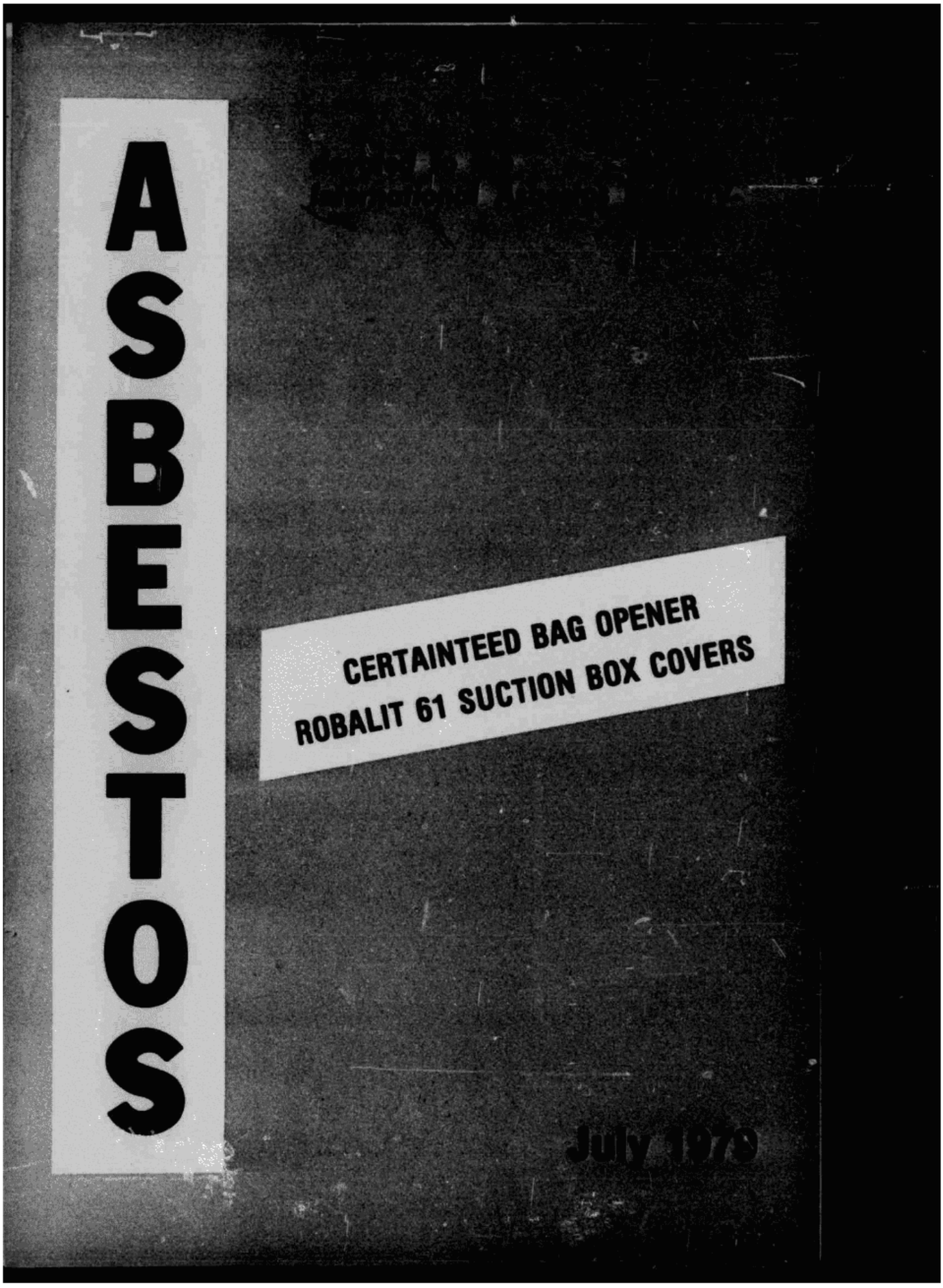
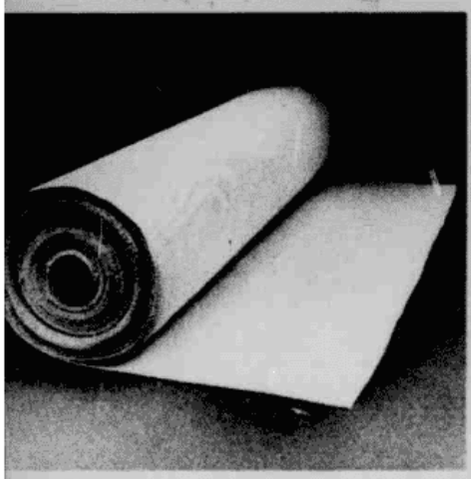

ASBESTOS
CERTAINTEED BAG OPENER
ROBALIT 61 SUCTION BOX COVERS
July 1979

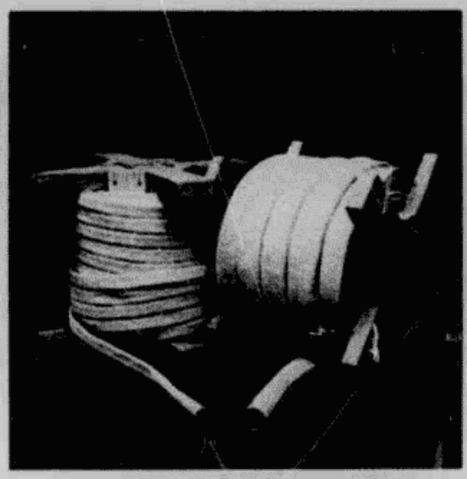
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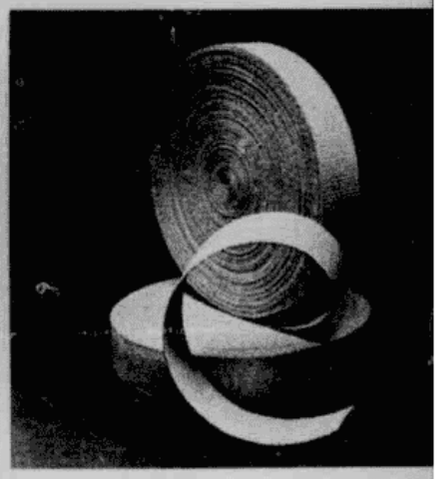
Now there's an asbestos textile that emits fewer fibers than the current OSHA standard when used with proper work practices. It's NOVATEX. Its yarns are extruded wet through a nozzle—not formed dry—which makes it cleaner. Then the NOVATEX products are treated with SEALSAFE™, our exclusive process that further locks in fibers.

Beyond clean, NOVATEX is the best protection you can specify. ASTM Grade AAAA. Protects to 900° F. 35% stronger, 50% lighter, and more economical than most conventional textiles. Available in cloth, tape, tubing and yarn.

See why we call NOVATEX the Great Protector. Contact us for more information.







RM™
Textile Group

RM Industrial Products Co.
A division of Raybestos Manhattan Inc.
North Charleston, S.C. 29406

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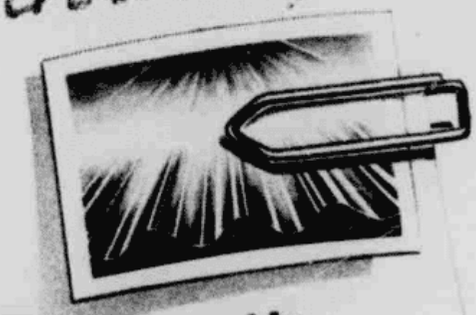


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Project services include fibre evaluations, feasibility reports, market studies, pilot plant design and operation, process design, detailed engineering, procurement and construction management.

