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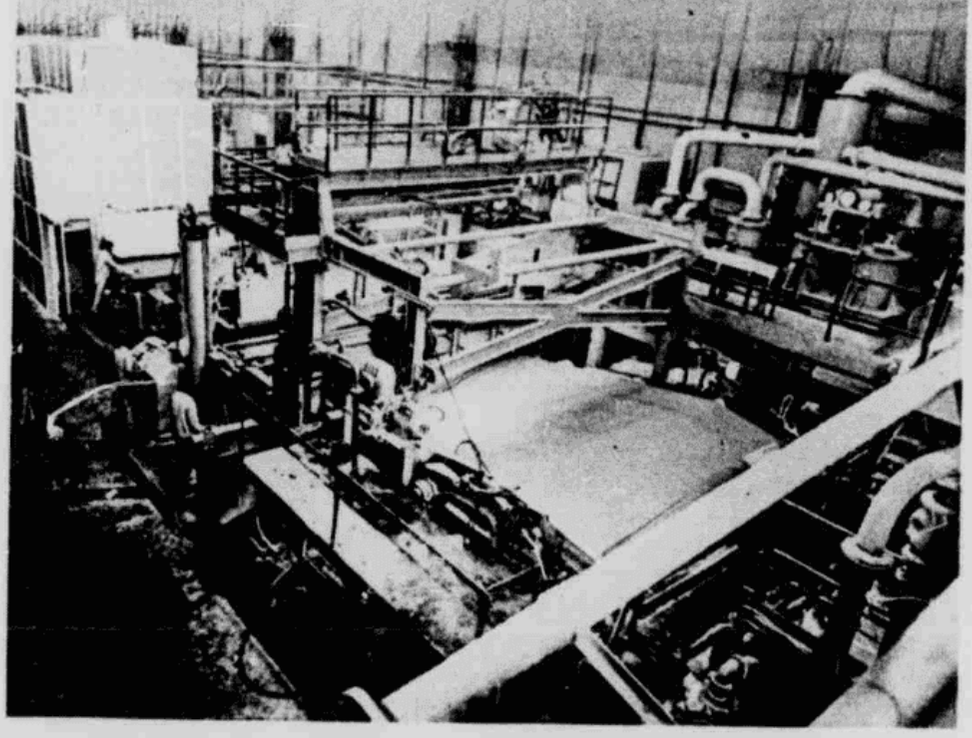
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VOLUME 59 **JULY 1977** **NUMBER 1**

FOUNDED JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

CONTENTS

FELTS FOR A/C PRODUCTION (FEZFABRIKEN) 4
MARKET CONDITIONS: GENERAL BUSINESS 14
ASBESTOS FIBER DEMAND 15
THRU THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAZE 16
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT 22
PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS 24
CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES 31
THE MINING SCENE 32
1976 ANNUAL REPORTS: BBA; MSAULI ASBES; SUPRADUR .. 34
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS 40
MEN ON THE MOVE 42
BIRTHDAY GREETINGS 44
VALUABLE LITERATURE 46
NEW ASBESTOS PATENTS 50
CALENDAR OF EVENTS 52
REMEMBER WHEN? 54

Microfilms of back issues may be obtained from University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

PROPRIETOR: Stover Publishing Company
EDITOR: Doris M. Fagan PUBLISHER: Carrell J. Stover

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Second Class Postage Paid at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—United States, $4.00 per year; All Other Countries, add $1.00 for postage; Current Copies, 35 cents each; Back Copies, 50 cents each; payable in U.S. Funds to: ASBESTOS, 131 North York Road (P.O. Box 471) Willow Grove, Pennsylvania 19090.
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Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 3 of 62
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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 II

Efforts to precisely control the dewatering process have resulted in the development of instrumentation which measures and records the water content of the felt-A/C layer combination at various stages of the process. The recordings require a certain degree of skill to interpret but from them it has been possible to arrive at some rather interesting conclusions. For example, it has been established that a single main suction box with a reasonable degree of vacuum is sufficient for most processes as opposed to a multiplicity of boxes. On a modern, well-kept, three-vat sheet machine it was found that the felt and A/C layer carried 2000 to 2200 grams of water per m^2 of surface ahead of the suction box and this was reduced to about 1400 g/m^2 after passing over the box, the latter figure being nearly identical to the volume of water carried by the felt before entering the first vat.

Establishing the distribution of water between felt and slurry is very difficult since the slurry has a finer capillarity than the felt and probably re-absorbs some water from the felt after passing over the suction box. At present no reliable indication of the rate of water pickup by the slurry is possible. However, if it is assumed that the distribution of water is proportional to the relative thicknesses of the A/C layer and the felt, the A/C layer will carry about 20% of the total water measured in felt and slurry. In the above example, the A/C layer would carry about 400 g water/m^2 ahead of the suction box and about 280 g water/m^2 after the suction box. If the finished green sheet coming from the production roll has a moisture content of 25% or 79 g water/m^2 of layer of 0.9 mm thickness, it would follow that the equivalent of 200 g water/m^2 has been mechanically expelled in the nip. The results of this calculation may not be precise but they appear to be reasonably correct and indicative of the actual situation. Analyzing numerous measurements taken in many plants and with various brands of felts, the following figures were compiled: Total moisture after the suction box = 1280 g water/m^2; A/C layer thickness = 0.2 mm; felt thickness = 3.2 mm. Here again it is estimated that 6% of the total moisture or approximately

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ACL Doc 12699 · Page 4 of 62
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80 g water/m^2 remains in the layer which is in proportion to the thickness of the layer compared to that of the felt.

The mandrel pressure decreases during the formation of a pipe and the amount of water mechanically expelled from the A/C layer must vary accordingly. These conditions are less favorable than on a sheet machine where the linear pressures are constant, and the result is that flowmarks or fissures sometimes appear in the finished pipe. These are caused by the retention of water between layers during the winding process and indicate an imbalance between water volume (to be expelled) and resistance to water flow of the felt in and ahead of the press nip. The problem can be solved by reducing machine speed which will decrease the rate of flow of water through the felt, but this will result in less machine output.

FELT CONDITIONING

On machines where modern felt conditioning equipment is used, A/C felts are mainly contaminated or plugged by production water and relatively little by floating particles of cement or fines. The production water is almost saturated with many types of carbonates. A slight change in temperature or an increase in concentration of the carbonates causes the formation of crystals. These are sometimes deposited on a sieve cylinder but much more readily and often in a felt. After only a few hours of production the first milky layer of carbonate crystals forms around each fine fiber of a felt, doubling the diameter of the fiber and causing the first drop in permeability of the felt. After a period of about one week a second layer of crystals forms, increasing the original diameter of the fibers by 5 or 6 times. This is the time when a felt begins to give trouble in production because of poor dewatering.

It can be shown that the more production water that is passed through a felt, the faster the felt will become contaminated by carbonate crystals. A felt beater or knocker will delay the initial plugging but will not prevent it over an appreciable length of time. Therefore, it seems obvious that extensive use of shower systems using production water can be counter-productive insofar as felt conditioning is concerned because the heavy flow of production water through the felt will only accelerate plugging by crystals. There is a growing trend toward using high pressure showers only intermittently and with fresh water only. The volume of water passed through the showers is therefore limited to that

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ACL Doc 12699 · Page 6 of 62
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of the production water being lost in the process. Felt cleaning systems which could chemically destroy the crystals or prevent their formation without adversely affecting the chemical properties of the slurry or destroying the materials of the felt itself would constitute a major advance in A/C technology.

BLAMING THE FELT

A felt is a textile product and, as such, cannot be defined dimensionally or strength-wise as precisely as a machine part of metal or other mechanical material. Therefore, if anything goes wrong on an A/C machine which cannot be explained by a cursory inspection of mechanical parts, it is only natural to blame the felt.

The truth is that, except for mechanical failure as a drive or conveyor belt, the only failing for which a felt can properly be held accountable is unsatisfactory or incomplete dewatering of the slurry either mechanically or pneumatically, resulting in defective sheet or pipe coming off the machine. The felt cannot be blamed for such problems as uneven thickness of slurry, back-cracking of sheets, poor orientation of fibers, radial cracks in pipes or air pockets between layers of the end product.

FELT HANDLING

Nearly all A/C felts on the market today are manufactured from polyamide and this type fiber will pick up from 5% to 6% of its weight in water from the atmosphere. This dictates that felts should be stored so as to minimize this phenomenon. The plastic cover in which they are packed should be opened only immediately before fitting the felt to the machine. All felts are packed in the same way that they should be placed on the machine. This means that, whereas most modern felts have two differing surfaces, only one is designed to carry the slurry and it must be properly positioned when the felt is installed. A new felt should never be turned inside out. Operators may be accustomed to having the soft, hairy side as the working surface but this could be wrong. However, with modern felts, the direction in which the felt runs is of lesser importance than formerly.

The felt tensioning equipment should be set at zero before the couch rolls are lowered, when installing a new felt. This is essential since the length of a felt may vary in the dry state as well as

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ACL Doc 12699 · Page 8 of 62
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after wetting. All felts become longer when wet but the amount of elongation varies with the design of the felt. If a felt is too short it should be wetted with the couch rolls in lifted position, being careful not to overstretch the felt. If the felt is too long it should be wetted and an extra roller added to take up the slack. The couch rollers should never be lowered by force or a damaged felt or broken rollers may result.

After the felt is fitted and the couch rolls positioned, the felt must be wetted. This is usually done by turning on the sprayers which should be thoroughly cleaned beforehand to be sure all nozzles are operating properly. If some nozzles are plugged the felt will be wetted in streaks, creating bellies in the felt which can never be corrected. By the same token, hanging a water hose over a running, dry felt will wet a streak which will create a belly and ruin the felt. It is most important that dry felts be wetted evenly from the very start of operation.

On some modern machines with powerful suction equipment it may happen that the felt leaving the drying suction box is too dry to pick up the slurry from the sieve cylinder. This condition can be corrected by shutting off the suction of this particular box for one or two hours.

When a machine is to be shut down over weekends, the felts should be rinsed with clean water for about one-and-one-half hours and the tension should be relieved. The part of the felt on top of the machine will dry sooner than that on the bottom which may stay wet for several days. Care should be exercised in starting such a felt. The felt should be slowly run without tension, then wetted with a gradual increase of tension. Too hasty start-up usually results in a ply or fold in the felt.

Since modern felts are all needled, over-widths create no problems because such felts can be easily trimmed with a sharp knife. The trimming should be done between the main suction box and the anvil roller.

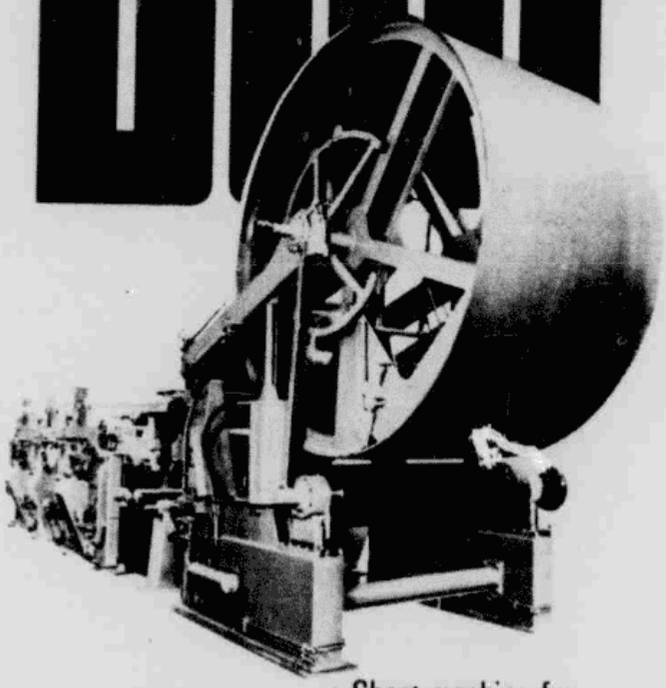
Reinforced edges are of little if any advantage and may be the cause of bellies in the felt.

The spade of the felt guide should be adjusted to touch the felt between the main suction box and the anvil roller and should contact the felt so gently that it does not curl the edge of the felt. Felt guide systems which control without touching are available and are preferred. Pneumatic and hydraulic felt tensioning equipment should have mechanical interlocks. On certain

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ACL Doc 12699 · Page 10 of 62
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machines a felt can run into plies if the felt guide and the felt tensioners act at the same time but in opposite directions.

The top felts on some pipe machines tend to develop ragged edges. The installation of a wormed roller immediately ahead of the pressure beam or running a slightly narrower top than bottom felt will sometimes alleviate this problem. However, it should be recognized that the real cause may be over-driving or, possibly, unevenness of the pipe layer.

FELT DIMENSIONS

For the felt manufacturer there is only one reliable and governing dimension and that is "wet, stretched on machine, felt tension roller one-third out." Any other measurement may lead to confusion. The dimension frequently cited by the user is "dry, loose, on the floor." This can be very misleading. All polyamide and nylon felts, needled or unneedled, batted or with a raised nap, will change in both length and width after wetting. The extent of the change depends on the construction of the particular felt. Changes in length and width after wetting may range from 6% to 8%. Therefore, it is essential that the felt maker know the minimum and maximum lengths of felt the machine will accommodate. Many machines have adjustments in the roller system so felts of varying lengths can be fitted. Even on such machines, it is essential that the minimum and maximum lengths be established when a felt is ordered. Proper width is best determined by the length of the suction boxes.

