187	1,180,681
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	75	45,826
Rhodesia	s.tons	525	450,091
South Africa	s.tons	728	373,920
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,300	1,243,113
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	75,306	17,085,205
Mexico	s.tons	4	977
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	2,032	428,661
South Africa	s.tons	953	456,189
		83,130	$21,276,939

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	1,433,328	$ 2,000,785
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	2,206,519	217,943
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	1,563,622	399,106
Other asbestos articles	..		957,857
			$ 3,575,691

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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS: **FEBRUARY 1977**

Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	1,133	$ 493,681
Waste and refuse	s.tons	1,440	302,639
		2,573	$ 796,320

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	280,582	$ 39,900
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	3,898,420	448,352
Gaskets	Lb	31,065	111,997
Packing	Lb	340,365	915,430
Heat or sound insulation		..	242,832
Textiles & yarns	Lb	2,714,094	1,166,382
Protective clothing		..	34,698
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	1,043,553
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	42,678	68,328
Other clutch facings & linings	No	13,832	47,574
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	884,035	808,987
Other brake linings	Lb	184,744	296,460
			$5,224,493

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS: **JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1977**

Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	2,209	$ 992,413
Waste and refuse	s.tons	3,486	685,703
		5,695	$1,678,116

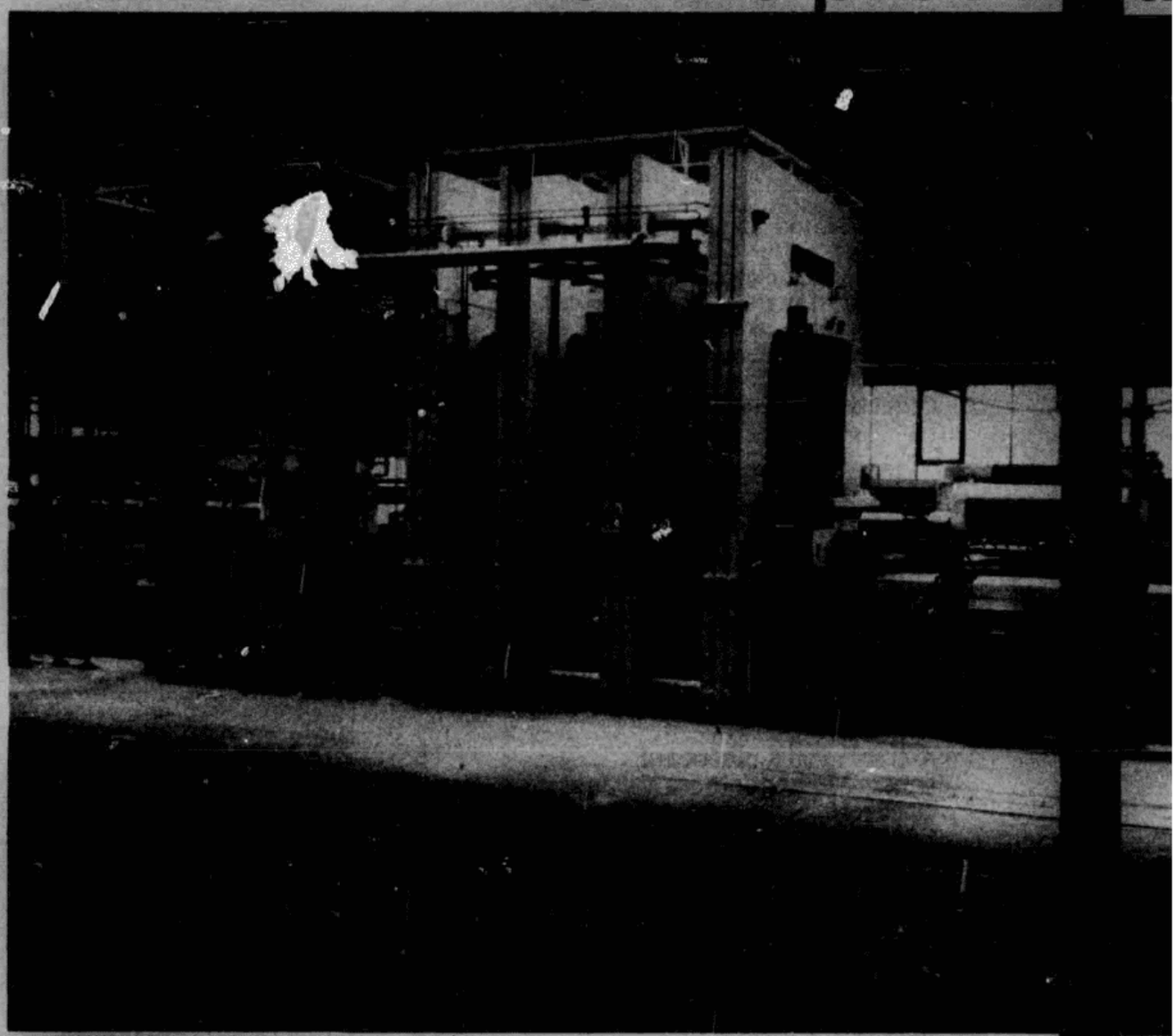
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	297,215	$ 44,784
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	4,664,669	878,012
Gaskets	Lb	106,704	259,224
Packing	Lb	709,273	1,948,474
Heat or sound insulation		..	473,763
Textiles & yarns	Lb	3,917,180	1,798,289
Protective clothing		..	144,508
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	1,611,780
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	54,905	106,629
Other clutch facings & linings	No	24,389	74,042
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	1,751,447	1,632,021
Other brake linings	Lb	344,147	484,278
			$9,455,804

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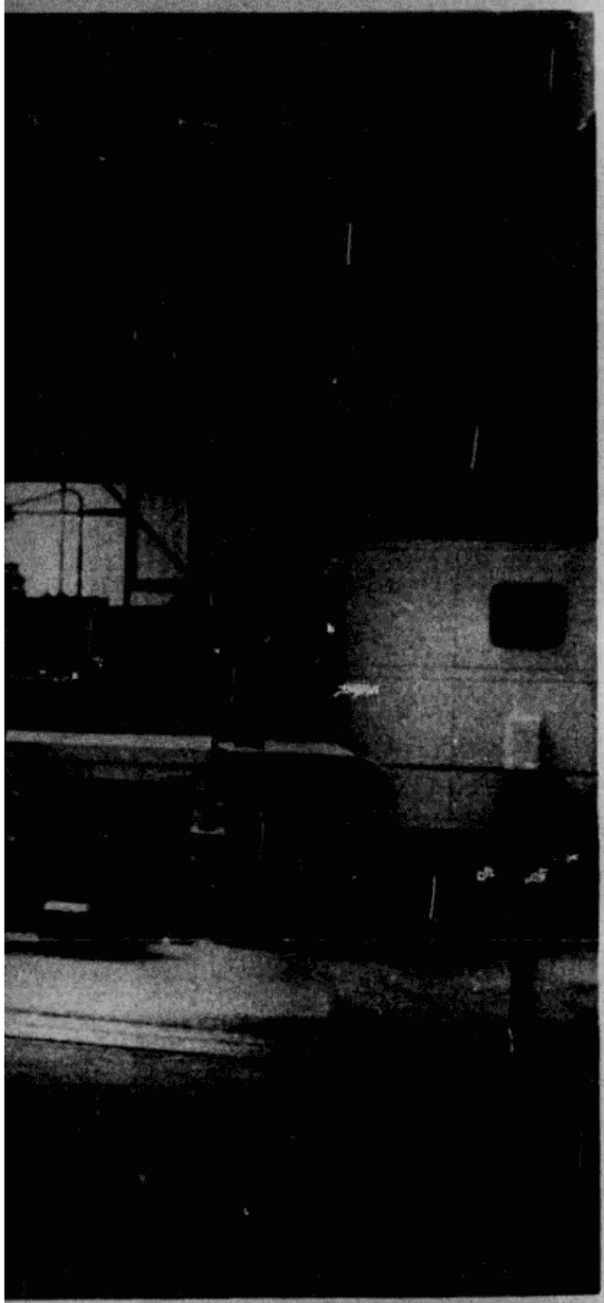


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asbestos-cement pipes

c press lines tion of:



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Fully automatic press lines for the production of building elements

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

FEBRUARY 1977
Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	1,772	20,341	8,392
Eastern Europe	..	258	2,842	340
Middle East	..	198	1,143	438
Africa	..	..	1,520	1,100
Asia	..	191	9,254	12,964
Oceania	..	..	7,431	1,741
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	132	9,801	4,458
United States	..	877	8,335	23,229
	..	3,428	60,667	52,662

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *February 1977* was 116,757 short tons, valued at $42,013,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 145,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	135,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	627,000
Other basic asbestos products	320,000
	$ 1,227,000