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ASBESTOS

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FOUNDED JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

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NEW ASBESTOS FIBER BAG OPENER

FROM CERTAINTEED MACHINERY DIVISION

In recent issues of this magazine, our readers have seen advertisements featuring the Model 440 Asbestos Fiber Bag Opener manufactured by the CertainTeed Machinery Division of CertainTeed Corporation. This machine was developed in an effort to provide a durable, efficient and completely automatic means to open and empty the modern, tightly-packed bags of asbestos fiber, with practically zero release of fiber to the surrounding atmosphere.

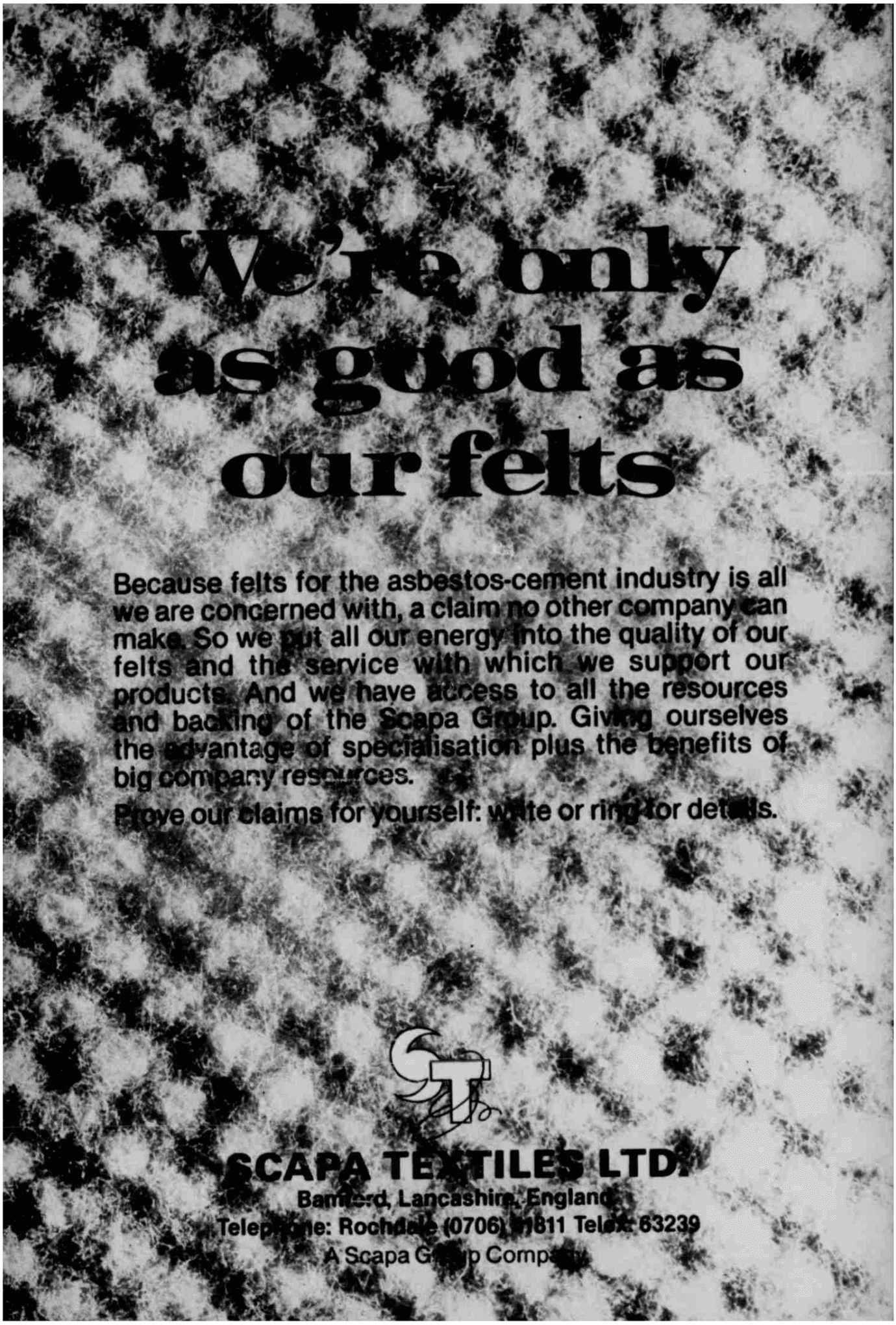
In the short time since its introduction to the marketplace, this new machine has generated lively interest on the part of potential users, so it was with much pleasure that your Editor was able to view a motion picture showing one of these machines in operation in CertainTeed's asbestos-cement pipe plant at Riverside, California. This typical installation involves a loading conveyor, the bag opener, a Model 4405 CertainTeed Fiber Shredder, which is optional equipment, and a discharge conveyor.

Bags are placed on a belt-type loading conveyor equipped with guide rails to align the bags as they are fed into the machine. Batch mixing can be accomplished by staging bags of various fiber types on this conveyor.

A bag entering the machine is fed onto a cogwheel conveyor. A pop-up table rises and lifts the bag clear of the conveyor. A traversing carriage moves into position above the bag and lowers a pusher plate which presses against the trailing end of the bag. Four pairs of sharp claws protrude through the plate, penetrating and securely clenching the bag bottom. The carriage then advances, pushing the bag into the cutting section of the machine. Air-driven cutters are mounted on two arms, pivoted on either side of the enclosure and arranged to swing in a horizontal plane about four inches above the table supporting the bag. When the bag first contacts the cutters, the cutters are overlapping at the center of the top, or leading end, of the bag. They first cut into this end of the bag and then move outward, slitting the top of the bag. When the cutters reach the sides of the bag, the carriage continues to advance the bag between them, slitting the bag sides. When the cuts are completed at the bottom of the bag, the bag clears the cutters. They then close in to their original, overlapping position and rotation of the cutters is stopped.

Instead of saws, which would generate considerable dust, the cutters are abrasive discs, 6″ in diameter x 1/16″ thick. They are

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long-lived, require no sharpening and are easily replaced when worn to a predetermined diameter. Each is provided with a vacuum hood and duct to collect any free fiber released by the cutting operation.

The bag continues its travel to the dump hopper. As it moves over the hopper, an air-actuated bar subjects it to a thumping action which helps release the fiber quickly and completely from the opened bag. The carriage then drops the emptied bag into an ejector which pushes it sideways into the way of the bale ram which, in turn, extends and forces the bag into the baler, compacting it at the same time. The exit from the baler is provided with a tightly-fitted plastic bag into which the bale is ejected. Periodically, the operator seals and removes this bag, attaches a hazardous material warning label to it, and replaces it with a fresh, empty bag. The fiber from the dump hopper may then be fed directly into a conveyor which delivers it to the point of use.

The machine is controlled from a console which can be placed in any convenient location. The control panel can be set for completely automatic operation or for manual control by means of pushbuttons. The manual over-ride feature permits the operator to control any part of the cycle to clear the machine in case of a malfunction of any sort. One side of the machine enclosure consists of hinged Plexiglas panels through which the operator can view the process and gain ready access in the event an abnormal interruption of the cycle occurs. Since a prime purpose of the machine is to prevent the release of asbestos fibers during the bag opening process, the entire machine is tightly enclosed and is constantly evacuated while in operation.