THE IDEAL FELT

While the ideal felt does not exist, in view of the foregoing it is interesting to speculate on what it would be like if it were attainable. Its weight would be about 1000 g/m^2 and it would have a base weave consisting of machine directional yarns only which would be hard twisted and incompressible as wires. The felt length and width would not change after wetting and would remain stable throughout the life of the felt. Its strength would be sufficient to pull the four sieve cylinders of a sheet machine or the mandrel and pipe for diameters up to 2400 mm, meaning about 20 tons of load, without distress. The batt would be such that adequate dewatering could be achieved with one suction box. Felt cleaning would be accomplished by one high pressure

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 12 of 62
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12699/12

shower using only clean, fresh water to replace water already consumed in the production process. No beaters or knockers would be used and drying of the cleaned felt would be achieved by a low vacuum suction box. Dewatering under the production-, formation-roller or forming bowl would be by a step-wise process as in the Russian system. Dewatering in this position would be improved by changing the old-fashioned design of the anvil or breast roller to a more modern and efficient configuration. The felt would be insensitive to pinholes created by solids in the mix. Its elongation under a tension of 20 kg/cm would be about 5% to 6%. This ideal felt would have a reliable working life of four weeks and the increase in suction during this time would be about 100 mm Hg.

The top felt for pipe machines would be a fully synthetic, heavily structured, endless mesh with double the life of the bottom felt.

While this may sound utopian, many of the features mentioned are already available and cooperation between the felt makers and the asbestos-cement products manufacturers could make others a reality within a reasonable length of time.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

General business continues to improve and the preponderance of informed opinion is that present healthy conditions will continue well into 1978. Gross National Product in 1972 dollars should grow by about 5% this year, helped by a bouyant housing market and by increasing business expenditures on plant and equipment. Industrial production should show a similar gain and total employment, already at record levels, should extend its increases for the balance of this year. While personal income is showing good gains, some of these are due to exceptionally generous wage settlements achieved thus far this year, a pattern expected to prevail throughout the second half.

Capital spending has been lagging ever since the start of the current recovery but it now shows signs of improving substantially over the months ahead. While no one predicts a boom in capital goods, business is now moving ahead with plant improvements and expansions which will probably be badly needed within the next few years should the economy continue on its present course. A substantial portion of the total of capital expenditures is now going for environmental protective equipment. While this equipment contributes little or nothing to productive capacity and could, therefore, be considered as having an inflationary impact on industrial prices, it is probably better to employ people in the area of manufacture and installation of such equipment than on made-work government projects. Spending in other areas involving capital goods includes revamping automobile plants for manufacture of a new generation of smaller, more economical engines and chasis to go with them, an obvious necessity in light of coming fuel restrictions.

Energy has been the subject of much debate in Congressional committees and will, no doubt, continue to occupy the spotlight for some time to come. As this is written, the House Ways and Means Committee has approved taxes on crude oil and other fuels which would amount to some $20-billion annually by 1981. The Committee is now trying to determine what to do with these funds, assuming they are actually raised. So far, while there has been much discussion of rebating the money to taxpayers, there has been practically no mention of using it to increase supplies of conventional fuels or to applying some of it to development of al-

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 14 of 62
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asbestosclaims.law/library/12699/14

ternate fuels. Believing, as we do, that taxes of this nature are among the greatest contributors to inflation, it seems a pity that Congress can't find a way to use this money constructively in an effort to alleviate the fuel crisis.

ASBESTOS FIBER DEMAND

Demand continues strong for Grades 5 and 6 asbestos fibers and sales of Grades 3, 4 and 7 have softened during the first quarter of 1977. Group 3 fiber sales have been soft due to a slowdown in the asbestos textile market. Group 4 sales have been lower than anticipated because of inventory adjustments. Group 7 sales have decreased reflecting a slowdown in the resilient flooring industry.

Unofficial figures show Canadian shipments of asbestos through March 1977 to be 398,000 short tons vs. 411,720 short tons for the same period in 1976

Shipments to both the United States and overseas countries are showing signs of improvement. This trend is expected to continue through the next two quarters of this year.

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THRU THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAZE

OSHA ASBESTOS STANDARDS

The Asbestos Information Association/North America reports that the studies sponsored by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration concerned with the proposed revision of the Asbestos Manufacturing Standard and preparation of a proposed Asbestos Construction Standard are nearing completion. The timing for a hearing may be affected by statements made by Dr. Eula Bingham, Assistant Secretary of Labor (OSHA), in that the end of 1977 has been set as the deadline for standards for cotton dust, benzene, arsenic, lead and beryllium. It was also learned by AIA/NA that some discussion is proceeding within OSHA regarding resultant action if the decision is made to propose a further lowering of the manufacturing standard in keeping with the "0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter" exposure limitation recommended by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. The feeling is that a new proposal and follow-up rulemaking would be required. The AIA/NA study by Equitable Environmental Health, Inc., is in a "holding" position pending publication of the proposed regulation for the construction industry.

ASBESTOS IS TOP PRIORITY

In April the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission acted on three petitions, ruling to propose a ban on consumer patching compounds containing asbestos and artificial fireplace logs and ash using asbestos for simulated effects (see June 1977 ASBESTOS, page 18). Shortly thereafter the Commission asked its staff to study the extent and nature of asbestos in consumer products and to recommend possible actions. Speaking before AIA/NA on June 9, The Honorable S. John Byington, Chairman of CPSC, said that development of mandatory safety rules covering consumer products containing free-form asbestos was recently assigned top priority by the Commission, pre-empting lawn mowers. He also encouraged industry participation with regulatory agencies as the best way to achieve reasonable regulations.

MESA STUDIES STONE QUARRIES

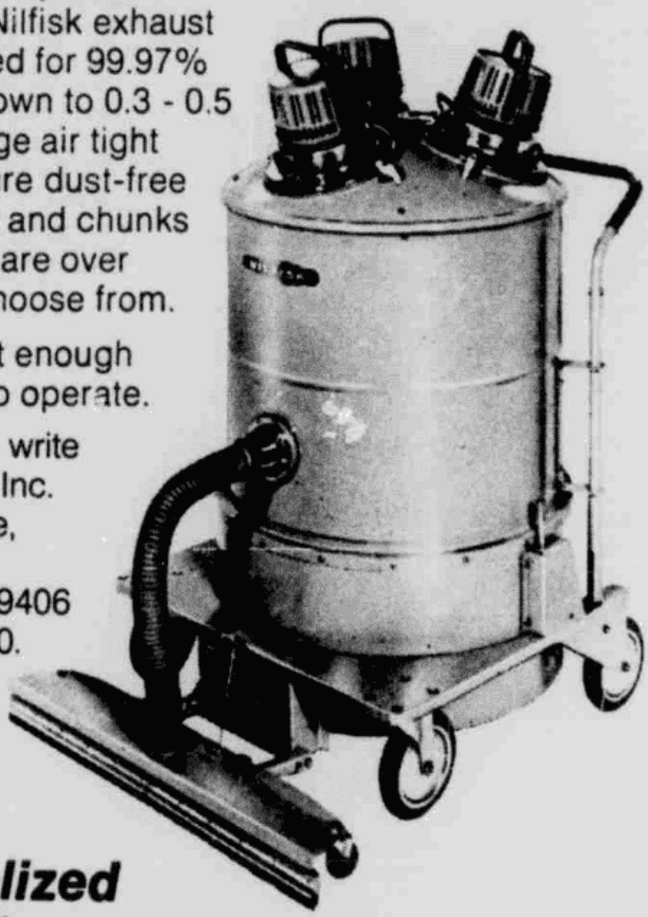
As a result of the Environmental Defense Fund petitioning the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to restrain Montgomery

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County, Maryland (located adjacent to the District of Columbia), from using asbestos-containing stone for road surfacing, the U.S. Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration is investigating 1500 of the 4000 stone quarries in the United States where they can reasonably expect, on the basis of geology, to find asbestos fibers. At the public meeting held last month on the "Health Effect Problems of Airborne Asbestos in Montgomery County, Maryland," it was stated by Dr. Donald Frederickson, Director of the National Institutes of Health, that the "degree of risks (associated with asbestos) is not possible to assess; we need more information."

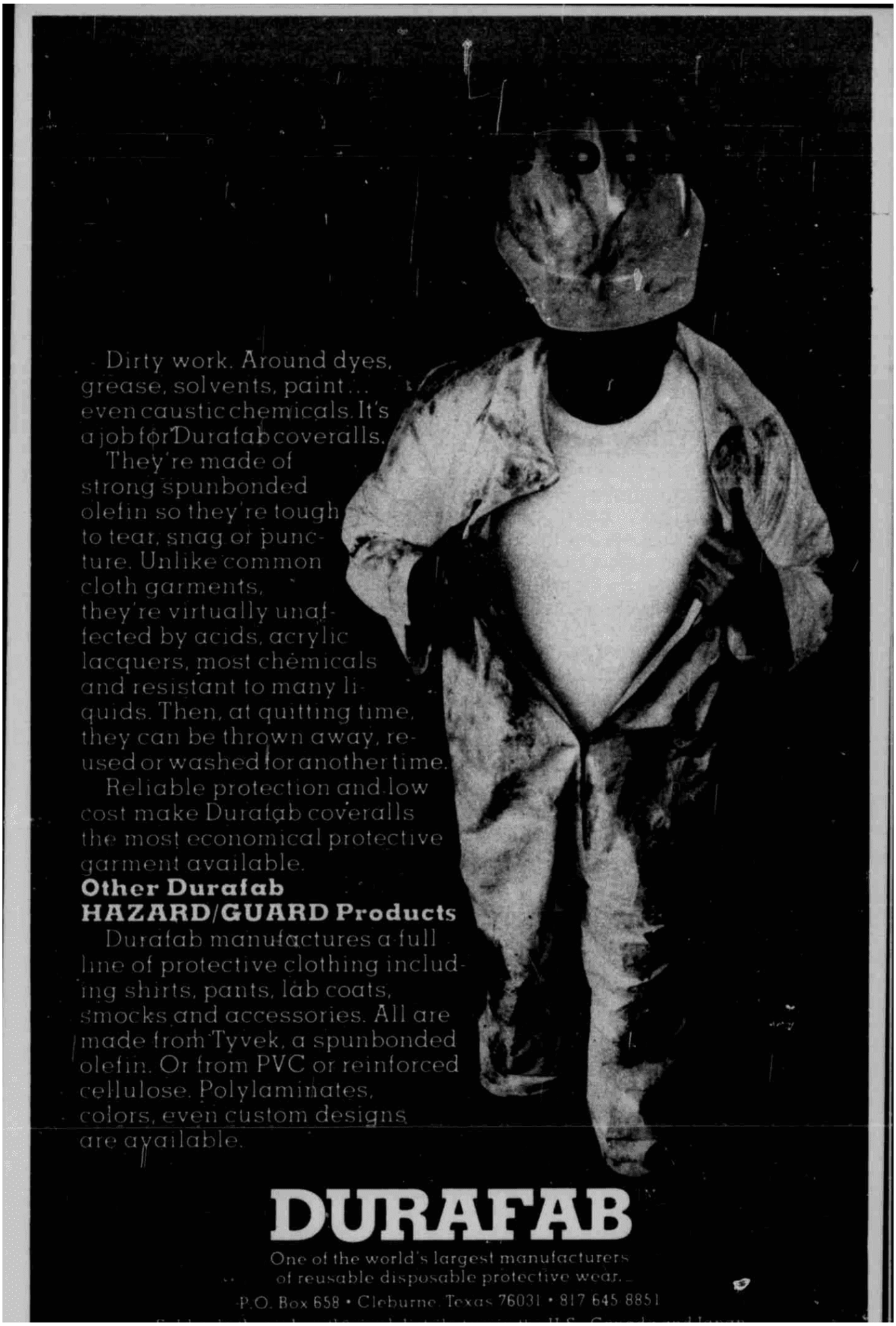
MESA RULES & HEARS

MESA has issued a series of new regulations to protect the health and safety of workers in the metal/non-metal (non-coal) mining industry in the United States. Dealing with open pit and underground mines and with sand, gravel and crushed stone operations, the regulations were issued as mandatory standards and definitions in the Federal Register of June 8, effective July 8. Major consideration is given to electrical hazards and safety practices in hoisting workers in the mines. Miscellaneous standards cover lightning arresters, orderliness, methane gas hazards, posting of danger warning signs, etc. [CFR 30; Parts 55, 56 & 57]. . . . A public hearing will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, beginning August 22, on health and safety standards for U.S. metal/non-metal (non-coal) mines proposed by MESA. It will cover objections filed to proposed regulations on fire prevention and control; air quality, ventilation and radiation; loading, hauling and dumping; hoists and hoisting; toilet facilities; and gassy mines. Notice of the hearing appeared in the Federal Register of June 16. The proposed regulations were first published in the Federal Register of September 25, 1975. [CFR 30; Parts 55, 56 & 57]. . . . A MESA official has advised AIA/NA that publication in the Federal Register of a change in permissible asbestos exposure level from 5 to 2 f/cc in metal and non-metallic mines is imminent. Also, the transfer of MESA from the U.S. Department of the Interior to the U.S. Department of Labor seems likely during the current Congress.

CALIFORNIA CONTROL ACT

California is the first State to require certain asbestos-using employers to register with the State, thereby implementing the Occupational Carcinogen Control Act and bringing to 16 the

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number of carcinogens brought under State control in an effort to prevent job-related cancers. The law requires the Department of Health to establish priorities for inspections of industries which use "cancer-causing" substances. The inspections began July 1 and employers who fail to report asbestos use will be fined $500 after September 1. To be reported are any use, handling, disposal, processing, manufacturing, packaging or re-packaging of asbestos or asbestos-containing products which require labeling. The ruling does not apply to products which contain "bound" or "locked-in" asbestos fibers.

U.K. LABELING SURVEY

Research commissioned by the U.K. Asbestos Information Committee has been conducted among retail outlets and secondary processors to determine the level of response to the Asbestos Industry's voluntary labeling scheme introduced for goods made since October 1, 1976. Chief among the findings is that while virtually all asbestos-containing goods are now being labeled or marked by the manufacturers, many retailers still carry and sell unlabeled products. Upon investigation it was discovered that manufacturers' warehouses still contain a high percentage of goods made prior to last October. It will be some time before goods made after that date constitute the bulk of asbestos goods in retail stock. AIC has spent well over £100,000 in promoting the scheme and a further campaign is to be undertaken. A second survey will be commissioned before the end of this year to study the effectiveness of the promotion. If the results do not show significant improvement, the Industry intends to ask the U.K. Government to make labeling mandatory.