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1977

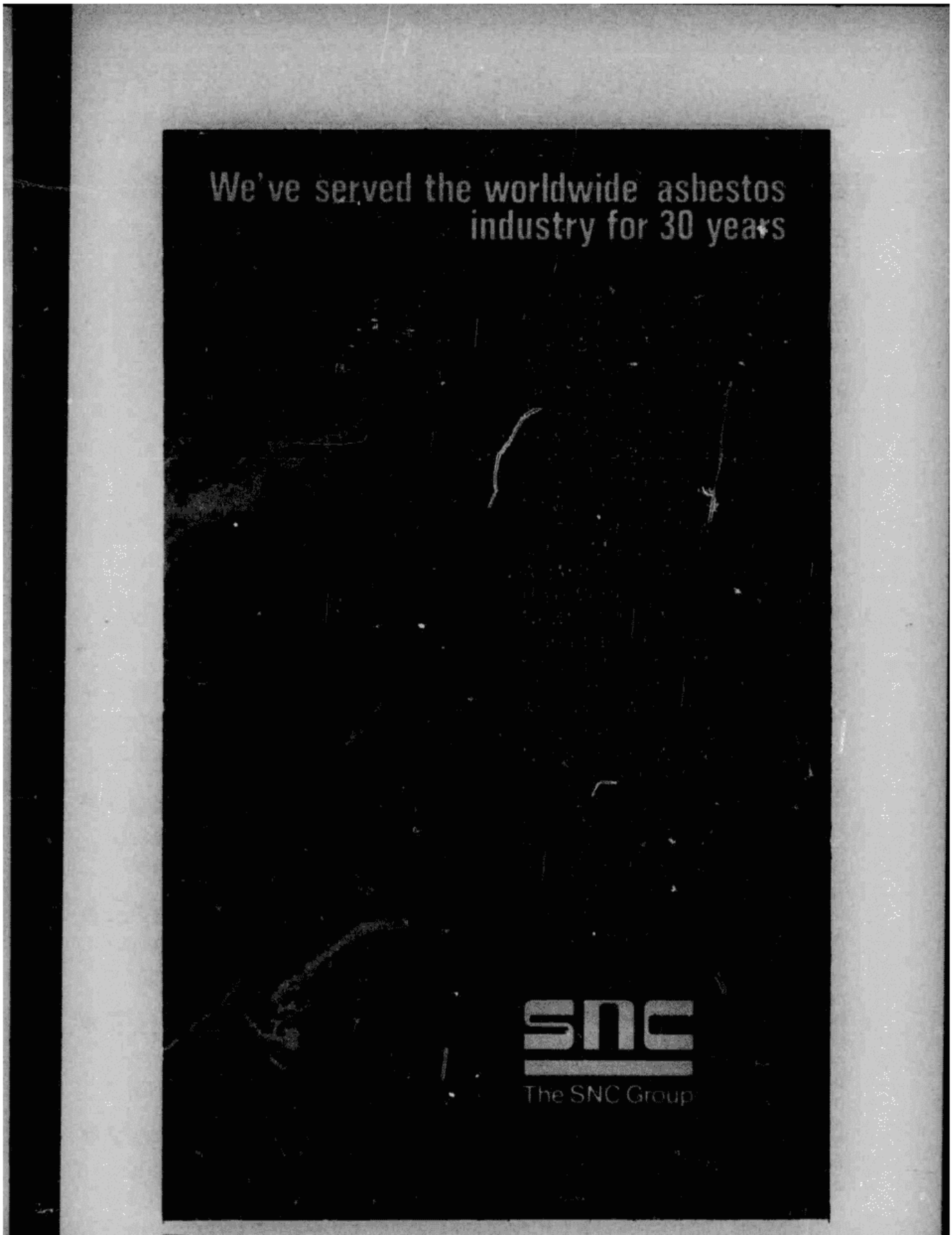
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp-6-9
Western Europe	54	3,077	41,797	22,288
Eastern Europe	..	601	5,862	1,120
Middle East	..	198	4,844	506
Africa	..	..	2,621	1,460
Asia	..	372	20,455	31,139
Oceania	..	13	10,875	2,070
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	301	12,045	5,360
United States	..	1,597	19,117	59,238
	54	6,159	117,616	123,181

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-February 1977* was 247,010 short tons, valued at $83,145,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 248,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	278,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	1,174,000
Other basic asbestos products	491,000
	$ 2,191,000

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THE MINING SCENE

QUEBEC MARKETING BOARD?

The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association has warned that proposals by the Eastern Townships Regional Development Council to regroup mining operations in the Thetford-Black Lake area would cause massive redundancies. The Council's mining committee recently submitted a report to the provincial Ministry of Natural Resources proposing a re-grouping of five mines to supply one treatment plant and the creation of a marketing board. [Mining Journal]

BRINCO AWAITS QUEBEC DECISION

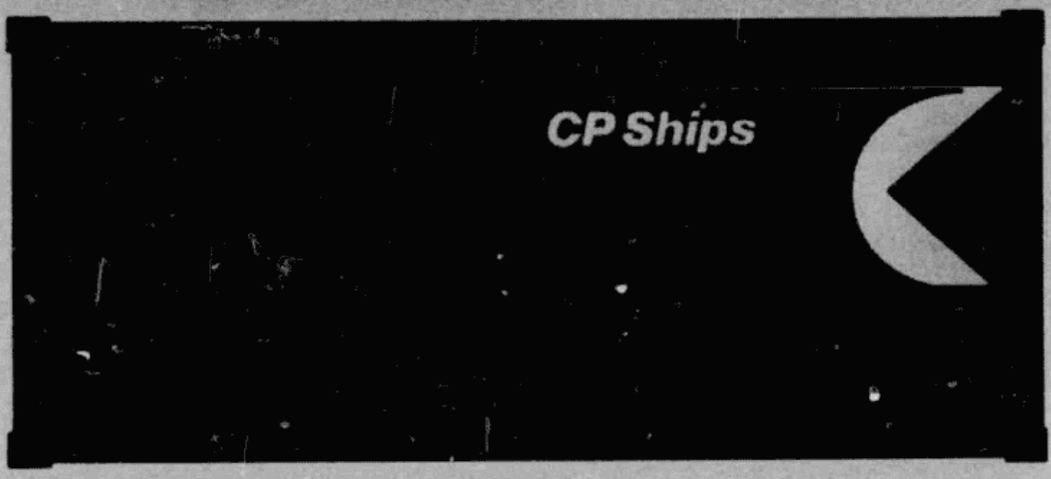
Brinco Ltd., which holds an approximate 60% interest in Abitibi Asbestos Mining Co. Ltd., has been talking with the Quebec Government about Abitibi's asbestos property near Amos, Northwest Quebec. Until the Quebec Government clarifies what its position will be with respect to asbestos mining in the Province, it will be difficult to raise the funds required to put the property into production. . . . Last July Brinco, Abitibi and Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. began discussions concerning the possibility of reaching satisfactory commercial arrangements which could lead to joint development of the Abitibi "A" Deposit. The talks are still in progress. [Northern Miner]

BELL ASBESTOS MODERNIZES

Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd. has been involved in a $9-million renovation, modernization and building program since 1973, aimed at optimum elimination of dust sources in the process plant and other facilities at Thetford Mines, Quebec. Phase II of the program should be completed this summer and Phase III is already under way. Certain mill machinery is being relocated and updated and a six-story building was added to the existing mill which will contain the most modern equipment and tools currently available. All conveyors and sifters are gradually being covered to eliminate dust emission and air-cushioned separators are being added in the new mill to ensure "airtightness." Projects already completed, which have resulted in a 50% decrease in the dust level, notably include installation of a dust filtration system in the dryer and implementation of three dust filtration systems in Shaft No. 3. Waste transportation methods at loading and dumping points have been automated at a cost of $1.5-million. New projects under study deal with improvement of hygienic conditions in the ore warehouses where a new air purification technique will be introduced this year. All work has been conducted thus far without interruption to the production operation. [QAMA Bulletin]

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GOOD QUARTER FOR CASSIAR

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. reports that production and sales exceeded anticipated performance for the first three months of 1977 and fiber shipments were approximately 30% of the total estimated sales for the year. . . . Construction of the changehouse has been completed and the new mill air system should be operational by the end of 1977. . . . Next year the company will take over the sale of its own fiber, a move which will result in reduced marketing costs. . . . An adjustment increasing fiber prices an average of 15% will become effective July 1, 1977.