The Model 440 machine requires a minimum floor space 19′ long by 5′6″ wide x 9′ high, excluding conveyor equipment. It is powered by a 15-horsepower AC motor and will process any standard paper, plastic or poly-woven bag up to a maximum width of 36″ at a rate of 45 seconds per bag or approximately 80 bags per hour.

As optional equipment, a Model 4405 CertainTeed Fiber Shredder can be attached to the machine below the dump hopper. This receives the lumpy discharge from the bag opener and breaks it into uniformly divided fibers. The fiber is shredded by two counter-rotating cylinders with projections on their outside diameters. The cylinders rotate at 1160rpm and are heavier than need be to provide a flywheel effect which reduces the power requirement of the device to that supplied by a 5-horsepower AC motor.

The fiber shredder is 36″ wide x 28″ long x 36″ high. Its installation requires an excavation under the dump hopper measur-

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ing 8′ deep x 5′ wide x 13′ long to provide access for maintenance and space for the necessary conveyor equipment.

In summary, the Model 440 Asbestos Fiber Bag Opener offers a dust-free system for opening bags of asbestos fiber and, with the Fiber Shredder attached, provides a means for preparing the fiber for use in production, without further processing. The fact that the entire bag opening operation can be performed at a high rate by a single operator assures increased productivity and lowered costs, offering the promise of a quick return on the capital invested.

Installation of the prototype machine was made in Certain-Teed's Hillsboro, Texas, plant some five years ago and a second machine is now operating in that plant. Other machines have been installed at the company's plants at Riverside and Santa Clara, California, and at Ambler, Pennsylvania. Continuous operation of these machines on a three-shift-per-day basis with no major breakdowns and with minimal routine maintenance has proven their ability to perform successfully under true production conditions.

Like all equipment manufactured by the Certain-Teed Machinery Division, both the Bag Opener and the Fiber Shredder are unconditionally guaranteed to perform to the complete satisfaction of the customer.

ALL ASBESTOS-CEMENT MACHINES NEED

BACKING—and TOP WIRES of

PHOSPHORBRONZE and STAINLESS STEEL

DIAGONALLY SEAMED or in OPEN EXECUTION

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MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT

CYCLONAIRE CONVEYING SYSTEMS

CYCLONAIRE pneumatic bulk conveying systems are now being manufactured and marketed in Australia by CYCLONAIRE Australia Pty. Ltd. The new operation is based in Sydney and is a joint venture between CYCLONAIRE Corporation of Henderson, Nebraska, and Ettalond Pty. Ltd., Sydney. Applications include railcar unloading, in-plant processing functions and handling of bulk cargo from ships and barges. The recently announced microprocessor control systems have developed wide interest in multiple source and demand conveying situations where scaling, batching and critical inventory control are required.

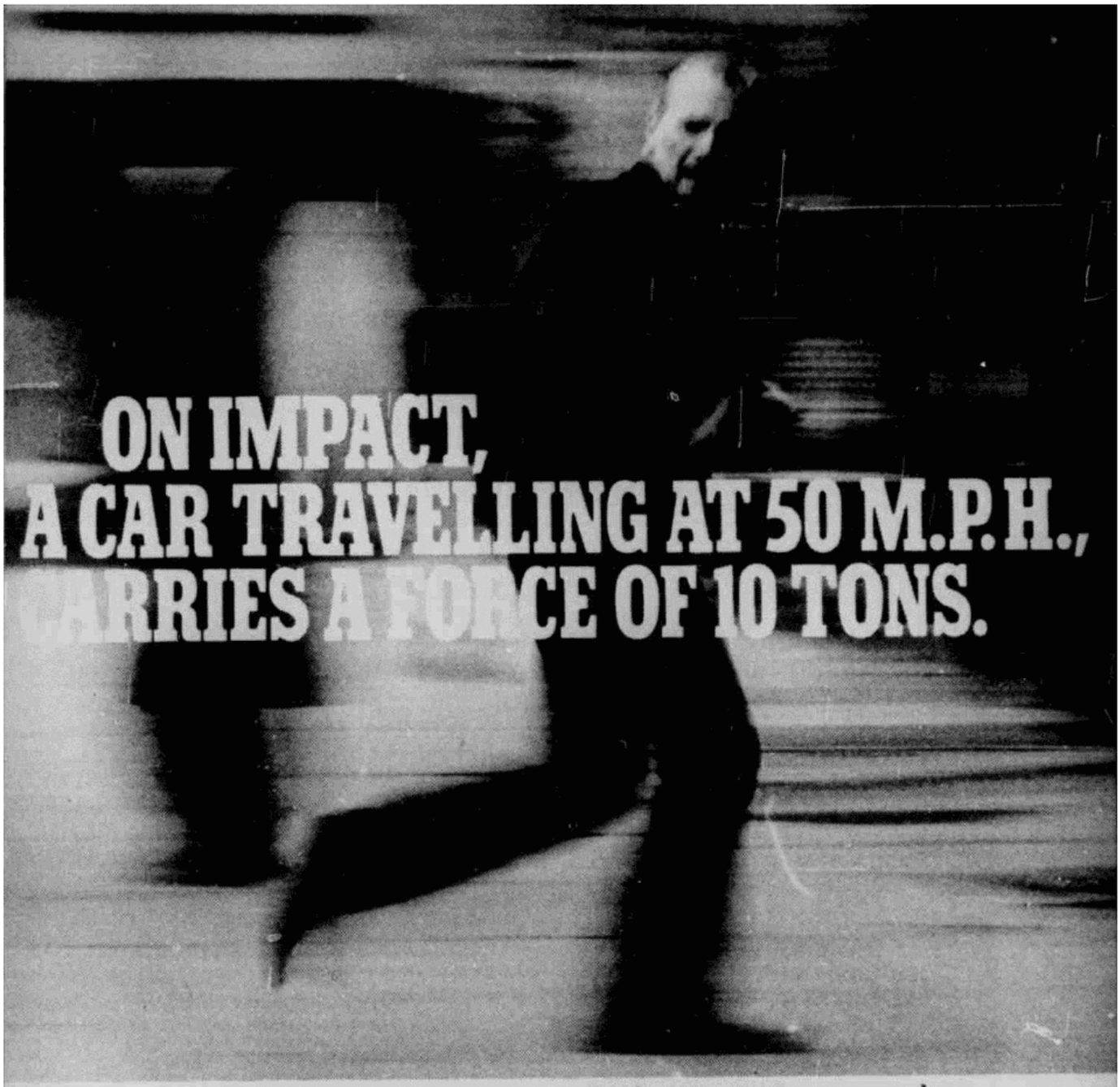
DELTECH AIR DRYER & DRAIN VALVE

Deltech Engineering, Inc., New Castle, Delaware, released the Model PS210 heatless compressed air dryer, designed to provide pressure dew points down to −150F with simple operation and virtually no maintenance. The dryer uses a nonconsumable desiccant to remove moisture from compressed air and provides a continuous supply of dry air by automatically cycling the flow of air through two desiccant beds. . . . Deltech's new automatic drain valve provides fully automatic draining of water from aftercoolers, separators, receivers, dryers, filters and other components of compressed air systems where condensate collects. Featured is an electrically-timed drain cycle which minimizes the possibility of moisture carryover into the compressed air system by assuring unattended removal of condensate from drip legs and other similar collection areas. Automatic actuation of the valve prevents equipment failure and product damage.