ARC UPDATES GUIDES

Last year the U.K. Asbestosis Research Council updated three of its nine Control and Safety Guides, i.e., "Protective Equipment in the Asbestos Industry/Respiratory Equipment and Protective Clothing," "Asbestos-Based Materials for the Building and Shipbuilding Industries and Electrical and Engineering Insulation," and "The Cleaning of Premises and Plant in Accordance with The Asbestos Regulations." These and a host of other helpful literature are available from the ARC Environmental Control Committee, P.O. Box 18, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire, BD19 3UJ, England.

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 20 of 62
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ASBESTOS R & D

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

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

ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION
SHERIDAN PARK, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA L5K 1B3
(416) 822-4111

ONTARIO RESEARCH

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RESPIRATOR BROCHURE

A descriptive brochure is available illustrating the craftsmanship of respirators made by *H. S. Cover Company*, Buchanan, Michigan. Included in the literature is a brief history and philosophy of the manufacturer and a detailed breakdown of the construction of each unit. Photographs demonstrate assembly components of Model 1482 which meets NIOSH and MESA approvals for lacquer and enamel mists, dusts and organic vapors. For comfort, a good fit and ease of exhalation, the unit contains a pliable plastic face piece, a double neoprene rubber headband and an extra large diaphragm breather valve. The dual filter and cartridge system allows the apparatus to be used with a filter for dust, a cartridge for vapor, or with both cartridge and filter for a combination of contaminants.

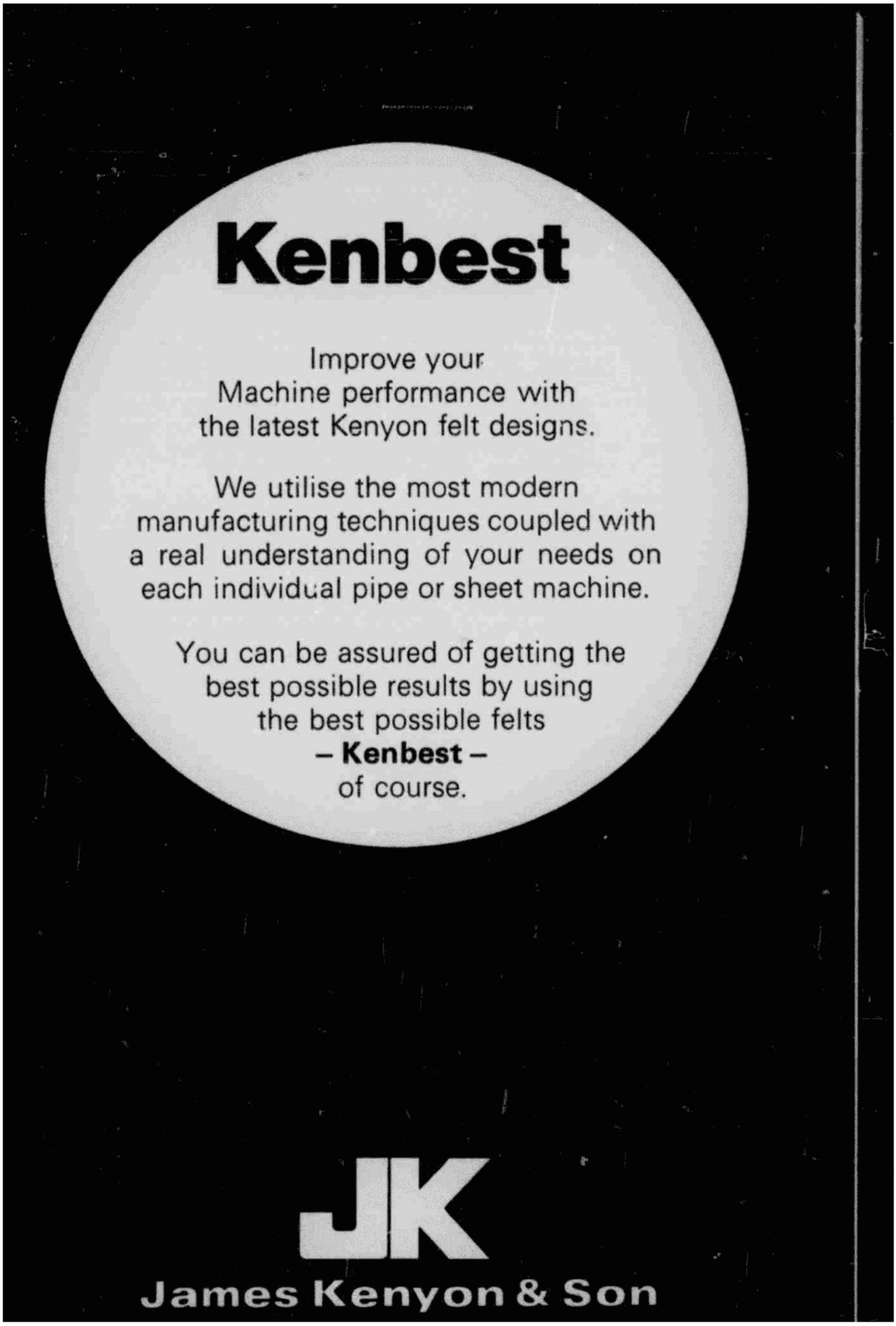
DISPOSABLE GARMENTS

Durafab Disposables, Inc., Cleburne, Texas, a Division of Texel Industries, Inc., claims that its disposable protective garments are suitable for use by workers exposed to environments containing asbestos or radioactive, toxic and other fine particulates. The clothing is made of tough, spun-bonded olefin, is virtually tear-, snag- and puncture-proof and resists acids, dusts and most chemicals. The complete line of Durafab protective disposable clothing includes coveralls, two-piece slicker suits, head covers and hoods, shoe covers and boots, sleeve protectors, shirts and pants, smocks, aprons and other related items. Lightweight, comfortable and porous, the regular Tyvek, polylaminated or vinyl fabric provides good thermal protection from cold and prevents overheating in warm conditions.

WATER SOLUBLE BAGS

Contamination Disposal Control, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, has announced its CDC™ Water Soluble Bag as an important contamination control device for transporting work uniforms and other personal garments which require laundering either for reuse or disposal. The technique provides a closed system for conveying linen from the controlled work area to the inside of the wash machine. The bags dissolve in the laundry wash water, safely releasing their contents without exposure to the air, personnel, environment or equipment. They open in the first cold flush but require an ultimate 140°F to liquefy.

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 22 of 62
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS

For the *Nine Months Ended March 1977*, Australia *imported* 50,558 metric tons of asbestos valued at A$20,695,300—11,481 tons and $7.9-million over the like period a year earlier. The breakdown by variety of asbestos for the latest period is: Chrysotile, 25,566 tons (up 5,658 tons), $10.3-million; Amosite, 13,219 tons (down 271 tons), $6.1-million; Other, 11,773 tons (up 6,095 tons), $4.4-million. Total asbestos imports from July 1974 to March 1975 were 38,116 tons, valued at $7.4-million. . . . *Exports* of all types of asbestos for the *Nine Months Ended March 1977* totaled 21,949 tons valued at $6,911,805, a decrease of 5,018 tons and $1.4-million from the like 1976 period but ahead 10,057 tons and $5-million of the comparable nine months to March 1975. [Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra]

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS

Primary Canadian Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use) amounted to 135,164 short tons in *April 1977* compared with 134,598 tons for the fourth month of 1976. The cumulative total for the *First Four Months of 1977* was 533,164 tons: 421,815 tons from Quebec plants and 111,349 tons from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The total for January-April 1976 was 546,318 tons: 438,330 tons from plants in Quebec and 107,988 tons from plants in the other four Provinces. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

CANADIAN PRODUCT IMPORTS

Imports of various asbestos-containing products for the *First Quarter of 1977* were valued as follows: vinyl-asbestos floor and wall tiles—$13,000 (6,500 square yards); asbestos cloth, dryer felts and sheets—$1,284,000; asbestos packing—$468,000 (427,160 pounds); asbestos brake linings—$1,119,000; asbestos clutch facings—$228,000; asbestos-cement shingles and siding—$19,000; asbestos-cement boards and sheets—$140,000; other asbestos building materials—$1,315,000; and other asbestos basic products—$757,000. Imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 1,647 tons valued at $298,000: 475 tons from the Republic of South Africa valued at $265,000 and 1,172 tons from the United States valued at $33,000. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

TAIWAN ASBESTOS STATISTICS

Taiwan *produced* 2,491 metric tons of asbestos in the *Year 1976* compared with 1,737 tons in 1975, 2,957 tons in 1974 and 5,308 tons in 1973. *Imports* for the year reached 18,900 tons (mostly the longer fibers) while *exports* totaled just ten tons. Since it is short and friable, asbestos produced in Taiwan is used mainly in the manufacture of plastics and as fillers and heat insulating compounds. [Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taipei]

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 24 of 62
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Amosite from Cape

Natural length, natural strength, rapid filtration and resilience.
Characteristics of Amosite fibres that improve the handling of wet products and controlled curing in the whole range of asbestos cement and make them a natural for reinforced plastics and insulation materials.
Cape are the world's largest producers of amphibole fibres—and we've the technical expertise and product support to match.

Cape's Research Makes it Work

CAPE

Cape Asbestos Fibres Ltd.,
Iver Lane, Cowley,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Telex: 23471/UXB
Tel: Uxbridge (89) 37111

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

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		MARCH 1977	
Amosite	s.tons	..	$ ..
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	511	274,512
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	10	10,498
Rhodesia	s.tons	159	199,968
South Africa	s.tons	459	291,009
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	490	509,782
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	48,344	10,947,310
Mexico	s.tons	1	264
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	982	166,424
South Africa	s.tons	151	141,354
USSR	s.tons	2,364	393,345
		53,471	$12,934,466
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	975,110	$ 1,384,156
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	908,451	102,411
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	12,835,511	2,028,337
Other asbestos articles	..	..	788,867
			$ 4,303,771

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		JANUARY-MARCH 1977	
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	20	$ 12,276
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	2,698	1,455,193
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	85	56,324
Rhodesia	s.tons	684	650,059
South Africa	s.tons	1,187	664,929
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,790	1,752,895
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	123,650	28,032,515
Mexico	s.tons	5	1,241
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	3,014	595,085
South Africa	s.tons	1,104	597,543
USSR	s.tons	2,364	393,345
		136,601	$34,211,405
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	2,408,438	$ 3,384,941
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	3,114,970	320,354
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	14,399,133	2,427,443
Other asbestos articles	..	..	1,746,724
			$ 7,879,462

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 26 of 62
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

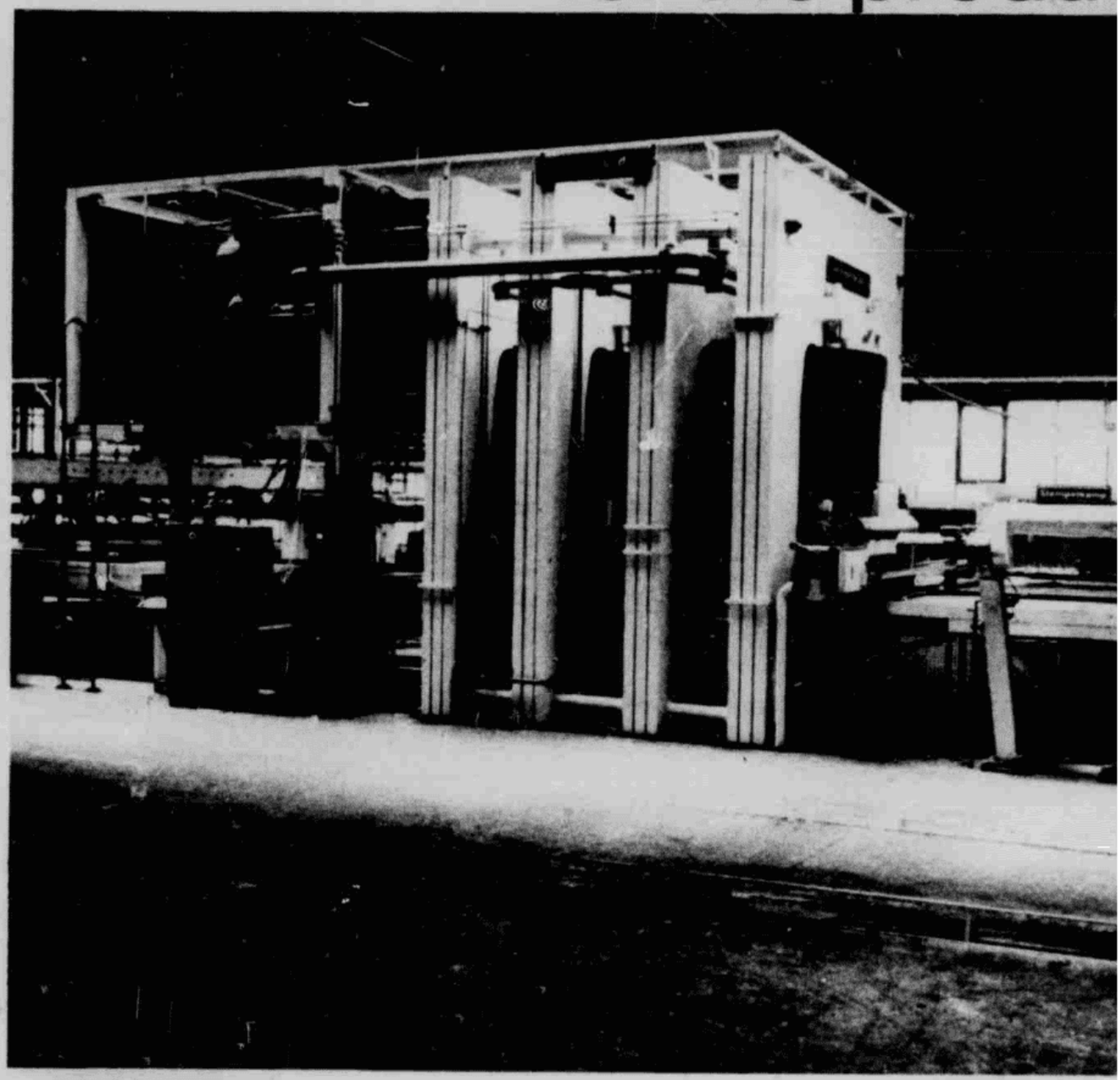
From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		MARCH 1977	
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	1,539	$ 658,090
Waste and refuse	s.tons	1,818	485,308
		3,357	$ 1,143,398
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	691,272	$ 112,649
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	1,088,074	186,437
Gaskets	Lb	187,885	298,440
Packing	Lb	582,561	999,639
Heat or sound insulation		..	592,349
Textiles & yarns	Lb	2,416,144	1,434,880
Protective clothing		..	264,103
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	1,213,707
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	31,454	82,259
Other clutch facings & linings	No	50,981	47,410
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	959,734	935,896
Other brake linings	Lb	213,747	230,541
			$ 6,398,310
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:		**JANUARY-MARCH 1977**	
Fibers not further processed than beaten, washed or graded to length	s.tons	3,748	$ 1,650,503
Waste and refuse	s.tons	5,304	1,171,011
		9,052	$ 2,821,514
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
A-C shingles & clapboard	Lb	988,487	$ 157,433
Other a-c fiber-cement articles	Lb	5,752,743	1,064,449
Gaskets	Lb	294,589	557,664
Packing	Lb	1,291,834	2,948,113
Heat or sound insulation		..	1,066,112
Textiles & yarns	Lb	6,333,324	3,233,169
Protective clothing		..	408,611
Mfrs. other than friction materials		..	2,825,487
Clutch facings & linings for auto. use	No	86,359	188,888
Other clutch facings & linings	No	75,370	121,452
Brake linings for automotive use	Lb	2,711,181	2,567,917
Other brake linings	Lb	557,894	714,819
			$15,854,114