HEDMAN MAKING MONEY

Hedman Mines Ltd. has a 29-claim asbestos property in Warden and Munro Townships and a 97-acre plant site at Matheson, Ontario. With assistance from Gulf & Western (Canada) Ltd., which owns 1.5-million shares of the company, Hedman constructed a plant in the late 1960's and began producing in the early 1970's. After losing money from 1973 to 1975, Hedman showed a net profit of $300,178 or 10¢ per share for the year ended July 31, 1976, mainly attributable to a 70% increase in asbestos shipments, a 30% increase in average selling prices and inter-company loans. In Hedman's 1976 Annual Report, President J. J. Mangan reported that "shipments of 16,009 tons of Hedman cationic fiber had little effect on the 10.3-million tons of proven ore reserves to 300 feet vertical, sufficient to yield in excess of 5-million tons of product. Much greater tonnage persists to 740 feet vertical and beyond." [Northern Miner]

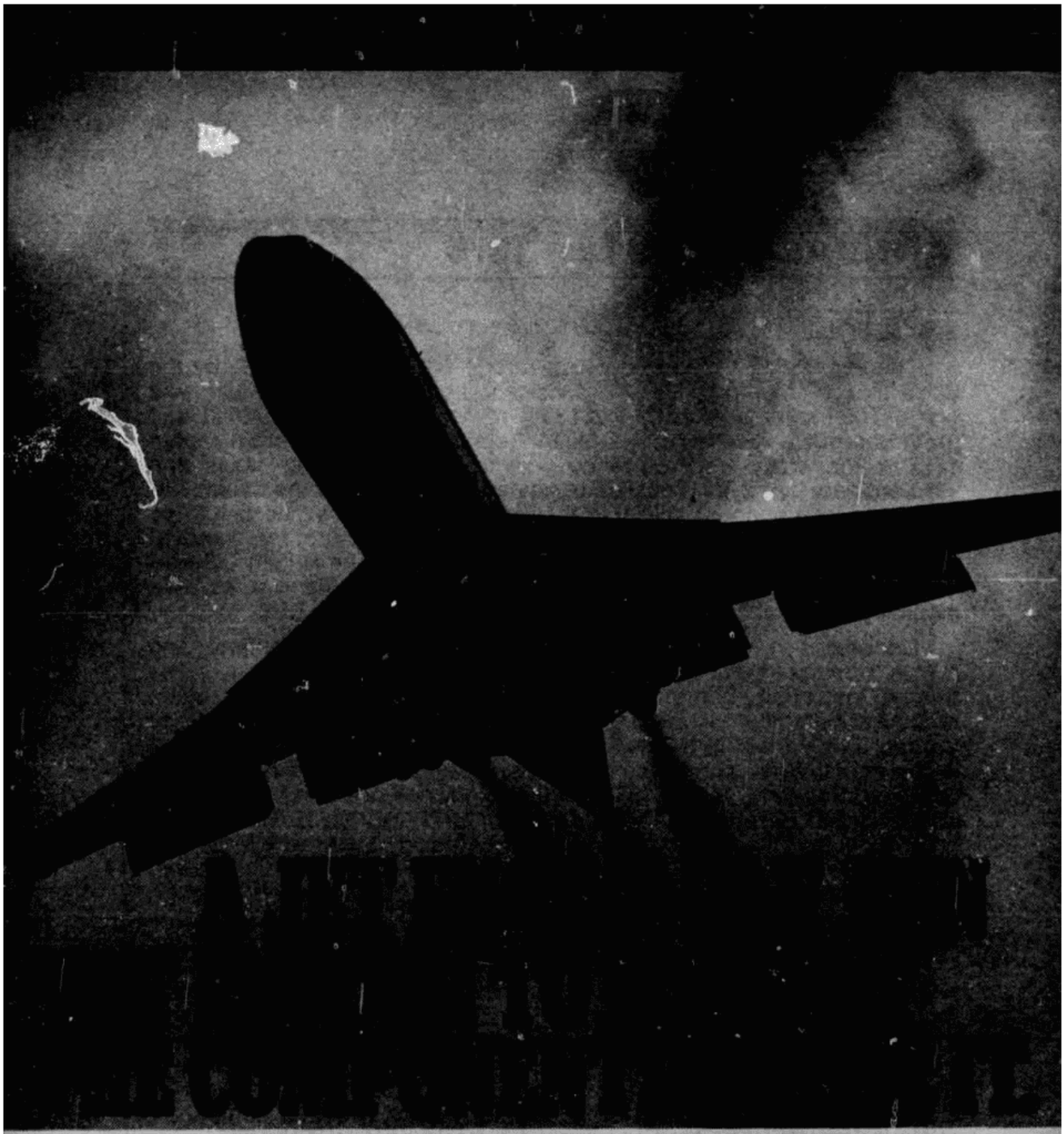
PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN

Via the agreement between Johns-Manville Corporation, the Gulf International Group of Kuwait and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, test drilling is now underway to establish the extent and quality of asbestos deposits in the Ingessana Hills region of south-eastern Sudan. As part of the pact, an investigation will be made into the feasibility of constructing a plant to produce 100,000 metric tons of fiber per year for at least 20 years. The feasibility study will take about three years to be completed and will cost some $3.6-million, including $400,000 to set up a pilot plant. The cost of the entire project is currently set at $115-million.

BRAZILIAN ASBESTOS PRICES

The following prices for asbestos from Brazil, f.o.b. mine to Sao Paulo, were published by the Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy as of February 1977: Grade 4K—Cr$6508 per ton; 4T—Cr$5784; 4Z—Cr$5153; 5K—Cr$4339; 5R—$3170; 6D—Cr$2317; 7TF—Cr$916; and 8S—Cr$433.

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ANNUAL REPORTS—1976

CAPE INDUSTRIES LTD.

The year 1976 was one in which further progress was made by the Cape Group of Companies. All Divisions showed increased sales and profit. Total sales amounted to £133.1-million (24.4% over 1975) and profit before tax reached £14.2-million (up 39.3%). Of the profit, about £1.5-million arose from currency conversion gains. After taxes and extraordinary items, £7.1-million remained to be added to the balance of profit and loss account available for distribution. . . . While the Cape Group's results may be considered to have been satisfactory, turnover showed relatively little growth in volume and unless the British Government can successfully bring down inflation, it will be difficult to achieve expansion in real terms.

Conditions in the U.K. construction industry remained difficult and profits from the sale of building materials showed little change. . . . The thermal insulation contracting business with its ancillary activities again made a substantial contribution to Group profit. . . . Products of Cape Boards and Panels Ltd. are sold mainly for fire protection purposes in the construction and marine markets. Installation of the new line at Glasgow, Scotland, for the manufacture of marine board is on schedule and it will be operating by the latter part of 1977. During 1976 the company extended its range of products, including some which do not contain asbestos. . . . Demand for asbestos cement, a main product line of Cape Universal Claddings Ltd., remained at a low level although sales were up slightly. . . . Cape Insulation Ltd. reported that despite the much increased cost of energy and the nationally acknowledged need for conservation through better insulation standards, demand did not increase as anticipated, underlining the need for greater incentives to be provided by the Government. . . . Cape Contracts International Ltd. was formed during the year to undertake thermal insulation contracting work abroad. Major works have been carried out in continental Europe and the Middle East. . . . For the Automotive and Engineering Division, trading profits rose 33% with all friction material companies reporting improved profits and margins. Exports increased sharply. . . . Profits greatly increased for Don International Ltd. and considerable further investment to improve productivity was made. Manufacture of woven brake linings was discontinued in order to concentrate on the production of molded materials. . . . Sales of friction materials from Trist, Draper Ltd. increased substantially but the market for hydraulic hose and couplings was depressed. Important opportunities are seen in the manufacture and sale of automatic transmission parts and of friction materials for railway brake applications.

Mining Division—Cape Asbestos South Africa (Pty) Ltd. reported that although sales of Amosite were below the previous year, the increased output from the Blue mines was fully sold and overall profits again improved. Production of Amosite at Penge was somewhat lower during the year, mainly due to labor shortage and to the run down of the Kromellenboog Mine which was closed at the end of 1976. The present ore reserve position is good and the results from prospecting are en-

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couraging. . . . Production of Blue asbestos was ahead of the planned level despite some shortage of labor at Koegas. The Pomfret Mine again set a new record. . . . Capital expenditure at all mines continues at a high level with major expense on cost-saving projects and environmental improvements. It is also planned to increase output at both Blue mines, with the main expansion taking place at Pomfret where a new mill is to be constructed for completion early in 1978.

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

The year 1976 marked the 25th anniversary of the formation of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. Net income for the company was $11.8-million or $2.15 per share compared with $8.3-million or $1.51 per share in 1975. The 1976 net income figure takes into account $5.2-million for payment of taxes and royalties. . . . During the past three years, cash flow, from which dividends are paid, has been adversely influenced by the need to accelerate the waste removal program at Cassiar, the construction of a new tramline and concentrating plant and improvement and modernization of other plant facilities and the townsite. In addition, major capital expenditure commitments have been undertaken to meet new and more stringent environmental standards with respect to asbestos. Together these programs have imposed a heavy drain on the annual cash flow and only a portion of the cost incurred in any year is applied in calculating net profit. Also, year-end inventories at cost were $9-million higher than at the end of 1975.