FERRO CERAMIC LININGS

Abrasion-resistant ceramic linings that last up to 20 times longer than conventional materials in chutes, hoppers, feeders, bins, screening stations, conveyors, mills and dust collectors are described in Bulletin ARL-8 from the Electro Division, Ferro Corporation, Buffalo, New York. The linings, which offer long-term economy in high-wear applications, are made of Arlcite, Ferro's tough, durable, high-density 85% alumina ceramic material. . . . Bulletin AHX-179, also from Ferro's Electro Division, describes a new Hex-tile design of Arlcite linings. The unique design of small, hexagonal ($^{51}/_{64}$" across flats) pieces, available in

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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.

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thicknesses of ⅛", ¼", ⅜" and ½" and assembled on 6" x 6" flexible backing sheets, permits rapid, low-cost, on-site hard-surfacing of concave sections of plant equipment requiring maximum protection against abrasion or chemical attack.

FERRO-TECH AGGLOMERATION SCIENCES

Ferro-Tech completed construction of a new system at its plant at Wyandotte, Michigan. The system is for briquetting and disc or Turbulator* pelletizing of larger tonnages than the firm was previously capable of handling. Material can be received in bulk trucks, bags or drums and pneumatically conveyed to a 2,000-cubic-foot storage bin. Ferro-Tech can blend and mix tonnage lots of material before it is conveyed to the storage bin. From the bin the feed material can be fed to a 150-ton roll briquetter/compactor, a Model 054 disc pelletizer or a Model 24T75 Turbulator*. The agglomerated product is dried, screened and packaged, as required.

FLEXCO CONVEYOR BELT FASTENERS

The new BR(TM) rivet plate belt fastener system for conveyor and elevator belts was introduced by Flexible Steel Lacing Company, Downers Grove, Illinois. It offers a high-strength riveted plate system for heavy-duty butt (non-hinged) splices and is the company's answer to the fastening needs of today's 200-pound belt fabrics and the tough applications and environments in which these new belts are being used. . . . "Belt Maintenance Ideas" is the title of a bulletin released by Flexco to emphasize the importance of properly squaring the ends of conveyor belts when mechanical fasteners are first installed, or a re-splice is being made. If the belt ends are not squared correctly, the belt can catch or hang up due to improper tracking, unduly wearing the belt. Fasteners can pull out or wear unevenly, causing increased downtime through re-splicing.

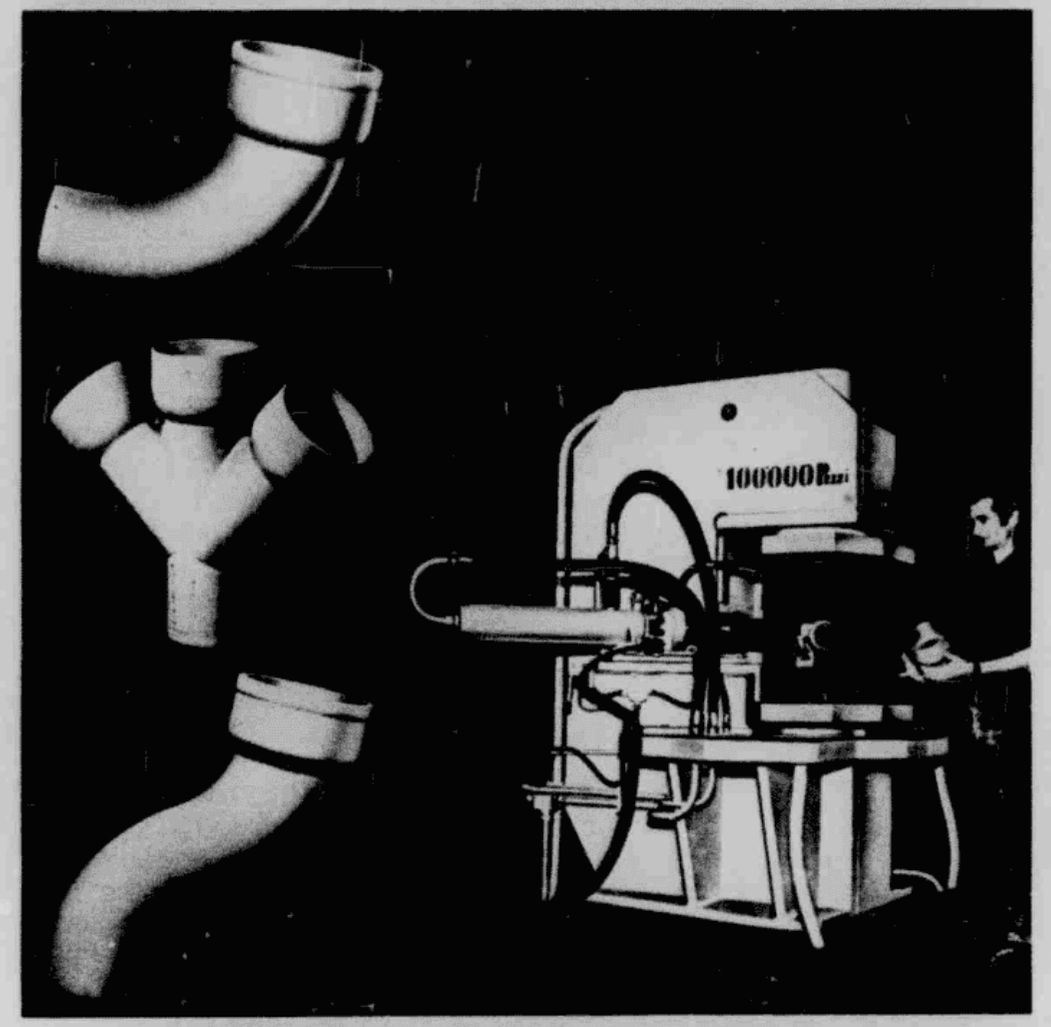
HEWITT-ROBINS HANDLING BROCHURE

An expanded line of high-production-rate bulk materials handling systems for the mining, processing and construction industries is covered in a brochure available from the Hewitt-Robins Crushing and Vibrating Equipment Division of Litton Industries, Columbia, South Carolina. Rugged, portable jaw plants, high reduction impactor plants and double and triple deck screen plants are pictured, as well as a variety of crushers, vibrating feeders and screens.

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"P 8" Plant — for the production of asbestos-cement fittings for pipes, gutters and similar articles

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Automatic INJECTION Plants

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ROBALIT 61 SUCTION BOX COVERS

NEW APPLICATIONS

As noted in past issues, Messrs. Leripa, Vienna, Austria, make a special suction box cover material for asbestos-cement sheet and pipe machines which, under the name of ROBALIT 61, has been adopted by the asbestos cement industry around the globe. The material is an ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene alloyed with the lubricating agent MOLYKOTE (disulphide of molybdenum) which combines great resistance to wear with an extremely low coefficient of friction. By installing low friction ROBALIT 61 suction box covers, power consumption has often been reduced by as much as 30% and mill operators have found it possible to increase machine speed although, previously, the drive motor had been working at capacity.