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 27 of 62
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Our Program
for the
Asbestos-Cement
Industry

Fully automat
manufacture
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for the produc



Siempelk

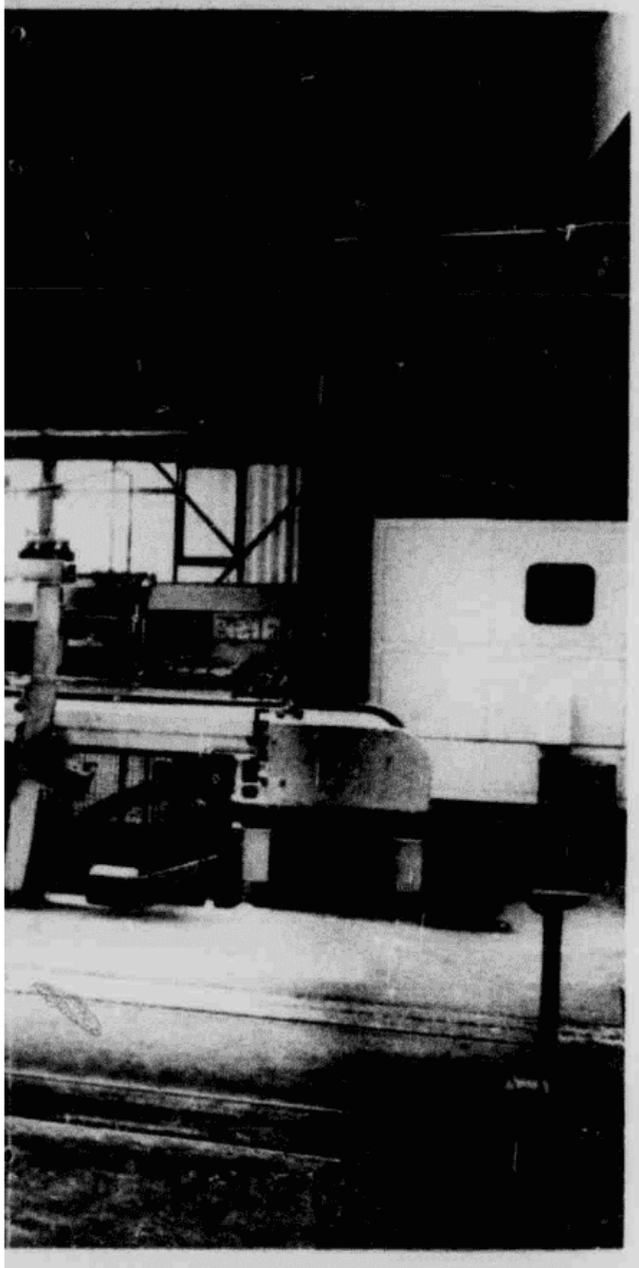
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ic production plants for the of:

flat and corrugated asbestos-cement sheets

asbestos-cement pipes

ic press lines ction of:



highly compressed asbestos-cement sheets

Fully automatic press lines for: laminating of flat asbestos-cement sheets

Fully automatic press lines for the production of building elements

hydraulic presses for asbestos-cement-sheets

hydraulic stamping presses for edge trimming and cutting-to-size

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

kamp

G. Siempelkamp GmbH & Co.
P. O. Box 2580
D - 415 Krefeld / Germany
Phone 0 21 51/898-1 · Telex 08 53 811

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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

MARCH 1977
Short Tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	714	42,541	23,470
Eastern Europe	..	..	3,602	440
Middle East	..	..	1,648	586
Africa	..	..	1,656	1,255
Asia	..	396	8,431	12,726
Oceania	..	5	7,870	1,028
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	207	10,400	3,106
United States	..	749	14,903	36,735
	..	2,071	91,051	79,346

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *March 1977* was 172,468 short tons, valued at $61,197,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 83,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	315,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	1,207,000
Other basic asbestos products	587,000
	$ 2,192,000

JANUARY-MARCH 1977

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp-6-9
Western Europe	54	3,791	84,338	45,758
Eastern Europe	..	601	9,464	1,560
Middle East	..	198	6,492	1,092
Africa	..	..	4,277	2,715
Asia	..	768	28,886	43,865
Oceania	..	18	18,745	3,098
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	508	22,445	8,466
United States	..	2,346	34,020	95,973
	54	8,230	208,667	202,527

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-March 1977* was 419,478 short tons, valued at $144,342,00.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	$ 331,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	593,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	2,381,000
Other basic asbestos products	1,078,000
	$ 4,383,000

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 30 of 62
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12699/30

CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES

ARIZONA

As of July 1, 1976

Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Globe, Arizona
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

As of July 1, 1977

Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Mine
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	530.00— 700.00
No. 5—Paper Fiber	315.00— 400.00
No. 6—Paper and Shingle Fiber	245.00— 275.00
No. 7—Shorts	90.00— 200.00

CASSIAR

As of July 1, 1977

Per ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. North Vancouver, B.C.
Canadian Dollars

	Cassiar Mine	
C-1	—No. 1 Crude	$3621.00
AAA	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	2000.00
AA	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	1600.00
A	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	1050.00
AC	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber/Canadian Group 3	913.00
AK	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	770.00
AS	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	670.00
AX	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	580.00
AY	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	420.00
AZ	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6	320.00
	Clinton Mine	
CP	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	730.00
CT	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 4	650.00
CY	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 5	420.00
CZ	—Asbestos Cement Fiber/Canadian Group 6	320.00

VERMONT

As of January 1, 1977

Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Morrisville, Vermont
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

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 31 of 62
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12699/31

THE MINING SCENE

UNITED UP-DATE

A proposal in bankruptcy, calling for unsecured creditors of United Asbestos Inc. to receive 10% of the company's annual cash flow, will probably be opposed by the asbestos producer. United Asbestos was placed in default in March. According to a company spokesman, United's estimated cash flow in 1977 will amount to about C$9-million but that figure represents the miner's share of proceeds from the joint venture asbestos mining operation at Black Lake, Quebec, which is not affected by the bankruptcy developments. Total liabilities are $45.6-million, with secured creditors being owed $39.4-million and unsecured creditors' claims totaling $6.2-million. The Mercantile Bank of Canada Ltd., United's banker and major bondholder, has offered to purchase claims of any unsecured creditors. It has been reported that several companies have expressed an interest in the Midlothian operation, perhaps as a joint venture or to provide some financing.

WOODSREEF HALF-YEAR REPORT

For the six months ended April 30, 1977, Woodsreef Mines Ltd. reported sales revenue of $9.6-million against $8.8-million for the same period a year earlier. Net trading profit was $14,000 against $750,000. During the latest six-month period, Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd. had a capital and development expenditure at Barraba, N.S.W., of $473,000 and Woodsreef spent $186,000 at its other exploration properties. . . . The second stage diamond drilling program at Baryulgil, 66 kilometers northwest of Grafton was completed in April. Samples from the last four holes in Stage II are being processed and final calculations will be made after receipt of the results.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTION STATISTICS—The following data, in metric tons, were published in the U.S. Bureau of Mines' Minerals Yearbook 1974:

Country	1974	1973	1972	1971
Argentina	896	620	908	393
Australia	31,000	41,472	16,838	756
Bulgaria	700	600	1,500	2,900
Canada	1,655,000	1,690,000	1,530,000	1,483,000
China	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Egypt	222	329	441	70
India	21,216	12,460	12,359	13,581
Portugal	180	130	8	127
Rhodesia	100,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
South Africa	333,272	332,225	320,628	319,296
Swaziland	32,421	39,632	28,683	35,484
Taiwan	3,596	5,308	2,687	2,327
Turkey	13,500	4,776	4,924	3,893
USSR	1,360,000	1,280,000	1,220,000	1,150,000

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 32 of 62
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12699/32

ASBESTOS

HUXLEY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Anthophyllite
Chrysotile
Crocidolite
Amosite

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

TEL: 212 581-0660
CABLE: HUXLEYCORP
TELEX: 420195

OVER A QUARTER CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE

ANNUAL REPORTS—1976

BBA GROUP LTD.

BBA Group Ltd. is the largest manufacturer of friction materials in Europe, is international in scope and has nearly 7,000 employees and 19 operating subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and abroad. Its primary businesses are conveyor belting, asbestos textiles and friction materials, mainly brake and clutch linings for motor vehicles. Group sales, at £99.1-million, were 25.8% higher than in 1975, profit before tax rose 18.9% to £7.5-million and profit after tax rose 15.6% to £3.7-million. Direct exports, which represented 30% of sales from U.K. companies, were valued at £12.6-million. Sales by overseas companies, together with exports, totaled £69.6-million and accounted for 70% of Group turnover.

FRICTION & ANTI-FRICTION MATERIALS—1976 was the first year of operation for BBA Automotive Ltd., formed to coordinate and direct the Group's global activities in the automotive field. The company made a good start as the motor industry continued to emerge from the world-wide recession. Mintex Ltd. and Textar GmbH, West Germany, showed excellent growth in sales and profits. Progress towards completion of the friction materials factory for the Polish State Authorities contributed to the good result for Textar. Frenos y Embragues S.A. and BBA Automotive France S.A. also achieved satisfactory increases in sales. Frenosa is the sole supplier of brake linings and disc brake pads for the Ford Fiesta now being produced in Valencia, Spain. BBA has entered into an agreement with Bendix Corporation to acquire the 25% interest which Bendix owns in Textar. In North America the problems of 1975 continued in an intensified form and had an adverse effect on the automotive operation of Mintex Federal Ltd. in Canada and of Cantex Corporation in the United States. Frima Holdings Ltd. in South Africa achieved a good increase in sales and traded profitably throughout the year. BBA's associated company in Australia, Bendix Mintex Pty. Ltd., achieved a significant increase in profit in spite of continuing difficult market conditions.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS & OTHER ACTIVITIES—On the whole, 1976 was a year of reduced demand for Scandura products in the U.K. and in export markets. Sales reduced 5% and profit before tax was down 57%. Scandura Ltd. had a small increase in sales but profit was slightly lower. In April BBA announced the development of a process for the manufacture of asbestos yarn from a chemical dispersion of raw fiber. This yarn and the products made therefrom have a particularly smooth and clean appearance and are being sold under the brand name of Nimatex. In the U.S., Scandura Inc. suffered a major drop in sales and profits due to a heavy fall in sales of belting to the mining market and some erosion of prices. Sales to general industrial outlets continued to

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ACL Doc 12699 · Page 34 of 62
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VENETIAN FELT



THE SYNTHETIC AND NEEDLED FELT FOR YOUR SHEET AND PIPE MACHINES

1 immediate start-up

2 excellent water removal

3 stable and flat because of special heat-setting

. . . and last but not least, it has a long life.

FELTRIFICIO VENETO S.p.A.
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30175 VENEZIA-MARGHERA
ITALY

Telephone: (041) 971811
Telex: 41088 FELTEX

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grow. Further diversification within the belting field is being sought. Scandura Canada was also affected by low demand for mining belting and the generally poor state of the Canadian economy. BBA acquired a further 36% of the equity capital of Blake & Clement Asbestos & Engineering Pty. Ltd., asbestos manufacturers in Australia, thereby increasing its equity interest to 80% of the total issued equity share capital of A$17,615. All three Regina companies, which make glass fiber tissue, showed increased sales and profits. Turnover of Sovex Marshall Ltd., designers and manufacturers of mechanical handling systems and equipment, was less than that of 1975 and a loss was again recorded.