Asbestos Fiber Sales—Fiber production and sales were adversely affected in 1976 by a strike in July and August at the Cassiar Mine in northern British Columbia. The disruptive effect of the strike and a reduced demand for textile grade fibers were responsible for a 12% reduction in sales volume compared with 1975. Increases of 8% and 15% in the selling price of asbestos, which became effective January 1 and December 1, 1976, respectively, offset the impact of the reduction in tonnage of fiber sold. A summary of sales for 1976 and 1975 is as follows:

	1976		1975	
	Tons	$000	Tons	$000
Cassiar Fiber	63,995	33,704	87,542	40,900
Clinton Fiber	111,466	44,582	111,862	38,591
	175,461	78,286	199,404	79,491

Cassiar Mine—During the year, 923,551 tons of ore were delivered to the concentrator of which 211,197 tons were rejected, leaving 712,354 tons of concentrate available for refinery processing. The recoverable mine grade for 1976 was 8.43% compared with 8.93% in 1975. From 687,654 tons of concentrate, 77,858 tons of fiber were produced. Year-end inventory of Cassiar fiber increased by about 14,000 tons. This increased inventory will ensure regular shipments of

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ASBESTOS

Lake Asbestos is the third largest producer of asbestos in Canada, with sales representatives on every continent of the world. Lake's two mines produce a full range of grades, from the long 3 group for spinning and weaving, to the short 7's for paper, brake lining and floor tile. Western hemisphere representatives below can provide prompt service and local warehousing as required.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Federated Metals Corporation
Houston, Texas

California: A.J. Lynch & Co.
Los Angeles, San Francisco

Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin
Jensen-Souders Associates, Inc.
Chicago

Michigan: Matteson-Ridolfi, Inc., Detroit

New England, New York
Northern New Jersey
D.H. Litter Company, Inc.
New York, N.Y., Ballardvale, Mass.

N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia
Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
Deeks & Co., Inc.
Stone Mountain, Ga., High Point, N.C.

Ohio
Lawlor Distributors, Inc., Cleveland

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland
Virginia, Southern New Jersey
Van Horn, Metz & Company, Inc.
Conshohocken, Pa., Baltimore, Md.

Washington, Oregon
J.F. Shelton Co., Portland

Argentina
Tradimex S.A.I.Y.C., Buenos Aires

Brazil: Tennant Imp. E Exp. Ltda.
Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro

Bolivia: Tennants S.A., La Paz

Canada (Ontario, Quebec)
Federated Genco Ltd.
Montreal and Toronto

Colombia
Holanda Colombia, S.A., Bogota

Dominican Republic
A. Amanzio, Mexico City

Mexico
Industrial Minera Mexico, S.A.
Mexico City

Peru: Tennant (Peru) S.A., Lima

Puerto Rico
Juan Vater & Co., Inc., Santurce

Venezuela
Connell Brothers Co., Ltd., Caracas

General agent for Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela is Amalgamet Canada Ltd., Toronto. We're also represented in Europe, Asia and Africa by Asarco International. For more information contact: Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Limited, P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Quebec, (418) 423-4226, Cable: LAQBESTOS BLACK LAKE. Telex: 018-3210.

LAKE ASBESTOS

A subsidiary of **ASARCO**

fiber during 1977 when normal operations at the mill will be disrupted by the installation of equipment and modifications to the plant for environmental and process improvements. As of December 31, 1976, ore reserves at Cassiar mineable by open pit methods were calculated to be 18,023,000 tons. . . . Improved procedures, coupled with better equipment design and maintenance, reduced the average in-plant fiber count to a level below the current required standard. Personnel working in areas which do not yet meet the required air cleanliness standards are provided with respirators which offer the wearer protection from airborne fibers and dust. The company intends to reduce airborne asbestos fibers to the lowest concentration practicable, using the best available technology. It is expected the incidence of airborne fiber in the mill will be further reduced in 1977 when the new air and mill vacuum cleaning systems are completely installed.

Clinton Creek Mine—During the year, 1,866,619 tons of ore were mined and delivered to the concentrator where 489,054 tons, or 26%, were discarded as tailings, leaving 1,377,565 tons of concentrate available for refinery processing. Recoverable mine grade for 1976 was 6.08% *compared with 5.85%* in 1975. From 1,390,525 tons of concentrate, 113,559 tons of fiber were produced. Mineable ore reserves at year-end were 3,848,000 tons, all of which are expected to be exhausted in 1978.

Territorial Supply Company Ltd.—In spite of a concerted effort to improve sales and profitability, results for this business were disappointing. Consequently, the subsidiary company was closed during 1976 and its assets liquidated.

Exploration—It was proposed to spend about $200,000 in 1977 on a drilling program to further assess the Kutcho Creek property in Northern British Columbia.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

Johns-Manville Corporation reported total revenue for the year 1976 of $1.3-billion, 18.3% ahead of the previous year. Net earnings, at $53.4-million, rose 39.1% and income from operations advanced 66%. The markets for J-M's principal products were subject to a number of economic cross currents ranging from the resurgence in new residential construction to the continuing lag in other types of construction. . . . A total of $200-million in capital expenditures was recently approved to double domestic production capability for glass fiber thermal insulations in the next four years.

Thermal insulations, traditionally the largest of J-M's six business segments, continued to be a major source of strength. Sales amounted to $409.1-million, up 27% over 1975 levels. . . . *Roofing products* performance relied on strength in re-roofing activity and the growing popularity of J-M's glass fiber shingle for its success. Sales were

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$182.5-million, up 7%. . . . *The moderate sales and earnings advances registered by general building products* were largely attributable to production efficiencies achieved in asbestos-cement and insulation board sheathing products and to improved marketing strategies. Sales in 1976 amounted to $174.4-million, up 5% from the prior year. . . . The diverse product lines composing J-M's *industrial and other products business* responded quickly to rebounding industrial demand. Sales totaled $143.6-million, 26% over 1975. . . . Revenues from *international operations* amounted to 21% of total revenue in 1976.

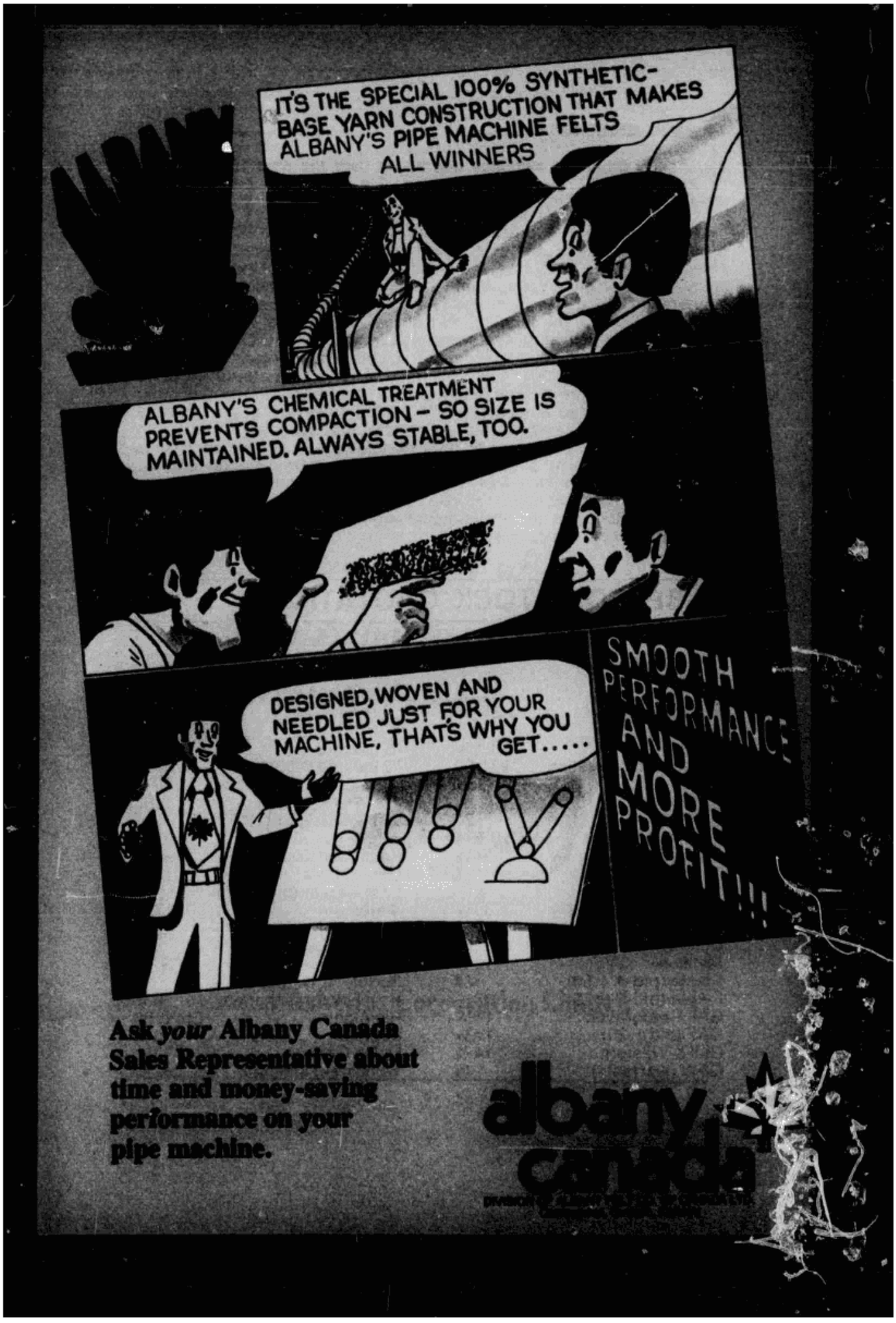
The *pipe products and systems business* was hurt by low expenditures by states and municipalities for new water and sewage facilities and by a difficult pricing situation in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) markets. Overall the business closed the year with sales of $214.5-million, up 11% from 1975. Operating production facilities for PVC plastic pipe ran at or near capacity. Asbestos-cement pipe represents about 60% of total dollar volume of sales for J-M's pipe business. Although operating profitably throughout the year, it ran at only about 55% of six-day capacity. Weakened demand for a-c pipe reflected low spending levels by states and municipalities for such projects as water transmission systems which traditionally call for the use of large-diameter a-c pipe. It also reflected the substitution of PVC for a-c pipe in some markets.