Unlike iron or steel covers, ROBALIT 61 does not develop sharp edges. This results in important cost savings as danger of mechanical damage to expensive synthetic felts is eliminated.

Owing to its high-molecular-weight structure and the alloy additive of MOLYKOTE, the covers have no affinity for cement as do steel covers. In addition to no cement buildup, the slots do not plug and cleaning is easily accomplished by hosing, thereby reducing maintenance costs and downtime.

ROBALIT 61 covers are installed on main boxes, washing boxes and auxiliary boxes. There are also a number of special applications:

Roller Boxes—A roller box is a rather troublesome piece of equipment. Because of cement incrustation, the rollers tend to block and are then work-flattened by the moving felt. There are always sealing and felt wear problems at the lateral edges of the roller box. Leripa suggests the roller boxes be replaced by standard suction boxes having ROBALIT 61 tops. No additional drag load is created, as friction between the ROBALIT 61 surface and the felt is minimal. Also, product quality increases since there is no flexing of the asbestos-cement sheet over the rollers.

Boxes With Adjustable Suction Width—ROBALIT 61 covers can be designed individually to suit such special requirements as variable suction widths.

Doctor Blades—Leripa also supplies ROBALIT 61 doctor blades for fitting to felt guide rolls. The blades prevent cement buildup on rolls, cement particles do not flake off and damage the felt and it is not necessary to remove cement incrustations from the rolls by truing on a lathe.

Herringbone Pattern—Before the advent of ROBALIT 61, suction box covers usually were made of iron or steel bars forming

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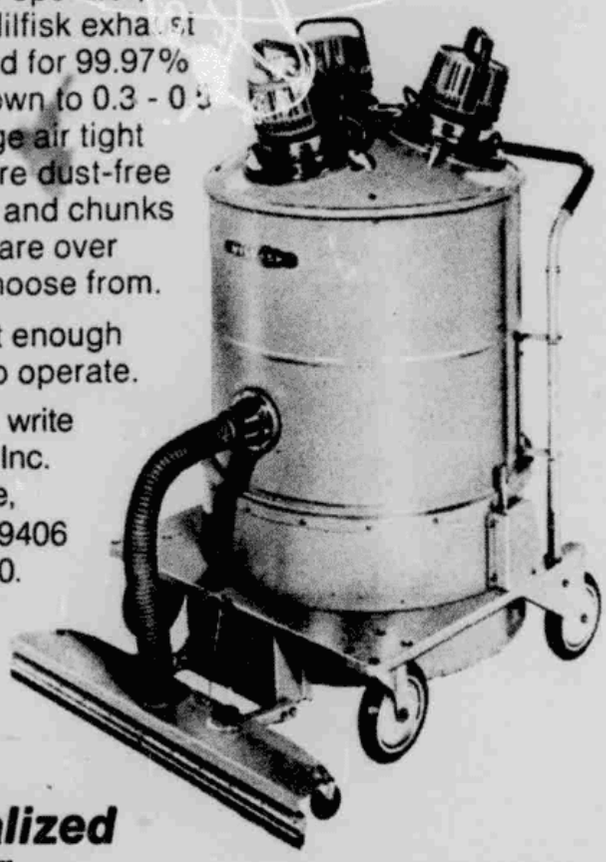
To meet clean air standards you not only need a centralized dust collector, you also need a decentralized dust collector.

Clean air standards being what they are, you may not be meeting them even with a central dust collector. And this year, standards are being tightened even further.

So you ought to look at the Nilfisk GA 73 portable industrial vacuum cleaner. It picks up where central systems leave off. And it does that with Nilfisk's exclusive multi-stage filtration system. The oversize main filter resists early dust clogging, and can be shaken and cleaned at all times without exposing the operator.
In addition special Nilfisk exhaust filters can be installed for 99.97% average retention down to 0.3 - 0.5 microns. Heavy gauge air tight container liners insure dust-free disposal of fine dust and chunks of debris. And there are over 50 attachments to choose from.

Yet the GA 73 is light enough for a single person to operate.

For more information, write to Nilfisk of America, Inc. 201 King Manor Drive, King of Prussia, PA 19406 or call (215) 277-3900.



NILFISK GA 73.
The decentralized dust collector.

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straight slots. Any other pattern would have been prohibitively expensive to be machined in steel. The ROBALIT 61 covers can be supplied with any desired perforation pattern, at no extra cost. A pattern commonly used today is a symmetrical herringbone with diagonal slots pointing outward. This pattern smoothes out the felt edges and improves drainage in the end zone. If there is insufficient drainage in the end zone, the asbestos-cement sheet suffers in quality. In replacing the straight slot covers with herringbone covers in a pipe machine, Leripa succeeded in increasing the mechanical strength of the ends of the pipes.

ROBALIT 61 suction box covers show a great resistance to wear. They are easy to install and resurface. A further advantage, which should not be underestimated, is that rough handling at installation or during cleaning does not damage the covers. ROBALIT 61 covers do not break or splinter and, unlike steel or iron bars, are never permanently deformed.

J-M TAKES POSITION ON
Asbestos Publicity & Compensation

[REPRINTED FROM THE 1978 ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION]

"During the past year a great deal of publicity has appeared in the media about asbestos health hazards—most of it attacking the corporation and nearly all of it needlessly inflammatory. Your corporation has acted honorably over the years and has led the asbestos industry, medical science and the federal government in identifying and seeking to eliminate asbestos health problems. Claims that Johns-Manville did not inform its employees and the public of the hazards and that we tried to hide information concerning the potential hazards of asbestos are unfounded. Also, the media had opportunities over a long period of years to assist in helping to protect the health of those over-exposed to asbestos by emphasizing the dramatic adverse impact and direct connection of smoking to lung cancer. However, they either remained silent or presented data in a manner that would soften its impact.

"Attention today should not be on assessing blame, but on how those suffering from asbestos-related diseases can be properly and fairly compensated. This is why we, as a company, are encouraging legislation which would establish uniform, equitable and comprehensive means of providing compensation for asbestos-related occupational disease. Throughout history, whenever there has been adversity or tragedy, men have sought a scapegoat. And, even today, it appears that our legal system is more concerned with finding a fault for every undesired happening

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TYVEK* guards against asbestos dust and particles while it cuts troublesome clothing maintenance.

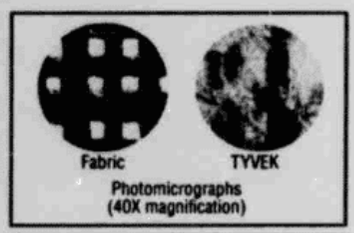
Disposable protective coveralls of Du Pont TYVEK* spunbonded olefin provide workers with an effective barrier against hazardous particulate matter.

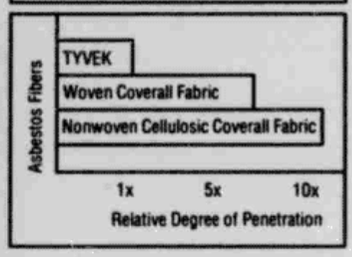
As the photomicrographs and chart below show, the unique nonwoven construction of TYVEK results in a barrier that is several times superior to conventional fabric for asbestos holdout. Coveralls of TYVEK are used by the U.S. Navy in asbestos "ripout" operations under OPNAVINST 6260.1A.