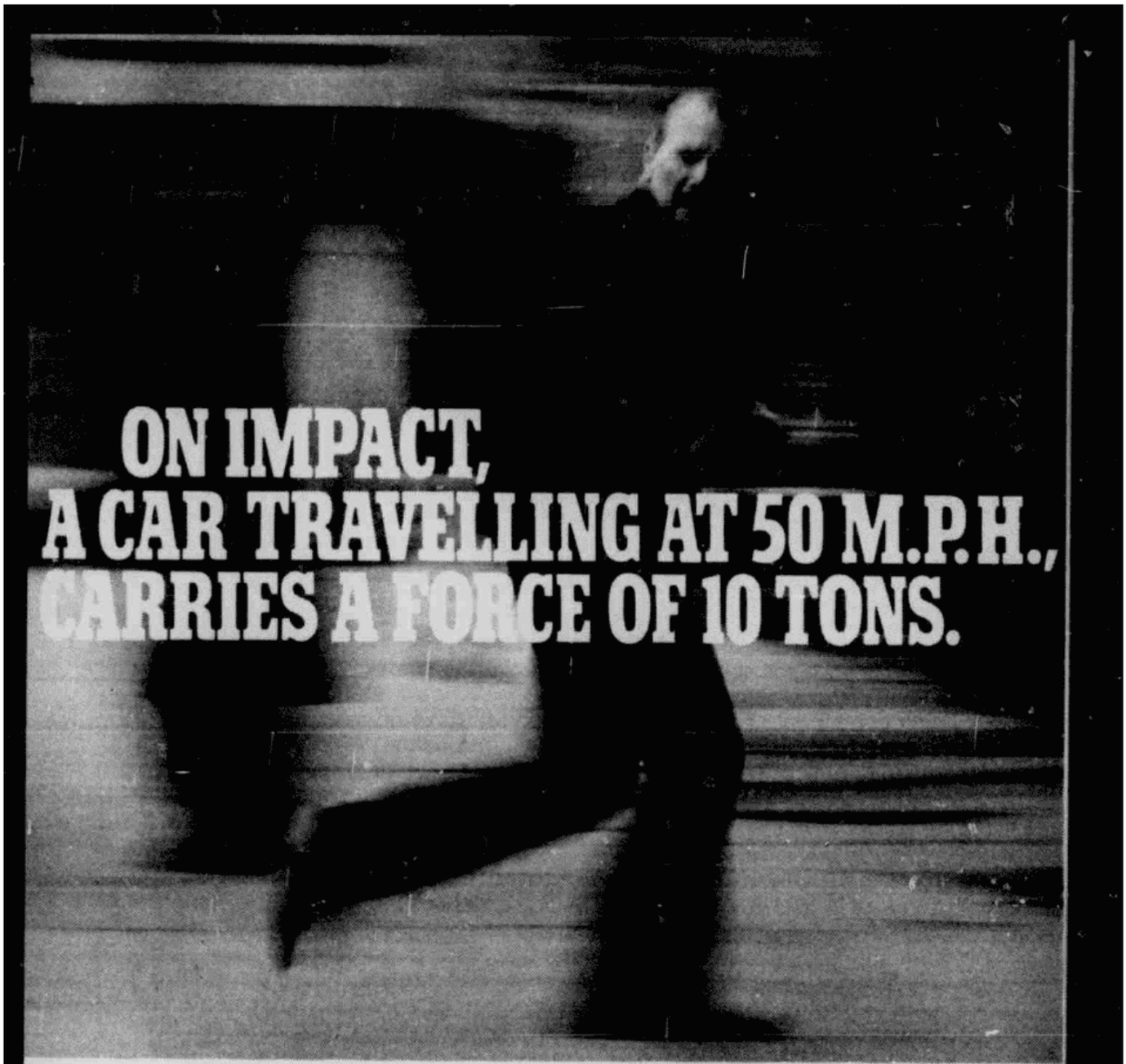
HEALTH & SAFETY—During the year BBA made submissions to the Advisory Committee on Asbestos, established by the U.K. Health & Safety Executive, reporting that dust recordings taken at its Industrial Health Unit, and substantiated by the Factory Inspectorate, show it is possible to achieve levels below the present statutory limits on a wide range of machinery and processes. BBA's own experience leads it to believe that the risk of employees contracting asbestosis is minimal if the limits are adhered to. Dust readings taken in the neighborhood of BBA manufacturing plants indicate the public-at-large is not at risk from the operation of its asbestos factories.

MSAULI ASBES BEPERK

Msauli Asbes Beperk reported that consolidated net income before taxation for 1976 amounted to F7.1-million, representing an increase of $3.5-million or 96.9% over the prior year. Taxation commitments absorbed R1-million and R2.3-million was appropriated for capital expenditure and other fixed mining assets. Net assets of the Group were R11.1-million in 1976 compared with R8.2-million in 1975. Msauli Asbes is a mining financial company and owns the entire issued share capital of 14,000 shares at R2 each in African Chrysotile Asbestos Ltd. ACAL sells Chrysotile asbestos fiber from its mine situated in the Barberton District, the Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. General Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd. continues to render administrative, secretarial and technical services to the company.

DUST SUPPRESSION—During the past year the news media again gave much publicity to the alleged dangers of asbestos to health. Company management is aware of the dangers but prefers to regard all industrial dust as potentially injurious to health rather than specified forms of dust. Close attention is constantly given to all aspects of dust suppression, while maintaining liaison with other interested parties including government health authorities to ensure high preventive stand-

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In an emergency stop, a car's braking system can produce enough heat to distort hardened-steel disc brakes.

Only one material can stand up to it. Asbestos.

Because of its resistance to heat and inability to catch fire, asbestos is an essential ingredient in every brake pad and lining.

It's in clutch linings and automatic transmissions for the same reason. And in gaskets because of its ability to resist hot oils.

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

ASBESTOS

When life depends on it, you use asbestos.

Asbestos Corporation Limited,
Sun Life Building,
Montréal, Québec H3B 2X6,
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ards, and also with the press and other media in an attempt to maintain a realistic perspective.

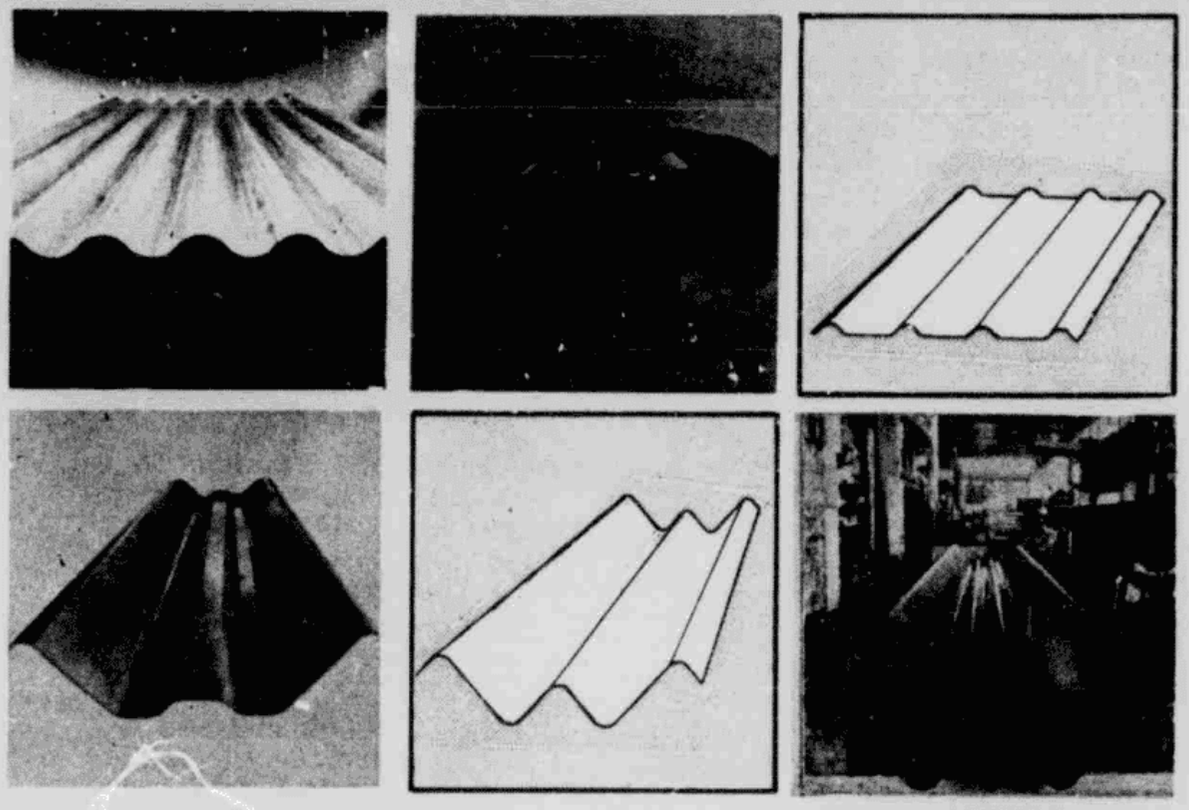
AFRICAN CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS LTD.—For the year 1976, 634,000 tons of ore were milled and 83,936 tons of Chrysotile fiber were produced, 14% or 11,472 tons more than last year. The percentage of fiber recovered was 13.2% and income per ton of fiber was R131.5. Only underground mining took place in 1976. The development program is proceeding as planned and additional storing areas were to become available early this year, thereby further improving flexibility and enabling the milling rate to be stepped up. Ore feed to the plant was temporarily supplemented by the treatment of an old tailings dump purchased in 1976. Commissioning of the new fines plant in July increased milling capacity. Capital expenses in 1976 were mainly for shaft sinking, plant extensions, pressure packing and mechanical handling facilities. Requirements for 1977 will be of the same order to complete pressure packing and unitizing facilities, to continue the shaft-sinking program, to provide fiber grading facilities, for tailings disposal and for dust suppression equipment. The 1976 drilling program gave positive indications or probable extensions of presently-known orebodies. Surface and underground drilling in 1977 will be directed to detailed delineation and evaluation of these orebodies. The program will also provide for regional prospecting in the additional claim area to the south of the present mine.

SALES—Price increases negotiated for Msauli Asbes averaged some 14% in U.S. dollar terms. Selling expenses increased 29% mainly due to higher rail and harbor tariffs and sales commissions related to increased selling prices. Notwithstanding strong competition from the USSR and Canada in the traditional Far East markets, it was possible to conclude sales at increased prices for 1977. The improved packing and unitization as well as the availability of containerization facilities to Japan have enabled Msauli to remain competitive on a delivered cost basis.

SUPRADUR MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

The year 1976 was one of opportunities and disappointments for Supradur Manufacturing Corporation. Residential housing starts were high in the United States and Canada and in both countries, sales and earnings based on the residential housing market set new records. Total sales reached $22.7-million in 1976 against $24.4-million in 1975 and net income was $0.9-million vs. $1.2-million. An agreement was concluded in 1976 with an insurance company for a 15-year-term loan in the amount of $2.5-million. The proceeds were used by Supradur to repay its bank loan and the unused portion is available for possible acquisitions, in the U.S. and abroad. . . . The precast concrete sub-

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sidiary had a difficult year with a backlog at year-end that was 12.4% higher than that of 1975. . . . The precision sheet metal fabricating subsidiary finished 1976 with an insignificant loss. This business generally follows a cyclical pattern as it depends substantially on government programs.

SIDING & ROOFING—The siding and roofing segment of Supradur's business constituted 43% of total 1976 sales and 51% of income from operations. Production facilities are located at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, and export sales and foreign operations are conducted through Suprawall Corporation of New York City, VSG Ambit Vertriebs A.G. of Schaan, Liechtenstein, and Hambau GmbH of Grossburgwedel, Germany. To further bolster its leadership position in the mineral fiber siding and roofing markets, an agreement was concluded with Johns-Manville Corporation under which the Supradur line of fireproof roofing was expanded to include the asbestos-cement roofings previously manufactured and sold by J-M under the Colorbestos label. Full scale production began in September.

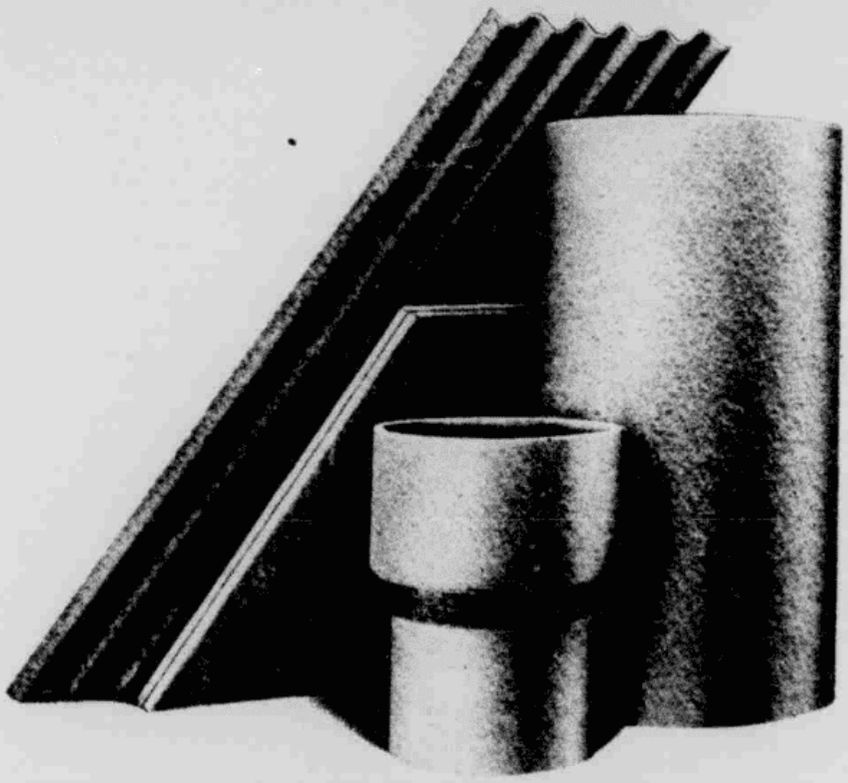
ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

June 21, 1977

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.72	G&W (pfd 3.87)	69 7/8
Advocate Mines	C$3.25	G&W (pfd 5.75)	74
Armstrong Cork	23 3/8	IC Industries	26 1/2
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	50	IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	46 3/8
Asarco	20 5/8	Jim Walter Corporation	33 3/8
Asbestos Corporation	C$21.75	Jim Walter (pfd 1)	11 1/4
Bendix	40 3/4	Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	35 5/8
Carlisle	21	Johns-Manville	35 1/2
Cassiar Asbestos	C$9.25	Kennecott Copper	28 3/8
CertainTeed	25 1/4	Lear Siegler	15 7/8
Charter Conso.	pence 112	Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	40 3/4
Colt Industries	56 1/8	Maremont	17
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	29 3/4	McAdam Mining	C$.25
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	80 3/4	National Gypsum	16 3/8
Conwest	C$4.80	Pathfinder	C$.36
Flintkote	18	Porter (pfd 5.50)	74 1/4
GAF Corporation	11 1/8	Raybestos-Manhattan	30 1/8
GAF (pfd 1.20)	16 3/4	Rio Algom	C$27.75
Gulf & Western	14 5/8	Supradur	Bid 6; Asked 6 1/2
G&W (warrants)	9/16	Union Carbide	51 1/2
G&W (pfd 2.50)	34 3/4	Woodsreef Minerals	C$.70

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MEN ON THE MOVE

ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY LTD.