Mining and minerals continued to be one of J-M's most profitable businesses, mainly because asbestos fiber demand continued to outpace supply. Record sales totaled $184.7-million, 31% over 1975. Present worldwide asbestos consumption is about 5-million tons. The 1976 capacity of J-M's Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos, Quebec, was 700,000 tons at year-end. The major market growth areas for a-c products are in the Middle East countries and in the developing economies of Latin America, Africa and the Far East. Growth areas for asbestos underlayment products are in the United States, Europe and Japan.

In keeping with the desire to withdraw from marginally profitable product lines and those not central to J-M's major businesses, a number of operations were *divested, closed or written off* during 1976. The asbestos-cement extruded product line located at Manville, New Jersey, was phased out and certain intangible values attached to the prefabricated concrete slab business called Filigree were written off. The electrical tape producing facility at Bellegarde, France, was written down and will be sold and the electrical insulations business at Tilton, New Hampshire, was divested. J-M participation in a joint venture, a business producing woven plastic bags, film tarpaulins and synthetic carpeting, will be sold. J-M's decision to withdraw completely from the talc business led to the closing and write-off of the California operations last June and the Penhorwood, Ontario, facility in December. Capital equipment from the Reeves asbestos mine in Timmins, Ontario, which had been mothballed since 1974 following a close-down of that production facility, was also part of the write-off.

Concerning the *Jeffrey Mine in Quebec*, a five-year development plan requiring capital expenditures of $77-million to help ensure the con-

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tinuance of profitable asbestos operations over the next 15 years was initiated in 1976. The program will permit continued asbestos fiber production at 1976 levels.

Health, Safety and Environment Department—In the area of asbestos and health, J-M established a nationwide program to provide early detection of carcinogenic substances taken into the body. The study, an investigation of sputum cytology, is being conducted with the cooperation of experts from five of the nation's leading medical institutions. . . . With the joint support of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, AFL-CIO, J-M helped establish an environmental cancer therapy research center at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, City University of New York, to concentrate on research into pre-clinical diagnosis and treatment of mesothelioma. . . . J-M developed a policy in 1976 of "no smoking" at all locations where asbestos is handled. Research shows that asbestos workers who do not smoke cigarettes have no greater incidence of lung cancer than is found in the general population. Asbestos workers who do smoke, however, have an incidence of lung cancer 92 times greater than that of asbestos workers who do not smoke. . . . J-M remains convinced that the current standards for occupational exposure to asbestos assure an acceptable work environment.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

May 17, 1977

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.90
Advocate Mines	C$3.50
Armstrong Cork	25¼
Asarco	21⅞
Asbestos Corporation	C$24.00
Bendix	41½
Bendix (pfd 3)	84
Carlisle	20
Cassiar Asbestos	C$8.875
CertainTeed	27½
Charter Conso.	pence 133
Colt Industries	56½
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	30¼
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	82½
Conwest	C$4.15
Flintkote	18⅞
F-kote (pfd-A 4.50)	74
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	38¼
GAF Corporation	11⅝
GAF (pfd 1.20)	17¾
Gulf & Western	14⅜
G&W (warrants)	⅝
G&W (pfd 2.50)	35⅞
G&W (pfd 3.87)	68½
IC Industries	26⅜
IC Ind (pfd 6)	117
IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	46½
Jim Walter Corporation	32⅞
Jim Walter (pfd 1)	11½
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	36
Johns-Manville	35⅜
Kennecott Copper	28⅜
Lear Siegler	15¾
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	40
Maremont	17⅜
McAdam Mining	C$25
National Gypsum	17
Pathfinder	C$.33
Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50)	74
Raybestos-Manhattan	29⅞
Rio Algom	C$28.50
Supradur	Bid 6¼; Asked 6¾
Union Carbide	52½
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.78

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MEN ON THE MOVE

ASARCO INC.

Former Executive Vice President *Simon D. Strauss* was elected Vice Chairman of the Board of Asarco. He will serve as Counsellor to *Charles F. Barber*, Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and to *Ralph L. Hennebach*, President, in areas of senior management. . . . *James C. Buck*, Vice President-Sales, will take over Mr. Strauss' former responsibilities as head of the company's marketing activities. . . . *Richard J. Osborne* was named Executive Vice President. He will continue as Asarco's Chief Financial Officer.

THE ASBESTOS INFORMATION COMMITTEE

Wilfred Penney has been appointed the first Director-General of AIC. He had been a Director of TAC Construction Materials Ltd., a Turner & Newall company. Mr. Penney will establish a permanent executive office in London to provide information services on asbestos and health.

CAPE INDUSTRIES LTD.

P. N. Berkley was named Managing Director of Cape Universal Claddings Ltd., succeeding *J. Whitehead*. He has worked extensively outside of the United Kingdom, including seven years in Sri Lanka in the construction industry. *G. D. M. Frizelle* became Production Manager, the position formerly held by Mr. Berkley. . . . *T. T. Austin* was appointed to the Board of Cape Contracts Ltd. to succeed *M. A. Wright* as Finance Director and Company Secretary. Mr. Wright continues as a Director of the company. . . . *C. S. Cusak* was named to the Board of Cape Contracts International Ltd. as Sales Director. He joined the Cape Group in 1968.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

The J-M Board of Directors, at a regular meeting in Chicago on May 6, appointed *John A. McKinney* as Chief Executive Officer. Mr. McKinney was named President of the company last September. . . . *Chester E. Shepperly* was appointed Senior Vice President, Marketing and Administration, and named to the six-member Management Committee. He joined J-M in 1959.

KILBORN (QUE.) LTEE.

Jean G. Gauthier, Vice President and Managing Director, announced the appointments of *A. S. Kroon* as Senior Mining Geologist and *J. J. Lamarche* as Senior Metallurgist. Mr. Kroon has considerable mining and geological experience in base metals, asbestos and coal. Mr. Lamarche is experienced in base metals and uranium at the processing and management levels.