TYVEK is exceptionally tough, wet or dry. Find out how you can get maximum protection at minimum cost. Call toll free for our special brochure, 1-800-821-7700, Ext. 802 (in Mo., call 1-800-892-7655, Ext. 802) or write: Du Pont Company, Room 37383, Centre Road Building, Wilmington, DE 19898.

*Du Pont registered trademark. Du Pont makes TYVEK, not garments.





DU PONT

than with providing fair and reasonable compensation for the consequences of such happenings.

"In years past people were exposed to airborne asbestos particles in excess of what is now considered a safe exposure level. In 1938, limits for exposure to asbestos were recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service and adopted shortly thereafter by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, and these limits were accepted by industry as safe working conditions for employees. Further, these levels were accepted without criticism by government health officials and the medical and scientific communities for over 30 years. Knowledge subsequently gained has shown the earlier research to be incomplete. This is the simple fact, not sensational . . . but true. In fact, in 1946, eminent scientists employed by the United States Navy studied several shipyards and concluded that insulation work was 'not a dangerous occupation'—a finding which went uncriticized and unchallenged in American medical literature for almost 20 years.

"The media and government have ignored the connection between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, the most serious and insidious of diseases in asbestos workers.

"J-M stands ready to join with responsible parties to seek adequate and uniform compensation for asbestos-related illnesses. Such a system would, in all probability, entail as great or greater costs to J-M than continuing litigation since the evidence clearly supports the conclusion that J-M acted positively and progressively, consistent with medical and scientific knowledge. A compensation system to replace lawsuits in appropriate situations continues to gain favor among industry, labor, academia, professional task forces within the federal government and members of Congress.

"Concerning the use of asbestos spray materials in the construction of schools or other public buildings [products not made or sold by J-M], the facts are that the use of such materials 'has not been shown to be hazardous.' Nevertheless, a well-designed program to determine the presence of airborne asbestos fibers in such buildings would be prudent. Should excessive levels be discovered, programs to seal or remove the material would be in order.

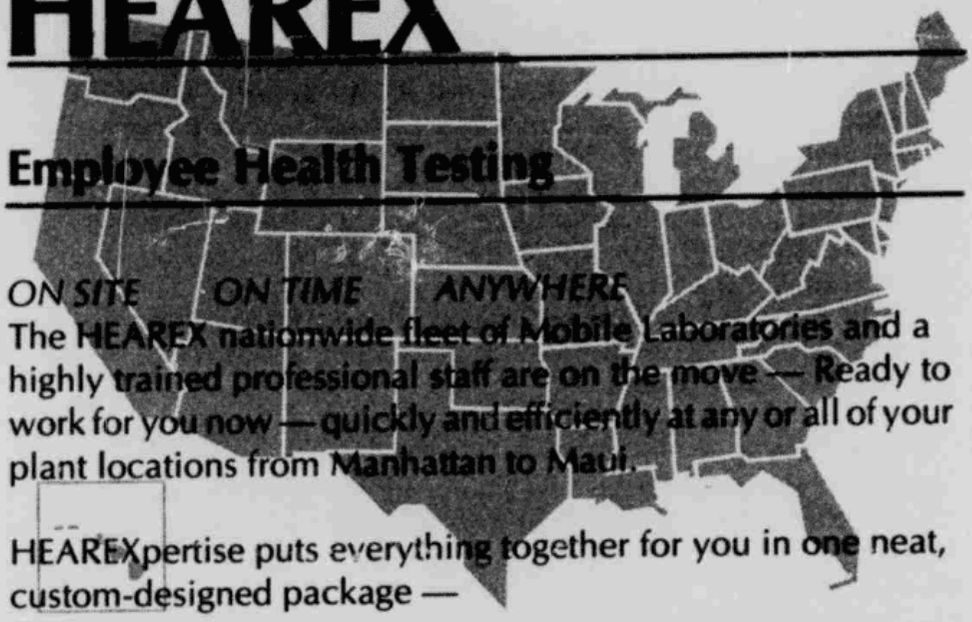
"In most of our asbestos-containing products, the fibers are 'locked in' by cement, plastic or other binders; such fibers are not easily released during normal handling and application. We are confident that, with proper precautions, asbestos and asbestos-containing products can continue to be used without a health risk.

"Adherence to present standards for the safe handling of asbestos products will prevent asbestos-related disease and, in time, virtually eliminate the disease from the work place."

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813/251-8491

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The widely predicted slowdown in the general economy may already have started, in the opinion of many economists. Retail sales continue the flat pattern which started as long ago as last November in terms of real dollars. Sales of the larger automobiles have been quite weak but smaller cars are in better demand as the gasoline shortage has made itself felt nationwide. Inflation, exacerbated by quantum jumps in the price of oil, is obviously pinching the consumer's pocketbook to the point where he must be more selective in his purchases, presaging a downturn in spending for non-essentials.

At the June meeting of OPEC, the basic price of oil was raised almost 24% and, for the first time, the cartel established ceiling prices in an attempt to limit sales on the spot market. There is much doubt the spot market can be eliminated and, likewise, a feeling of certainty that further price increases will be instituted later this year.

Inflation of consumer prices in the first five months of 1979 is calculated at an annualized, seasonally adjusted rate of 13.4%. The latest rise in oil prices and minimal prospects for any offsetting price decreases practically guarantee the rate for the entire year will be in excess of 10% and high government sources now admit this will be the case.

As this is written, Mr. Carter is returning from a seven nation conference at which each country agreed to place specific limits on its oil imports. The U.S. agreed to limit its imports to the level prevailing in 1979 and, at the insistence of the European nations, pledged to continue this freeze through 1985 with provisions for periodic review after 1980. It seems certain the President will renew his request for standby power to ration gasoline and it is likely the Congress will pass such legislation this time around.

We are about to start paying the piper for five years of failure to come to grips with a problem which is now certain to adversely affect our economic and physical well-being and which, along with inflation, threatens the very fabric of our society. It has been over 35 years since we were so severely tested. How we cope with today's two major problems may determine whether this nation can survive in its present form. Let us hope and pray that we will prove equal to the tasks confronting us.

—WELCOME TO NEW ADVERTISER—

DuPONT COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware; page 15

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ASBESTOS FIBER

Unofficial figures for Canadian shipments of asbestos for the first three months of 1979 show shipments at 371,742 short tons versus 341,577 tons in 1978, an 8.8% increase—carrying into the first quarter the 8% improvement in fiber shipments recorded in the fourth quarter of 1978.

Although the demand for Group 7 fibers in both the U.S. and the International markets has softened, the opposite has taken place with demand for asbestos-cement fiber grades, particularly overseas.

Demand for Group 7 fibers is expected to hold steady or decline slightly in both the U.S. and International markets. Inventories of these grades are back to normal and a slowdown in the U.S. economy could have a further adverse effect on this demand.

The demand overseas for asbestos-cement grades should continue to strengthen during the remainder of this year as these customers replenish low inventories and experience stronger business conditions in their building materials sectors.