George Barge, President, has advised that *John D. Zacharias* has been named Vice President-Corporate Development, heading the newly-formed Corporate Planning Department. He had been Marketing Manager-A/C Pipes with Atlas' affiliated company, TAC Construction Materials Ltd.

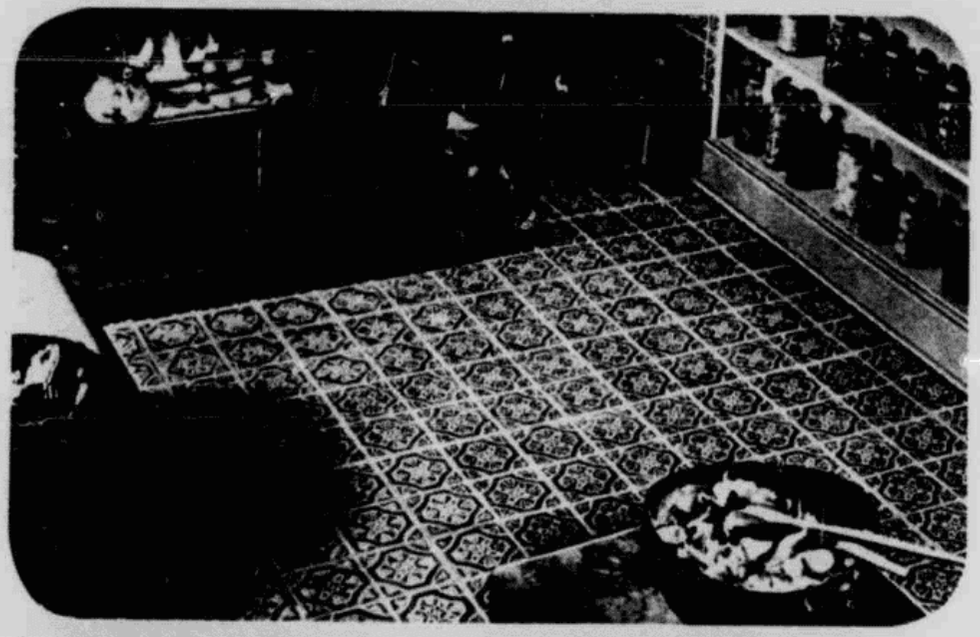
CERTAINTEED CORPORATION

George J. Haufler resigned as President and Chief Operating Officer to pursue certain personal growth objectives. He continues as a Director and Consultant. . . . The CertainTeed Board approved an internal realignment of executive responsibilities including the creation of a Chief Operations Office. *Donald E. Meads* will continue as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and will also serve as Chief Operating Officer, assisted by the new Chief Operations Office. Responsible for day-to-day operations of the company, the Office will be composed of Senior Vice Presidents *William A. Krivsky* and *Frank R. Winnert* and Vice President *Edwin L. Harper*. Other noteworthy elections which are part of the restructuring are *Marcel Levecque* as Executive Vice President; *Myron P. Simmons* as Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Administration Officer; and *George E. Mitchell* as Corporate Vice President and President of The Insulation Group. . . . *John H. Ashenfelter* was named to the post of Assistant Vice President. He is Director, Corporate Employee Relations, responsible for personnel policies and procedures.

ASARCO INC.

Charles F. Barber, Chairman, announced the election as Vice Presidents of *George W. Anderson*, *Robert J. Muth* and *Robert Richter*. Mr. Richter is Comptroller for Asarco and Mr. Anderson will continue to be responsible for the procurement of all ores and concentrates for the company's nonferrous metal smelters. Mr. Muth will serve as Assistant to Vice Chairman *Simon D. Strauss*, dealing with major issues of Asarco's governmental relations in regard to economic, environmental and mineral industries matters. . . . *J. Hugh Murphy* was elected Secretary of Asarco. He had been Secretary and Assistant General Counsel of the former Cerro Corporation before joining Asarco in 1976. . . . *Morris B. Hecox, Jr.*, and *Augustus B. Kinsolving* were appointed Associate General Counsel, it was announced by *Alexander J. Gillespie, Jr.*, Asarco Senior Vice President and General Counsel. Mr. Hecox joined the firm in 1969. Mr. Kinsolving entered the employ of the company in 1975. . . . *George Sidlo* was named Manager of the plant at Ragland, Alabama, of Cement Asbestos Products Company, a subsidiary of Asarco. He had been an Assistant Plant Manager for CertainTeed Corporation. The appointment was announced by *Albert E. Alpine*, Senior Vice President and General Manager of Capco.

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

Julian P. Chilcote, Sales Manager for U.S. Export Sales, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, August 15.

John W. Hawkins, Director, Textile Research & Development Group, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, South Carolina, August 15.

M. S. Moser, President, Durabla Manufacturing Company, Wayne, Pennsylvania, August 15.

Harry H. Robinson, Chairman & Managing Director, Woodsreef Mines Ltd., Barraba, New South Wales, Australia, August 16.

John F. Sullivan, Vice President-Construction, A & M Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, August 17.

Joan Holtze, Corporate Secretary, North American Asbestos Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, August 18.

Daniel L. Juhl, Vice President-Manufacturing, RM Friction Materials Company, Trumbull, Connecticut, August 18.

F. C. Kroft, Jr., President, Metals Division, Union Carbide Corporation, Niagara Falls, New York, August 18.

James H. Plummer, Jr., Vice President, Pars Manufacturing Company, Ambler, Pennsylvania, August 20.

Robert B. Sims, General Attorney & Secretary, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, August 20.

J. J. Ellis, Manager of Operations, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, August 23.

Sam F. Thompson, Manager of Engineering, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, August 25.

Dale J. Delmege, Vice President-Marketing, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, North Charleston, S. C., August 26.

Marc-A. Gosselin, Director of Public Relations, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, August 26.

M. A. Bell, Finance Director, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, August 29.

Ronald W. Godfrey, Vice President-Finance, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., Black Lake, Quebec, August 31.

Robert J. Moran, Works Manager, Wunderlich Ltd., Rosehill, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, September 1.

Michael J. Scanlan, Vice President & Treasurer, Amatex Corporation, Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 1.

Hermann R. A. Devriese, Product Research & Development Manager, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, September 2.

J. D. Gillis, Manager Marketing, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, September 2.

R. B. Gresham, Manager, Jeffrey Mine, and Vice President, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Asbestos, Quebec, September 2.

C. Warner Johansson, Works Manager, Wunderlich Ltd., Gaythorne, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, September 5.

J. L. Fenton, Director, BBA Group Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, September 7.

J. L. Mitchell, Textile Consultant, Charlotte, North Carolina, September 7.

Walter H. Smith, Sales and Technical Manager, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, September 7.

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A. H. Teare, Managing Director, Turners Building Products (Northern Ireland) Ltd., Ballyclare, Ireland, September 8.
William T. Teague, Sales Representative, Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd., East Broughton Station, Quebec, September 8.
Robert H. Cuje, Senior Vice President, Building Materials Group, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 9.
P. C. Jones, Plant Superintendent, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, September 9.
Frank H. Zimmerman, Corporate Director-Safety & Environmental Health, National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., September 9.
R. W. Little, Assistant Manager of Engineering, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, September 10.
Edward A. Farrell, Director of Sales, Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., New York City, September 11.
Joseph Goldfield, Manager, Air Engineering, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 11.
Bruce Klomfas, Plant Manager, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Van Buren, Arkansas, September 11.
H. J. White, Vice President, Administrative Services, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 11.
G. Earl Parker, Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 12.
W. P. Howard, Group Public Relations Adviser, Turner & Newall Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, September 13.
Fred L. Pundsack, a Director and Executive Vice President-Operations, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 14.

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VALUABLE LITERATURE

THE BIOLOGY OF CANCER/A NEW APPROACH—Scientific treatise by P. R. J. Burch, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Medical Physics, University of Leeds; discusses the author's debated new theory of cancer and carcinogenesis which directly challenges conventional dogma on the causal link between smoking and cancer; encompasses the fundamentals of normal growth, cytodifferentiation and non-malignant diseases by attributing to simple biological laws the genetic and kinetic foundations of all natural diseases exhibiting a reproducible age distribution. [448 pages, $29.50, order from University Park Press or through ASBESTOS]

DUST EXTRACTION TECHNOLOGY—Book by Professor W. Batel, Director of the Instituts für Landtechnische Grundlagenforschung; translated from German into English by R. Hardbottle F.I.L.; provides an introduction to the basic principles of environmental technology; its eleven chapters deal with dust collection technology as a unit process, providing for the selection and treatment of the subject matter; deals with the technico-physical processes taking place in dust extractors and with forming the basis of design and development work. [272 pages, $31.25, order from Radley Communications Ltd., or Technicopy Ltd. or through ASBESTOS]

HANDBOOK OF ADHESIVES—Second edition edited by I. Skeist, President of Skeist Laboratories; presents relevant theory, economics, properties, testing, ASTM definitions, important adhesive materials, and varied problems of bonding technology. [894 pages, $39.95, order from Van Nostrand Reinhold or through ASBESTOS]

PHOTOCOPIES OF MOST OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE AVAILABLE FROM ASBESTOS @ 20¢ PER PAGE.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASBESTOS POLLUTION RELATED TO USE OF QUARRIED SERPENTINE ROCK—The authors, A. N. Rohl, A. M. Langer and I. J. Selikoff, of Mount Sinai School of Medicine, discuss airborne concentrations of Chrysotile asbestos near the rock quarry at Rockville, Maryland; they state that X-ray diffraction cannot be used for accurate quantitative determination of Chrysotile and the evaluation of the possible health hazard that may be associated with exposure to the mineral requires information that is not yet known in the scientific community. [June 1977 "Science," 4 pages]

OPTIMIZING BAGHOUSE PERFORMANCE—Article by C. F. Harwood and P. C. Siebert of IIT Research Institute and D. K. Oestreich of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; discusses a system of two baghouses in series which was found not to be significantly more efficient for reducing emissions than was a single baghouse in a stabilized condition. [Januray 1977 "Chemical Engineering," 3 pages]

ASBESTOS IN RAW AND TREATED WATER: AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPY STUDY—Article by L. M. McMillan, R. G. Stout and B. F. Willey of the Bureau of Water Operations, Chicago, Illinois; recovery and identification of asbestos fibers from the Southern end of Lake

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ACL Doc 12699 · Page 46 of 62
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Michigan reaffirm the concept that asbestos is present in the lake; city water filtration plants remove most of the asbestos fibers; a brief summary of problems associated with asbestos and methods for collection, preparation and identification is given; the authors recommend continued monitoring of the fibers. [April 1977 "Environmental Science & Technology," 5 pages]

DECONTAMINATING LAKE SUPERIOR OF ASBESTOS FIBERS—Article by R. P. Schmitt, D. C. Lindsten and T. F. Shannon of the U.S. Department of the Army; asbestos removal is fairly straightforward; in U.S. Army tests the best results were obtained by charge neutralization, bridging and filtration with an ERDLator Unit. [May 1977 "Environmental Science & Technology," 4 pages]

PRELIMINARY INTERIM PROCEDURE FOR FIBROUS ASBESTOS—Report by C. H. Anderson and J. M. Long of EPA Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, Georgia; discusses the transmission electron microscopy method as it applies to drinking water and water supplies; the technique is based upon what is considered to be state-of-the-art practice but it is emphasized that at present no single analytical procedure for asbestos is universally accepted. [31 pages]

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]

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].

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]

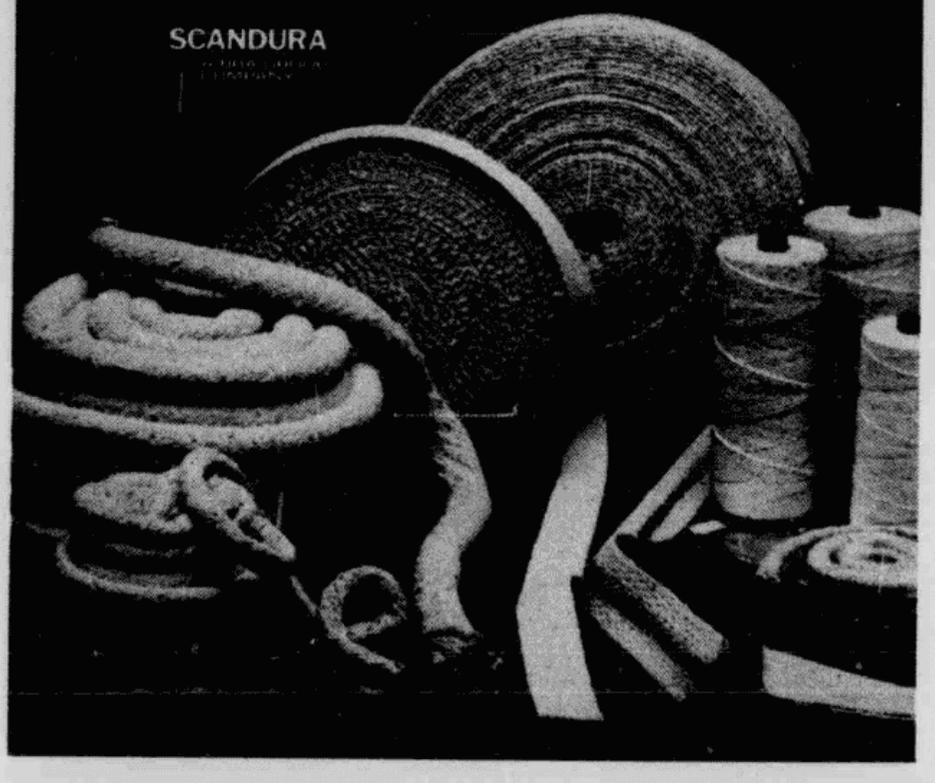
THE ASBESTOS FACTBOOK, 3RD EDITION—Compiled by the staff of ASBESTOS Magazine; written in layman's terms; offers useful information on the origin, locations and uses of asbestos; gives the chemical compositions of the various types of the mineral; contains data concerning testing methods and grades.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

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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.