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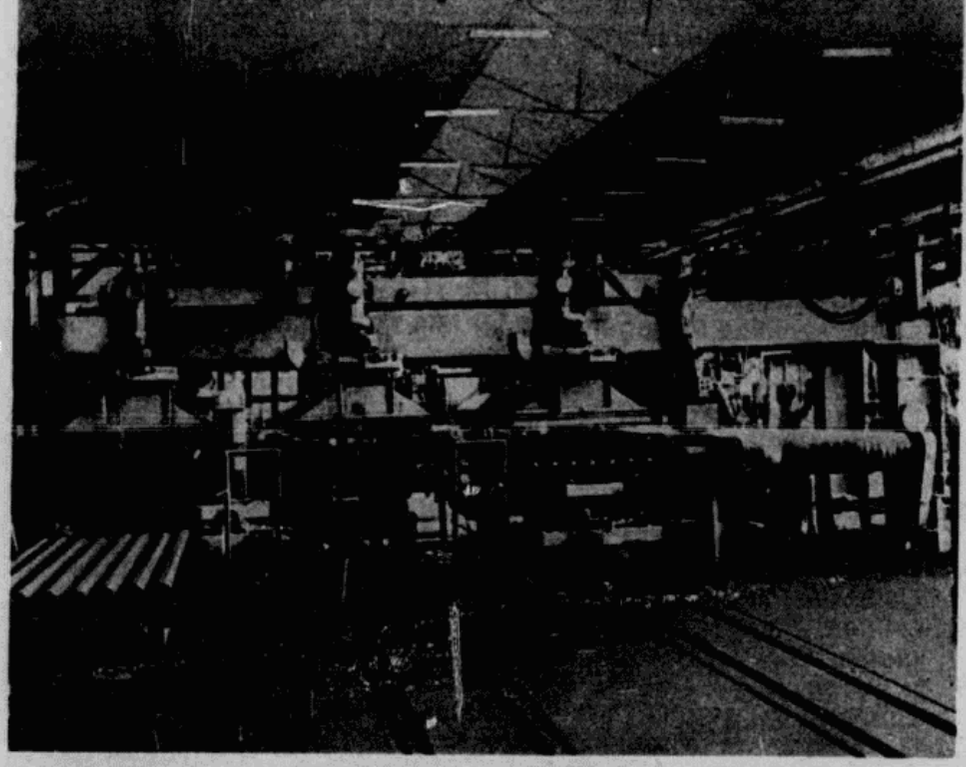
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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

W. Ray Blankenship, Vice President-Sales, Pipe & Plastics Group, CertainTeed Corporation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, July 17.

Harry A. Jensen, Executive Vice President, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 17.

W. R. Doughty, Chief Executive, Building & Insulation Division, and a Director, Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, July 18.

Lawrence B. Lee, Controller, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina, July 18.

Roy A. Jann, Vice President-Marketing, RM Friction Materials Company, Trumbull, Connecticut, July 19.

William S. Simpson, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, July 21.

Paul E. Leclerc, Sales Director, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, July 22.

Robert C. Congdon, Eastern Regional Manager, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., Lebanon, New Jersey, July 23.

Charles J. DeBiase, Senior Vice President-Production and Technology, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, July 23.

J. F. Collins, Vice President-Marketing, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, July 24.

Dimitry Poutiatine, Director-AFD Sales, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, July 25.

M. Sanfeliu, President, Frenos y Embragues S.A., a subsidiary of BBA Group Ltd., Barcelona, Spain, July 25.

Richard C. Wareham, President, Special Materials, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 26.

K. L. Whiteley, Chairman, Turners Building Products (Emene) Ltd. and Turners Building Products (Arewa) Ltd., Nigeria, July 29.

J. P. Farrell, Deputy Chief Executive, Building and Insulation Division, Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, July 31.

W. Horace Beasley, Vice President-Controller, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Birmingham, Alabama, August 1.

B. G. Pewsey, Mine Manager, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, August 1.

T. A. Dougherty, Senior Vice President, Pipe and Plastics Group, CertainTeed Corporation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, August 3.

N. George Belury, President and Chief Executive Officer, Abex Corporation, New York City, August 4.

Joe B. Cordell, President and Chief Operating Officer, Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida, August 4.

John J. McDermott, Vice President and General Manager, Nicolet of California, Inc., Hollister, California, August 5.

H. Kenneth Passmore, Secretary-Treasurer and a Director, Hedman Mines Ltd., Timmins, Ontario, August 5.

R. E. Byrne, Jr., Domestic Sales Manager-Asbestos, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, August 6.

C. G. Morgan, President, North American Asbestos Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, August 7.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS—CONTINUED

A. Nelson Muncy, Vice President and Plant Manager, Jaquays Asbestos Corporation, Globe, Arizona, August 7.
Gerald A. Piche, Vice President and Mine Project Manager, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, August 7.
R. C. Braun, Secretary-Treasurer, Niagara Insulations, Inc., Buffalo, New York, August 8.
Dewey E. Childers, Quality Control Manager, Southern Asbestos Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, August 8.
J. L. Myers, Marketing Manager-Asbestos, Union Carbide Corporation, Metals Division, Niagara Falls, New York, August 8.
Thomas P. Jackson, Product Manager-Packing Rings and Textiles, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, Denver, Colorado, August 9.
Alex A. Cross, Director General, International Asbestos Information Conference, London, England, August 13.
H. B. E. Stowe, General Manager, Shabanie Mine, Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt) Ltd., Shabanie, Rhodesia, August 11.
Grant V. Wilson, President, Grant Wilson. Inc., Chicago, Illinois, August 11.
G. A. McCammon, Vice President-Finance, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, August 12.
Gaston Verreault, Production Manager, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, Quebec, August 12.
Paul Kotin, M.D., Sr. Vice President-Health, Safety and Environment, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, August 13.

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VALUABLE LITERATURE

COMPANY PRODUCT SAFETY AND PRODUCT LOSS PREVENTION PROGRAM—Guidelines for management of manufacturing concerns to establish a product safety and loss prevention program; includes chapters on statement of policy, organizing and staffing, setting objectives, identifying and fulfilling functions, and performing tasks associated with starting and operating a product safety program [22 pages; SN 029.30; $4.50 per copy; order from the National Safety Council, Membership Department, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611]

QC CIRCLES: APPLICATIONS, TOOLS AND THEORY—A groundbreaker for firms interested in learning more about QC Circles before proceeding with implementation of the concept; offers 23 papers on the relatively young method for involving production employees in identifying, analyzing and solving product quality problems [174 pages; $6.25 per copy; order from the American Society for Quality Control, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203].

HANDBOOK OF VENTILATION FOR CONTAMINANT CONTROL—Authored by H. J. McDermott, Regional Industrial Hygienist, Shell Oil Company; describes how to design and use exhaust ventilation to control employee exposures to airborne contaminants; useful for those responsible for meeting OSHA standards and protecting empioyee health [376 pages; $26.50 per copy; order from Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc., or through ASBESTOS Magazine].

THE CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY—Ninth Edition revised by G. G. Hawley; is a compendium of technical data and descriptive data on thousands of chemicals and chemical phenomena; retains its emphasis on environmental considerations but has been expanded in the area of energy and its sources [947 pages plus appendix; $32.50; order from Van Nostrand Rienhold or through ASBESTOS Magazine].

FILTER AIDS AND MATERIALS 1977—Patent Review by H. T. Driscoll; includes a chapter on such fibrous filters as cellulosics, asbestos and glass wool; discusses membrane technology, industrial separation techniques and consolidation by flocculants [307 pages; $39.00; order from Noyes Data Corporation or through ASBESTOS Magazine].

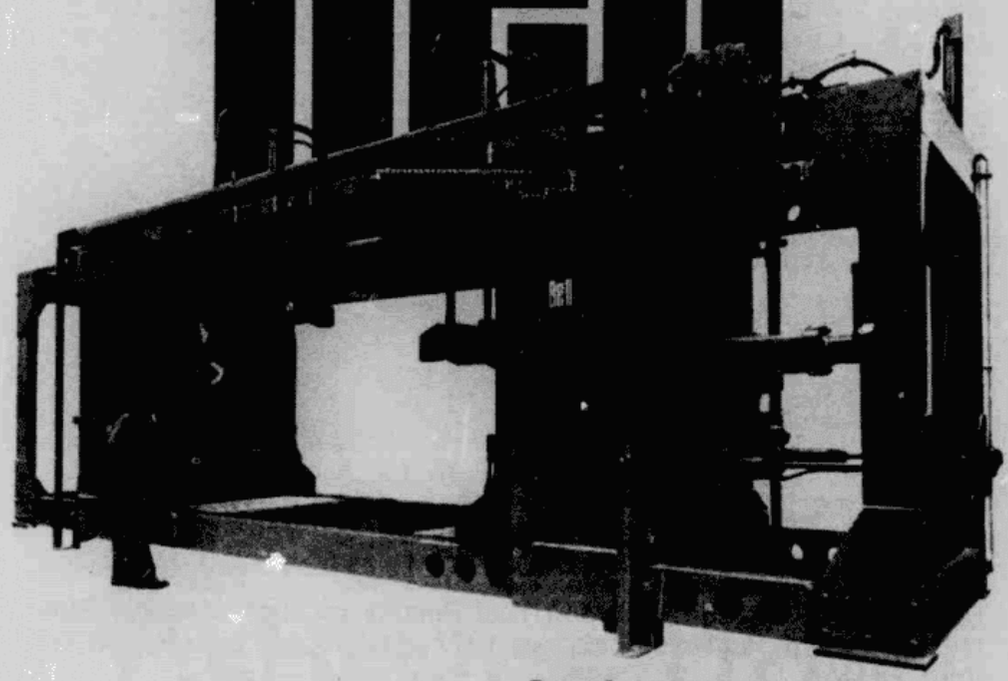
ASBESTOS/A REMARKABLE MINERAL FIBER—Reference book on asbestos by Marion S. Badollet; presents technical information on asbestos minerals and data on the chemical, physical and optical properties of Chrysotile, Riebeckite, Anthophyllite and Tremolite; contains electron micrographs, thermal analyses and X-ray diffraction patterns [80 pages; $20.00 per copy; advance payment required; order from ASBESTOS Magazine].