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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

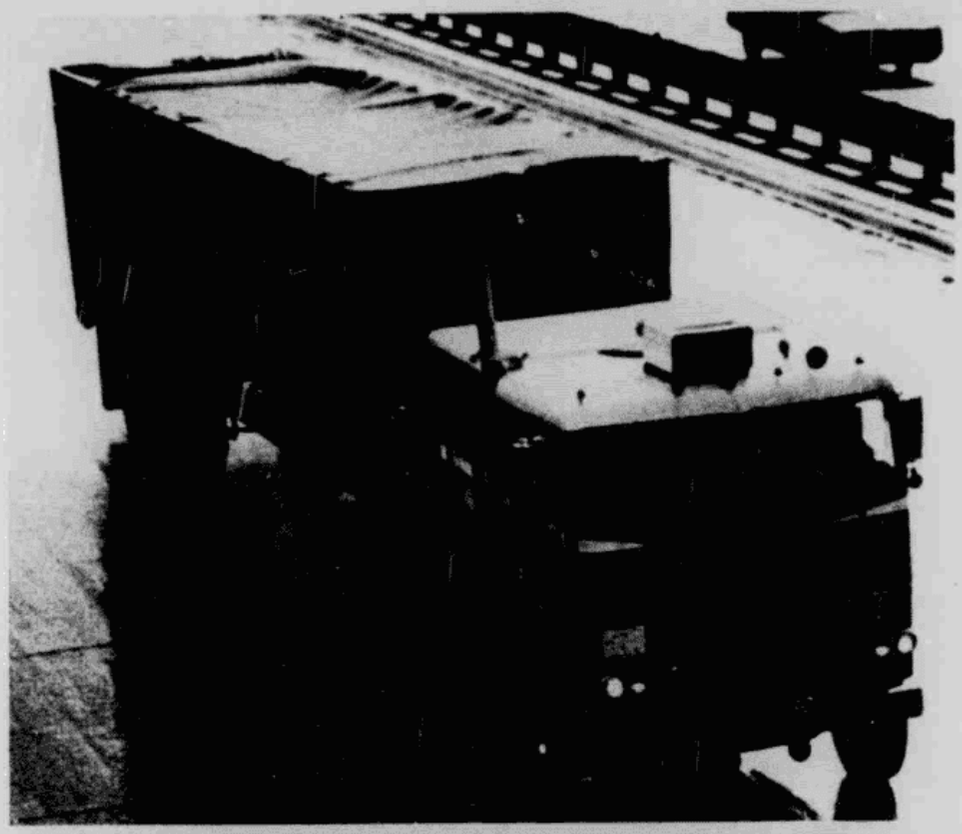
CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS—Primary Canadian Producers' *shipments* of asbestos (including tonnage for own use and concentrate shipped from Asbestos Hill) amounted to 115,885 metric tonnes in *April 1979*, compared with 95,868 tonnes in the same month a year earlier. The cumulative total for *January-April 1979* was 456,901 tonnes: 408,045 tonnes from plants in Quebec and 48,856 tonnes from plants in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. The total for the first four months of 1978 was 402,851 tonnes: 346,344 tonnes from Quebec plants and 56,507 tonnes from plants in the other four Provinces. [Statistics Canada, Ottawa]

INDIAN A/C PRODUCTION—Production in India of asbestos-cement products reached an estimated 42,000 metric tonnes in the Year 1977. Stock at year end was some 92,000 tonnes. Production for past years was reported at 41,000 tonnes each in the years 1976 and 1975, 35,000 tonnes each in the years 1974 and 1973 and 25,000 tonnes in 1969. [Journal of the National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi]

PANAMA CANAL SHIPMENTS—The Panama Canal Company has reported that 67,000 metric tonnes of asbestos were shipped through the Panama Canal in the Year 1977. By direction, 31,000 tonnes were carried from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean and 36,000 tonnes were transported from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Mineral Trade Notes, U.S. Bureau of Mines]

PHILIPPINE IMPORTS & EXPORTS—*In the Year 1978*, the Republic of the Philippines *imported* 4,822,255 net kilograms (NK) of asbestos fiber, valued at P$1,479,755; up 12.5% from the quantity in 1977 but down 22% in value. Main suppliers were Canada (72%) and Australia (12%). . . . *Imports* of asbestos-containing products included 73,894 NK of Building Boards, valued at $36,091 (98% from the United States); 238 NK of filter discs, valued at $1,318 (all from the U.S.); 51,071 NK of friction materials for automobiles, valued at $140,249 (65% from the U.S.; 11% from Japan); 421,062 NK of friction materials for trucks and buses and other industrial vehicles, valued at $985,063 (52% from Japan; 24% from the U.S.); 33,061 NK of pipe covering valued at $26,734 (all from Japan); 368,839 NK of gaskets and packings, valued at $1,070,435 (56% from Japan; 36.5% from the U.S.); 118,060 NK of yarns and fabrics, valued at $296,687 (48.5% from Japan; 23% from the United Kingdom; 15% from Canada; 12.5% from the People's Republic of China); 370 NK of gloves, valued at $3,299 (83% from the U.S.); 10 NK of footwear with asbestos soles, valued at $486 (all from Australia); 1,988,587 NK of Asbestos-Vinyl Tiles, valued at $744,814 (76% from the U.S.; 22% from Japan; 2% from Taiwan); 454 NK of protective clothing and headgear, valued at $12,744 (69% from Australia); and 1,048,604 NK of other asbestos-containing products, valued at $818,443 (57.5% from Canada; 29% from Japan; 12% from the U.S.). . . . *Exports* of asbestos products in 1978 included 17,965 NK of friction materials for automobiles, valued at $23,226 (all to Japan) and 71,465 NK of friction materials for trucks, buses and other industrial vehicles, valued at $294,571 (43% to Denmark; 30% to Japan; 13% to Thailand; 11% to Hong Kong). [National Census and Statistics Office, Manila]

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IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

FEBRUARY 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	288	$ 144,594
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	1,169	707,172
Chrysotile Crudes	s.tons	..	..
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	530	353,297
Chrysotile, Other, Australia	s.tons	40	4,377
Canada	s.tons	53,128	12,225,038
South Africa	s.tons	63	14,806
Yemen	s.tons	22	8,397
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	968	326,089
South Africa	s.tons	59	25,524
		56,267	$13,509,294
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	626,915	$ 928,296
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	2,078,414	280,638
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	1,411,597	313,394
Other asbestos articles		..	242,666
			$ 1,764,994

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Amosite, Canada	s.tons	60	$ 4,339
South Africa	s.tons	288	144,594
Crocidolite (Blue), Canada	s.tons	49	17,688
South Africa	s.tons	4,293	2,740,730
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	22	6,209
South Africa	s.tons	403	254,336
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,333	1,011,944
Chrysotile, Other, Australia	s.tons	40	4,377
Canada	s.tons	100,448	22,358,151
South Africa	s.tons	85	22,897
Yemen	s.tons	22	8,397
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	2,013	667,090
Italy	s.tons	17	3,630
India	s.tons	52	13,130
South Africa	s.tons	70	33,214
		109,195	$27,290,726
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	1,296,208	$ 2,022,119
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	3,843,168	568,876
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	2,653,748	633,963
Other asbestos articles		..	702,904
			$ 3,927,862

January-February 1978: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 89,336 short tons, valued at $24,256,426; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $5,390,186.