U.S. 4,013,476—Noncombustible structural shapes are produced by moulding and autoclaving a mixture of optimum proportions of asbestos or other inorganic fibers, vanadium oxide and a filler such as diatomite, pumice, expanded perlite, exfoliated vermiculite or expanded clay; H. Ueda, N. Suzuki & M. Nagao; assigned to Sekisui Kagaku K.K.K., March 22, 1977; 13 pages.

U.S. 4,013,603—Automobile engine compartments or underbodies are coated with an anti-corrosive, anti-abrasive, sound-deadening mixture comprising (1) 5-20% of a vinyl chloride homopolymer or copolymer, (2) 10-30% of a plasticizer for the vinylic resin, (3) 5-15% of a crude oil distillation residue, (4) 0.1-1.5% of silica gel or other thixotropic agent and (5) 20-65% of one or more of the fillers asbestos, barite, calcium carbonate, talc, kaolin or the like; M. Zavatti, V. Baravalle & P. Suracinc; assigned to Labofina S.A., March 22, 1977; 4 pages.

U.S. 4,014,828—Brake lining or clutch facing friction elements are formed from a mixture of asbestos, barium sulfate, graphite, a phenolformaldehyde resin and a friction control agent consisting of particles formed by crosslinking a thermosettable resin with a suspension agent and optionally a wetting agent, and filtering, centrifuging and drying the resulting particles; D. H. Thorpe; assigned to Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corporation, March 29, 1977; 7 pages.

U.S. 4,014,850—Brake lining or clutch facing friction elements are formed from a mixture of asbestos, barium sulfate, graphite, a phenolformaldehyde resin and as a friction control agent particles formed by polymerizing a cashew nut shell oil suspended in a liquid to form a resin, and crosslinking the suspended resin with formaldehyde or other methylene donor in the presence of tricalcium phosphate and dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate; D. H. Thorpe; assigned to Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corporation, March 29, 1977; 6 pages.

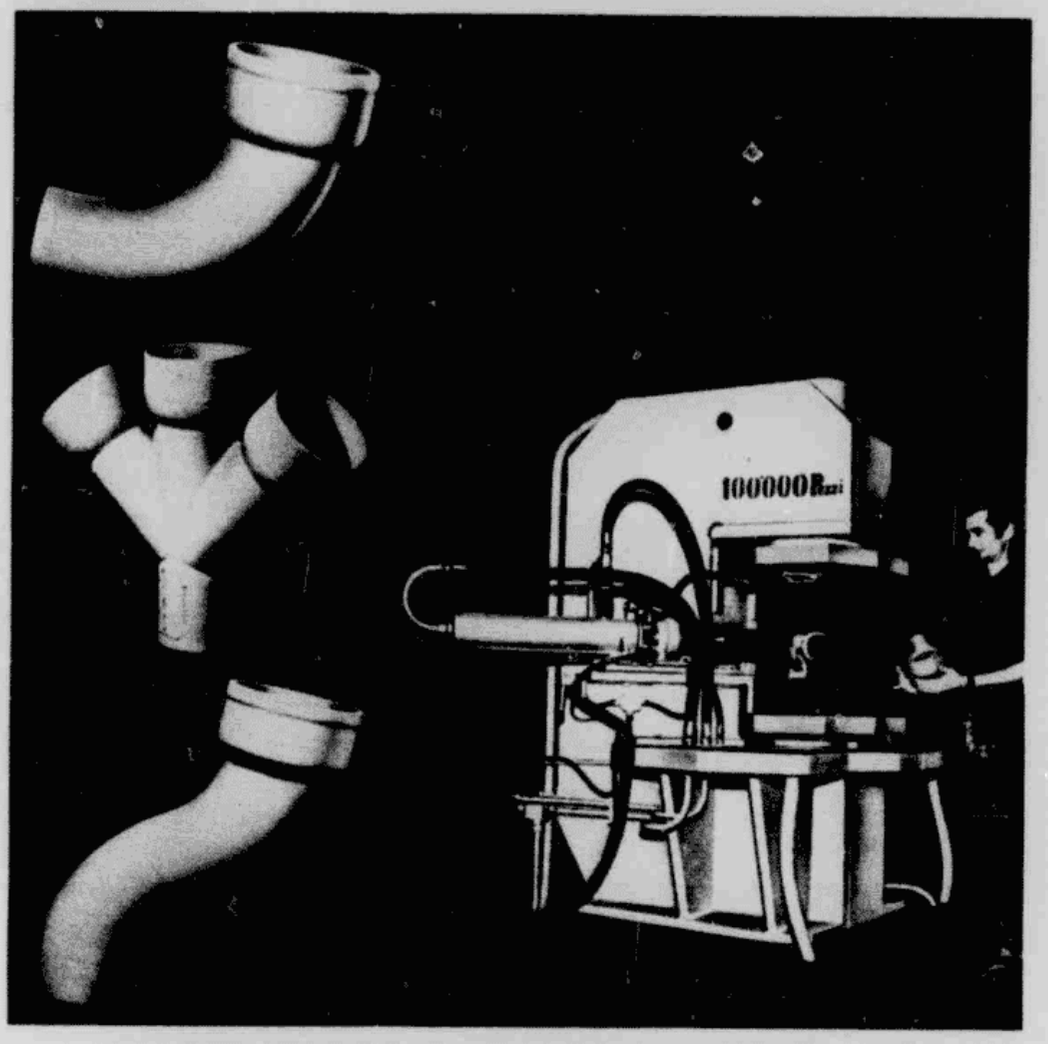
U.S. 4,022,626—Corrosion resistant pipes are fabricated from a mixture of 8-12% by weight of dipentene-wetted Chrysotile asbestos, 25-40% of silica flour and the balance plasticized sulfur prepared by reacting elemental sulfur with styrene and/or dicyclopentadiene; W. C. McBee, T. A. Sullivan & O. B. Patrick; assigned to U.S. Department of the Interior, May 10, 1977; 3 pages.

U.S. 4,024,114—Process for fabricating a noncombustible hardboard from an aqueous slurry of asbestos, expanded perlite, cellulosic fibers, starch or other re-activable binder, and optionally a filler; the mass is dewatered on a screen and the dewatered material subjected to pressure; D. W. Akerson; assigned to Conwed Corporation, May 17, 1977; 5 pages.

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 50 of 62
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

THE ECONOMICS OF INTERNATIONAL MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT—Course offered by Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, *August 10-12.*

EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF EXTERNAL VERTICAL SURFACES OF BUILDINGS—Joint RILEM/ASTM/CIB/Symposium, Otaniemi, Finland, *August 21-31.*

BRIQUETTING AND AGGLOMERATION—15th Biennial Conference of the Institute for Briquetting and Agglomeration, Hotel Bonaventure, Montreal, Quebec, *August 22-25.*

MINING LAW—Seminar presented by the Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, *September 9-10.*

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS—1977 Convention to be held in San Francisco, California, *September 11-14.*

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING FAIR—19th Trade Fair, Brno, Czechoslovakia, *September 14-22.*

ADVANCES IN HEAT TRANSMISSION MEASUREMENTS IN THERMAL INSULATION MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS—Symposium sponsored by ASTM Committee C-16, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *September 19-20.*

ROOFING TECHNOLOGY—Symposium sponsored jointly by NBS and the National Roofing Contractors Association, Gaithersburg, Maryland, *September 21-23.*

SAMPLING AND EVALUATING AIRBORNE ASBESTOS DUST—Training Course conducted by the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, Ohio, *September 27-29.*

CONSTRUCTION MARKETING—Fall Seminar of Producers Council, Inc., Marriott Motor Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, *September 28-30.*

1977 INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION—National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, England, *October 10-15.*

REMOTE CONTROL AND MONITORING IN MINING—International Conference organized by the National Coal Board, Metropole Hotel, Birmingham, England, *October 11-13.*

GEOMECHANICS—26th Colloquy of the Austrian Society for Geomechanics, Congress Hall, Salzburg, Austria, *October 13-14.*

COMPUTER SYSTEMS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS—International Seminar and Exhibition, Fair Grounds, Munich, Germany, *October 17-21.*

CONTROL NEDISTRUCTIV—Show of apparatus and devices for materials measurement and non-destructive control, Bucharest, Romania, *October 25-28.*

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 52 of 62
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REMEMBER WHEN?

(June 1927 ASBESTOS)

ASBESTOS reported the untimely death, on May 23, 1927, of Richard V. Mattison, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mattison was the victim of a heart attack at the age of 47. He had joined the company, of which his father was President, at the age of 21 as a salesman. Although later promoted to general director of salesmen, he spent much of his time in the laboratories and manufacturing departments at Ambler and was well known for the many innovations he introduced into the manufacturing processes of the company.

The purchase, by J. P. Morgan & Co., of a substantial common stock interest in Johns-Manville Corporation led to certain changes in top management at J-M. Theodore E. Merseles resigned as President of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., to become President of J-M. George Whitney and Francis D. Bartow, Morgan partners, were elected Directors and H. E. Manville became Chairman of J-M.

The U.S. Customs Court decided to permit free entry into the United States of asbestos shingles, as the result of a suit filed by a group of U.S. importers.

(July 1927 ASBESTOS)

A report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed that the asbestos manufacturing industry in Canada during 1926 comprised thirteen plants employing an average total of 265 persons each and with an output of $1,624,714 in end products.

It was reported that work had started on erection of a new asbestos textile plant for the Kubar Manufacturing Co. at Davidson, North Carolina. Officers of the new company were C. E. Barnhardt, President; A. B. Kuhn, Vice-President and General Manager; and H. M. Barnhardt, Secretary, Treasurer and Sales Manager.

Robert A. Keasbey, President of R. A. Keasbey Co., of New York City, died on June 22, 1927, at the age of 69. Mr. Keasbey was a pioneer in the insulation contracting business, having founded the firm which bore his name in 1885. He was not connected with the Keasbey & Mattison Co.

CORRECTION—In the Remember When? feature on page 56 of the May 1977 issue of ASBESTOS, Stone Industrial Equipment Co., Springfield, Ohio, was listed as having been a new advertiser in May 1927. We wish to correct this information in that the company actually had locations, not in Ohio, but in Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York. We are grateful to Clifton R. Johnson, Sr., of Johnson Asbestos Corporation, Springfield, Massachusetts, for bringing this to our attention.

Asbestos Magazine, 1977, July 1977
ACL Doc 12699 · Page 54 of 62
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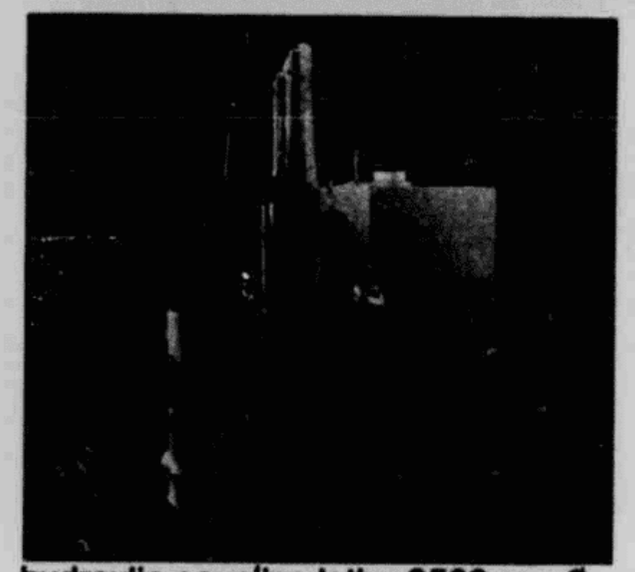