THE ASBESTOS FACTBOOK, 3RD EDITION—Compiled by the staff of ASBESTOS Magazine; written in layman's terms; offers useful information on the origin, locations and uses of asbestos; gives the chemical compositions of the various types of the mineral; contains data concerning testing methods and grades. [28 pages; $1.00 per paper-bound copy; order from ASBESTOS Magazine]

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RECOMMENDED WORK PRACTICES—Five manuals published by the Asbestos Information Association/North America: Recommended Work Practices for the Fabrication and Use of Asbestos Paper Products; Shop and Field Fabrication of Asbestos Sheet Products; Molding and Fabrication of Asbestos Containing Plastic Products; Fabrication and Use of Asbestos Friction Materials; and Use and Handling of Asbestos Textile Products. [$1.35 each plus postage; order from AIA/NA, 1835 K Street, N.W., Suite 402, Washington, D. C. 20006]

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS TEST MANUAL, 3RD EDITION—Prepared jointly by the Asbestos Textile Institute, Inc., and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association; provides 34 standard methods for testing the physical and chemical properties of Chrysotile asbestos fiber. [$18.95 to the U.S., Canada and Mexico; $21.95 to all other countries; place orders with ASBESTOS Magazine]

ASTM STANDARDS

PART 16/1977 ANNUAL BOOK OF ASTM STANDARDS—Contains current ASTM Standards on chemical-resistant nonmetallic materials, clay and concrete pipe and tile, masonry mortars and units and asbestos-cement products; includes Revised Standard C500-76 on Testing Asbestos-Cement Pipe and Revised Specifications C222-76 for Asbestos-Cement Roofing Shingles, C223-76 for Asbestos-Cement Siding, C296-76 for Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipe, C428-76 for Asbestos-Cement Nonpressure Sewer Pipe, C508-76 for Asbestos-Cement Perforated Underdrain Pipe, C644-76 for Asbestos-Cement Nonpressure Small-Diameter Sewer Pipe, C663-76 for Asbestos-Cement Storm Drain Pipe and C668-76 for Asbestos-Cement Transmission Pipe [528 pages; 111 Standards; $17.00; order through ASBESTOS Magazine or from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103].

D3544 76—Guide for Reporting Test Results on High Modulus Fibers [New Standard; Published February 1977; Part 36, 1977; $1.75 per copy from ASTM.].

D3553 76—Test for Fiber Content by Digestion of Reinforced Metal Matrix Composites [New Standard; published March 1977; Part 36, 1977; $1.75 per copy from ASTM].

F104 76—Classification System for Nonmetallic Gasket Materials [Revision of Standard; Published December 1976; Part 38, 1977; $1.75 per copy from ASTM].

F336 76—Recommended Practice for Design and Construction of Non-Metallic Enveloped Gaskets for Corrosive Service [Revision of Standard; Published December 1976; Part 38, 1977; $1.75 per copy from ASTM].

F39 59—Testing Compressed Asbestos Sheet Packing [Intent to Withdraw; Part 38, 1977].

E597 77T—Recommended Practice for Measuring Airborne Sound Isolation in Buildings [New Tentative Recommended Practice approved by the ASTM Committee on Standards; $1.75 per copy from ASTM].

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

LASER SPECTROSCOPY—Third International Conference; sponsored by National Bureau of Standards; Jackson Hole, Wyoming, *July 4-8.*

QUALITY CONTROL CALL FOR PAPERS—New papers are being sought by the American Society for Quality Control for presentation at its 32nd Annual Technical Conference to be held May 1978; completed speaker's data sheet, abstract or draft of full paper and a short biographical sketch should be returned by *July 15.*

AN ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION—Course by Engineering Foundation; Henniker, New Hampshire, *July 17-22.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL ADVISORS—A Systematic Overview of Surface Metal and Non-metal Mining, Denver, Colorado, *July 27-29;* Training the Trainer of Mining Personnel Workshop, *July 18-20* in Denver, Colorado, *August 29-31* in Beckley, West Virginia, and *September 21-23* in Evansville, Indiana.

INNOVATION IN MEASUREMENT SCIENCE—Symposium of the Instrument Society of America; Hobart/Smith College, Geneva, New York, *July 24-29.*

HIGH PRESSURE—Sixth International Conference of the Association Internationale for Research and Advancement of High Pressure Technology; University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, *July 25-29.*

APPLIED X-RAY SPECTROMETRY AND X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION—Course at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, *July 25-August 1.*

CRYOGENIC ENGINEERING—Conference of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, the Cryogenics Engineering Conference Board and the University of Colorado; Boulder, Colorado, *August 2-5.*

APPLICATIONS OF X-RAY ANALYSIS—26th Annual Denver Conference; University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, *August 3-5.*

INDUSTRIAL WASTE—Ninth Mid-Atlantic Conference; Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, *August 8-9.*

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—Extension Courses at the Madison Campus: Noise Measurement and Control, *August 8-12;* Legal Considerations in Pollutant Monitoring, *August 9-10;* In-House Management of Industrial Residues—Assembled Material Industries, *August 11-12;* Energy Conservation Research and Development, *August 15-16;* and Selecting and Using Adhesives, *August 15-16.*

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH—Training Courses conducted by NIOSH at Cincinnati, Ohio: Industrial Hygiene Respiratory Protection, *August 8-11 and September 26-29;* Industrial Hygiene Measurements, *September 12-22;* and Industrial Hygiene Engineering, *September 26-October 7.*

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ADMINISTRATION OF AN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAM—Occupational Medicine Seminar for physicians in industry; Colby College, Waterville, Maine, *August 8-14.*

CHROMATOGRAPHY—Second National Symposium sponsored by the Institute for Chromatology, University of Pretoria; *August 19-20* at the Hotel Burgerspark, Pretoria, South Africa, and *August 22-23* at Skukuza Camp, Kruger National Park, Skukuza, South Africa.

TIME AND FREQUENCY: STANDARDS, MEASUREMENTS, USAGE—Seminar of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards; Boulder, Colorado, *August 22-26.*

JAPAN DESIGN ENGINEERING—Third Annual Show; announced by Clapp & Poliak, Inc.; Harumi Exposition Center, Tokyo, Japan, *September 2-6.*

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PROTECTION OF PIPES—Second International Conference organized by BHRA Fluid Engineering; University of Kent, Canterbury, England, *September 7-9.*

FILTRATION, PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITS—Theme of two conferences organized by the Filtration Society in conjunction with FILTECH/77 (the International Filtration and Separation Exhibition) and the Fifth Dust Control, Air Filtration and Gas Cleaning Exhibitions; Olympia, London, England, *September 20-23.*

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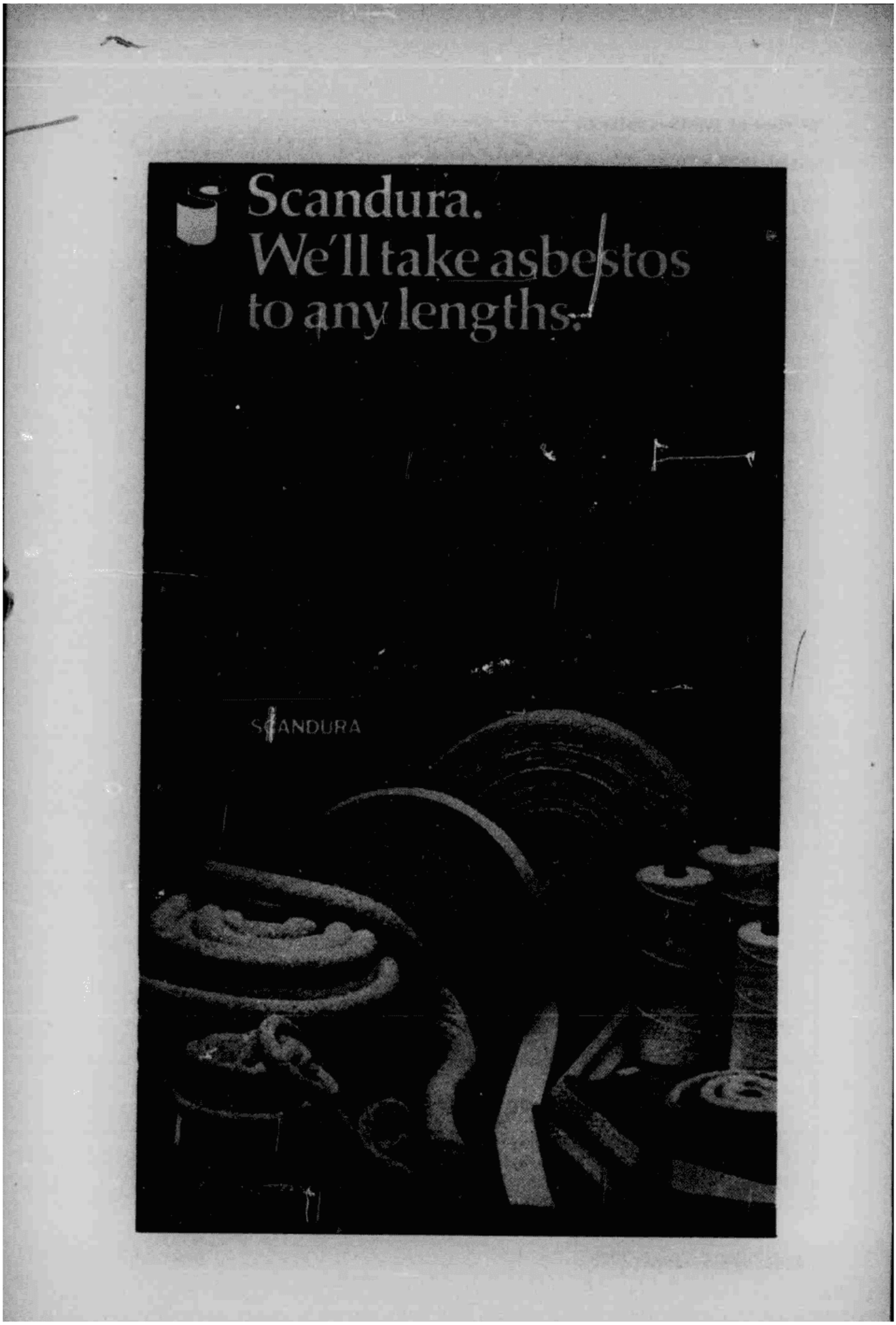
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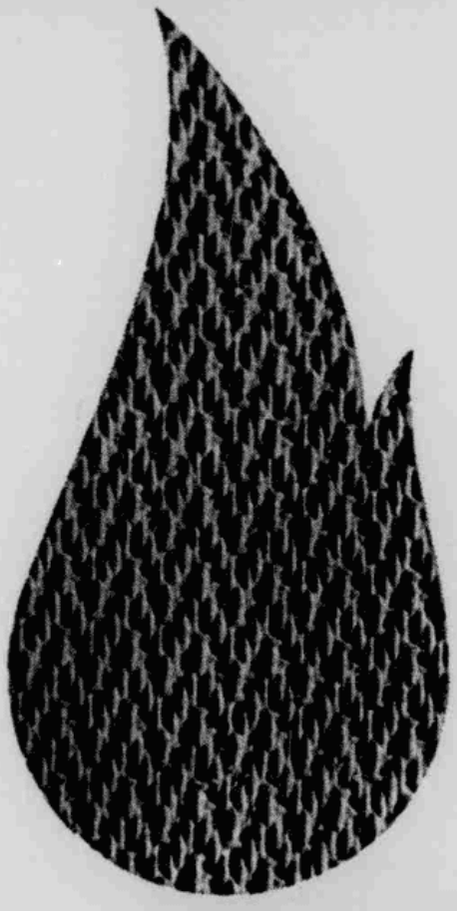
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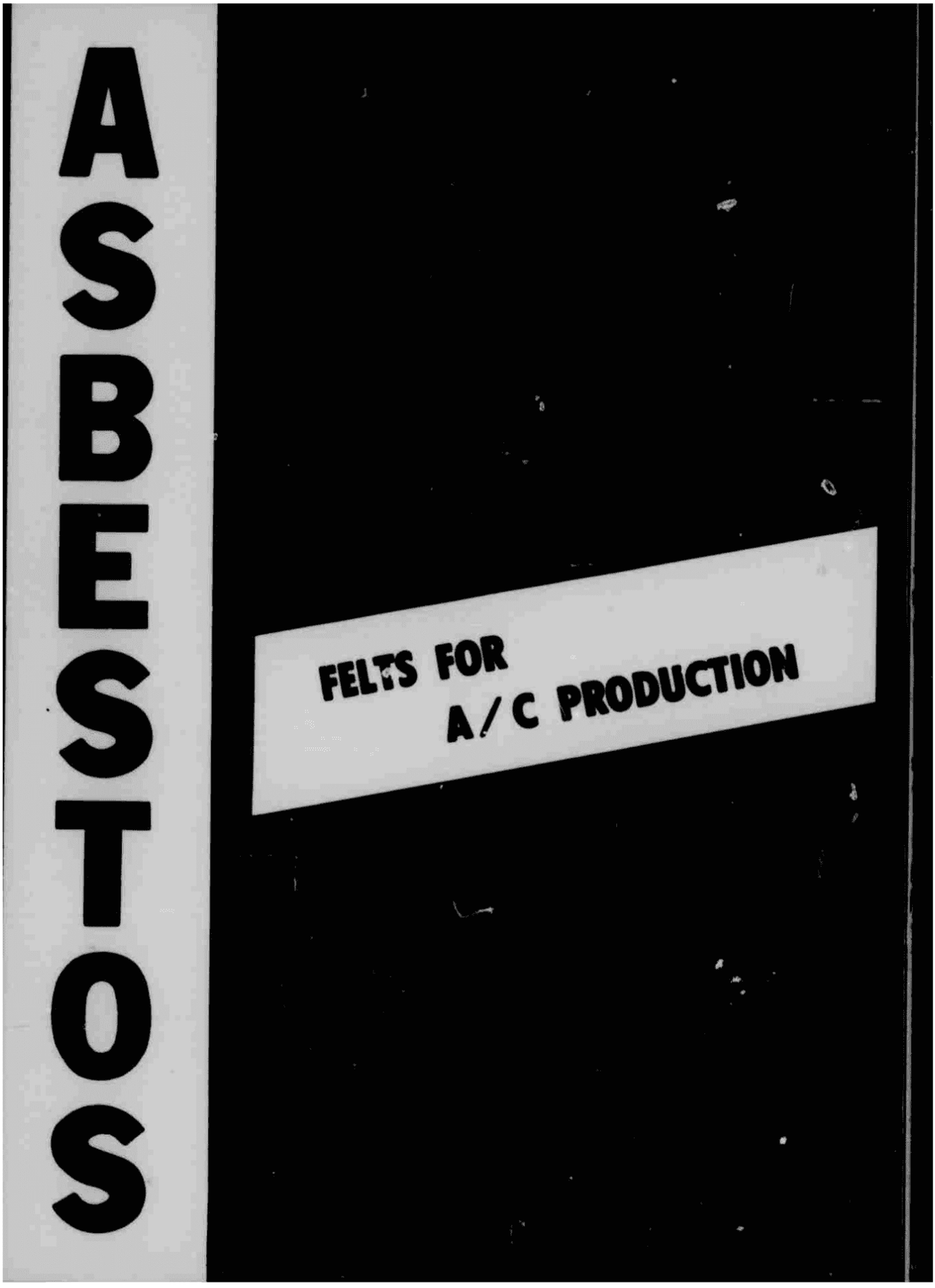
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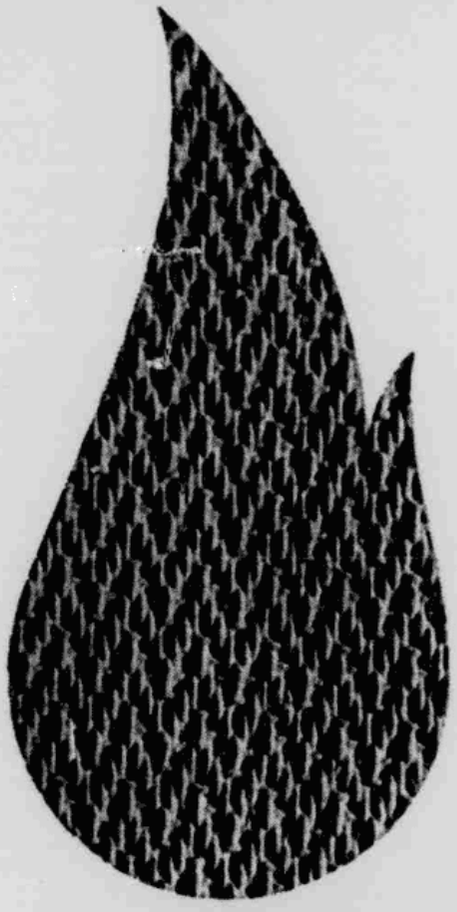
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