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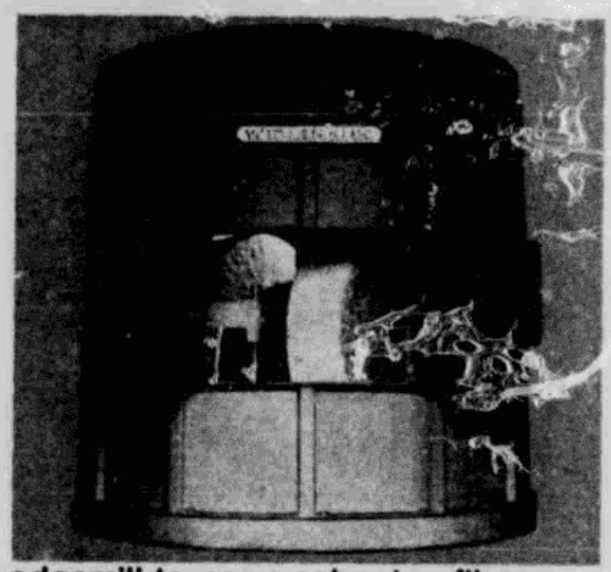
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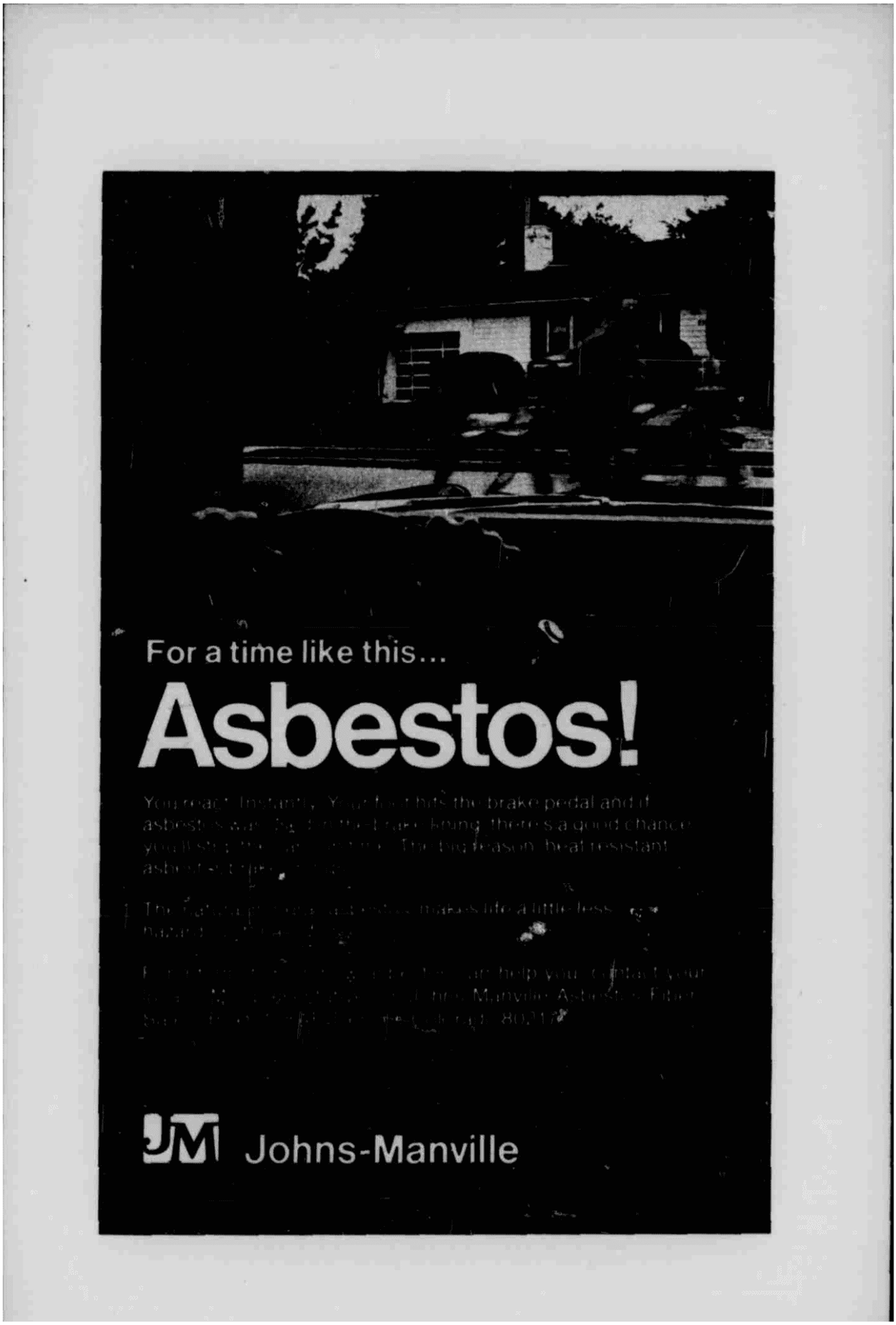
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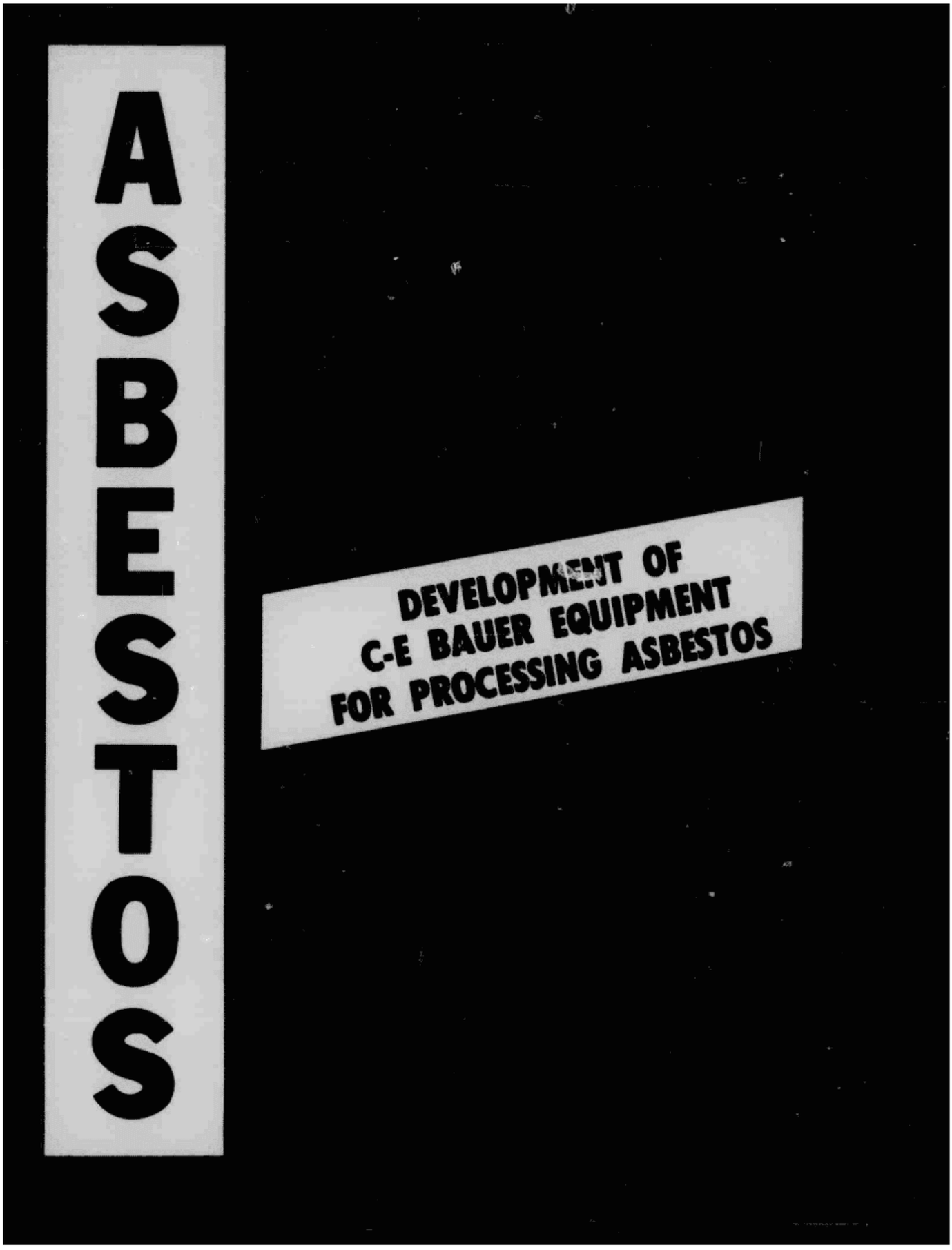
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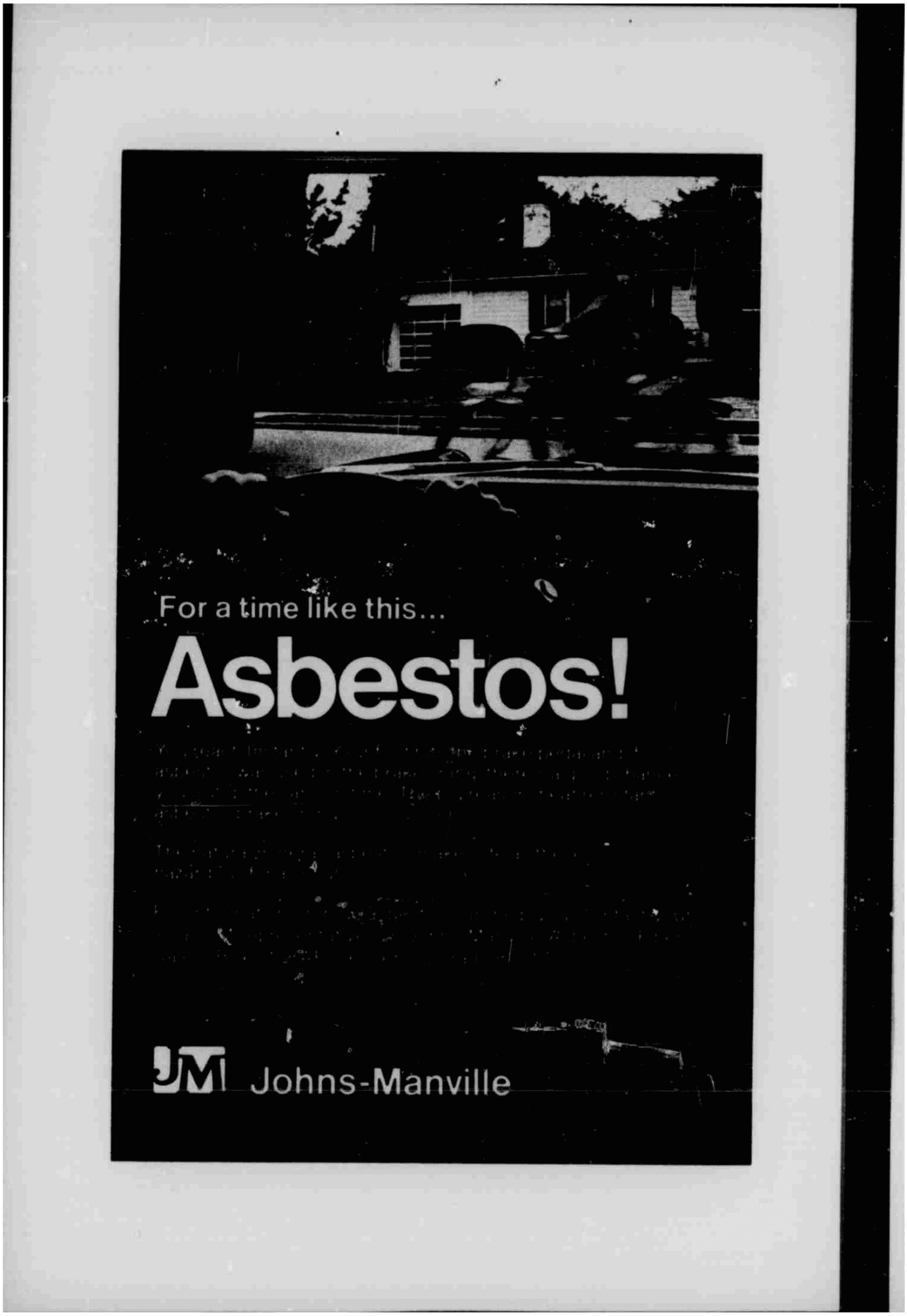
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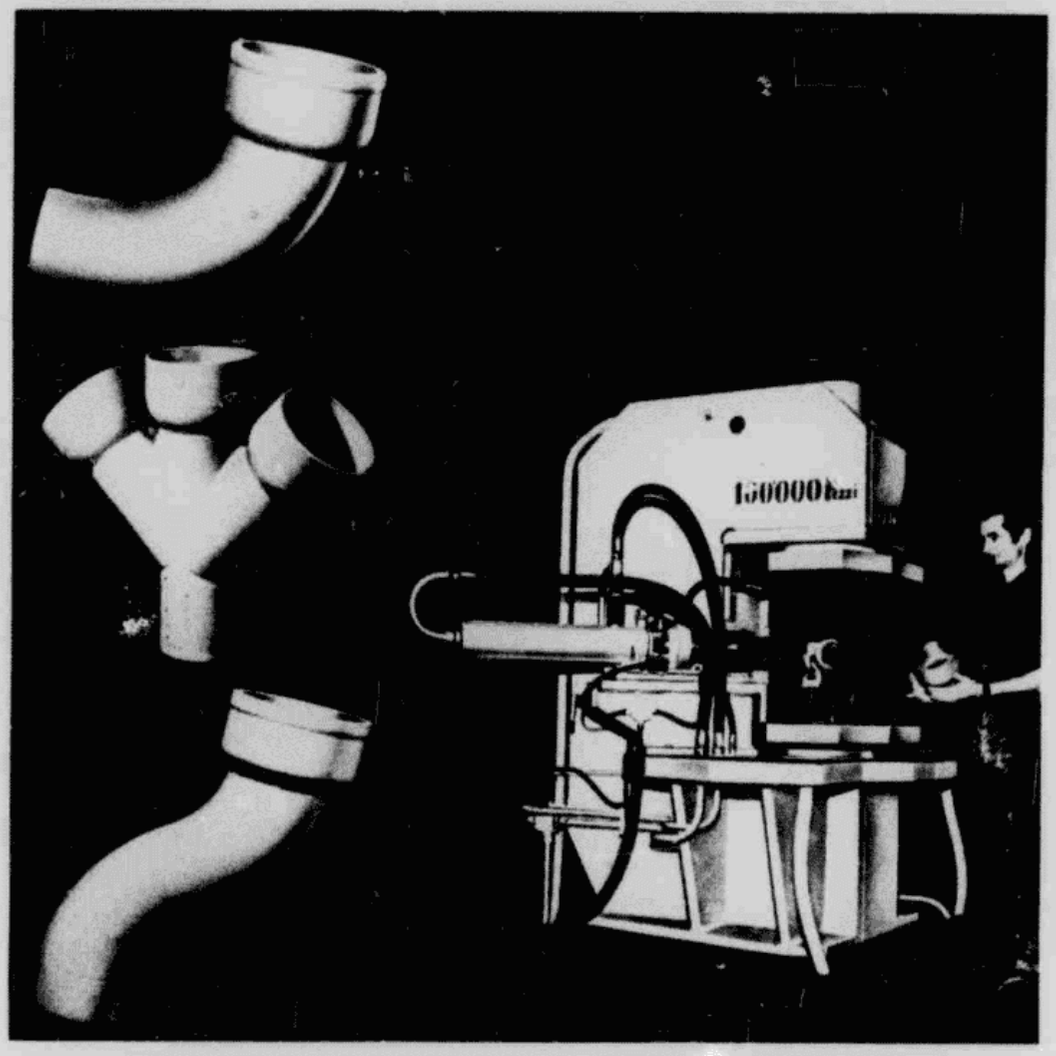
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