MARCH 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Amosite	s.tons	..	$ ..
Crocidolite (Blue), South Africa	s.tons	1,957	2,740,730
Chrysotile Crudes	s.tons	..	..
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,503	1,335,457
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	62,169	13,083,018
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	6	3,951
South Africa	s.tons	155	95,213
Romania	s.tons	22	3,666
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,752	536,704
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	11	28,967
South Africa	s.tons	20	2,880
		67,595	$16,314,943

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	851,318	$ 1,278,028
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	4,560,488	628,815
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	2,846,076	518,628
Other asbestos articles		..	513,515
			$ 2,938,986

JANUARY-MARCH 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Amosite, Canada	s.tons	60	$ 4,339
South Africa	s.tons	288	144,594
Crocidolite (Blue), Canada	s.tons	49	17,688
South Africa	s.tons	6,250	3,965,817
Chrysotile Crudes, Canada	s.tons	22	6,209
South Africa	s.tons	403	254,336
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	2,836	2,347,401
Chrysotile, Other, Australia	s.tons	40	4,377
Canada	s.tons	162,617	35,441,169
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	6	3,951
South Africa	s.tons	240	118,110
Romania	s.tons	22	3,666
Yemen	s.tons	22	8,397
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	3,765	1,203,794
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	11	28,967
Italy	s.tons	17	3,630
India	s.tons	52	13,130
South Africa	s.tons	90	36,094
		176,790	$43,605,669

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U.S. IMPORTS—CONTINUED

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	2,147,526	$ 3,300,147
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	8,403,656	1,197,691
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	5,499,824	1,152,591
Other asbestos articles		..	1,216,419
			$ 6,866,848

January-March 1979: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 143,928 short tons, valued at $38,284,244; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $7,864,917.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

FEBRUARY 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	2,549	$ 758,336
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	458	169,759
		3,007	$ 928,095

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	731,720	$ 651,209
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	2,065,535	536,959
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	5,788,424	1,970,566
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	988,529	344,740
Asbestos packing & seals	Lb	321,952	813,774
Asbestos insulation		..	303,032
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	4,895,933
Clutch facings & linings		..	870,683
Other asbestos articles		..	1,568,623
			$11,955,519

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	4,917	$ 1,646,017
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	1,608	542,349
		6,525	$ 2,188,366

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	1,018,661	$ 1,093,426
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	3,538,971	926,976
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	9,852,511	3,435,534
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	1,575,180	664,464
Asbestos packing & seals	Lb	607,135	1,885,633
Asbestos insulation	Lb	..	744,151
Brake linings & disc brake pads		..	8,843,529

U.S. EXPORTS—CONTINUED

Clutch facings & linings	..	1,366,735
Other asbestos articles	..	3,381,899
		$22,342,347

January-February 1978: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 4,903 short tons, valued at $1,519,597; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $15,154,591.

MARCH 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	1,639	$ 653,877
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	1,130	327,593
		2,769	$ 981,470

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	580,506	$ 547,685
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	2,862,994	602,858
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	5,399,046	1,536,844
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	3,128,167	792,256
Asbestos packing & seals	Lb	339,709	1,093,591
Asbestos insulation	..	..	524,624
Brake linings & disc brake pads	..	..	7,400,028
Clutch facings & linings	..	..	1,171,478
Other asbestos articles	..	..	2,121,295
			$15,790,659

JANUARY-MARCH 1979

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:

Asbestos crudes, fiber & stucco	s.tons	6,556	$ 2,299,894
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	2,738	869,942
		9,294	$ 3,169,836

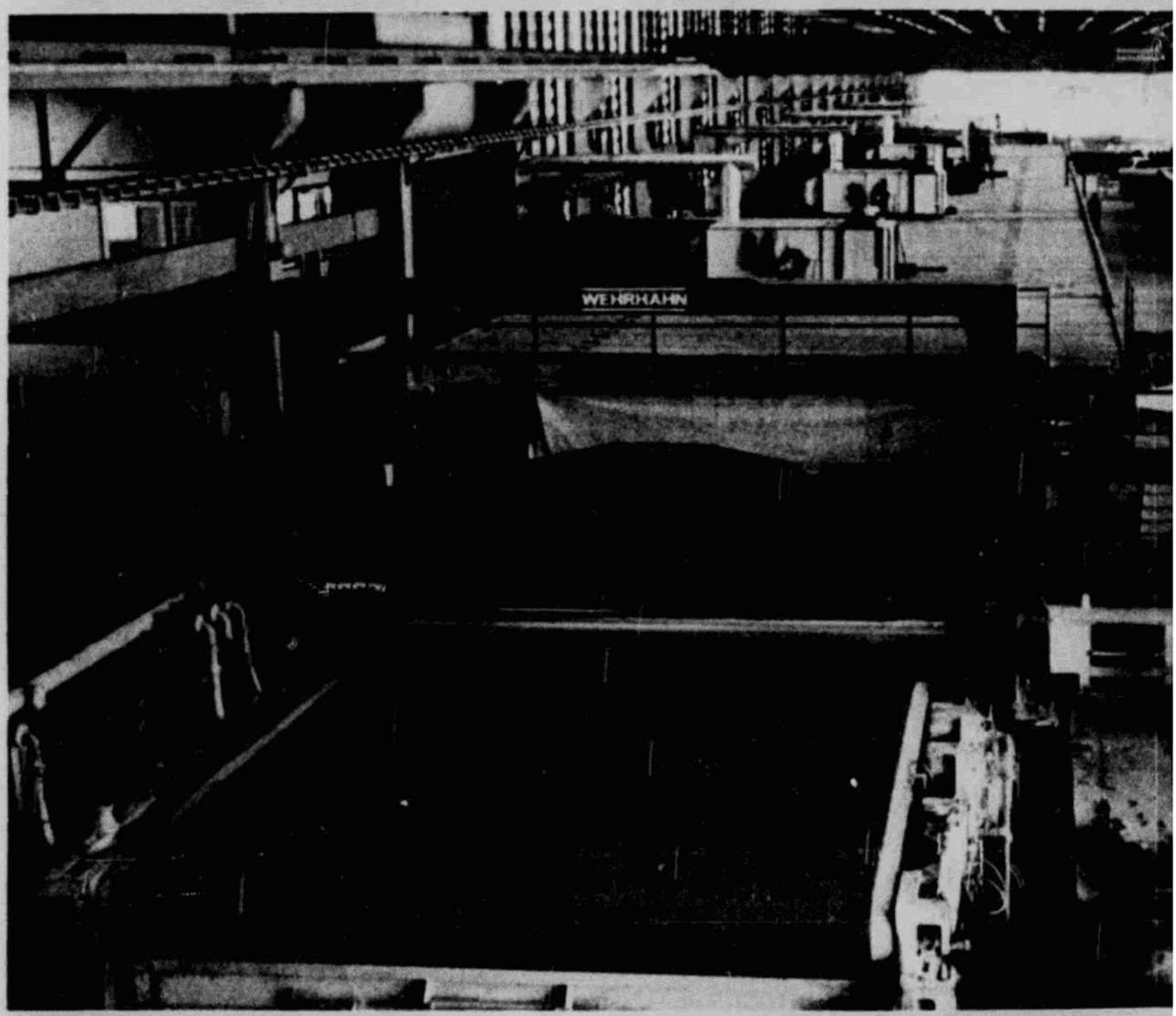
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	1,599,167	$ 1,641,111
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	6,401,965	1,529,834
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	15,251,557	4,972,378
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	4,703,347	1,456,720
Asbestos packing & seals	Lb	946,844	2,979,224
Asbestos insulation	..	..	1,268,775
Brake linings & disc brake pads	..	..	16,243,557
Clutch facings & linings	..	..	2,538,213
Other asbestos articles	..	..	5,503,194
			$38,133,006

January-March 1978: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 9,247 short tons, valued at $2,786,415; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $26,727,369.

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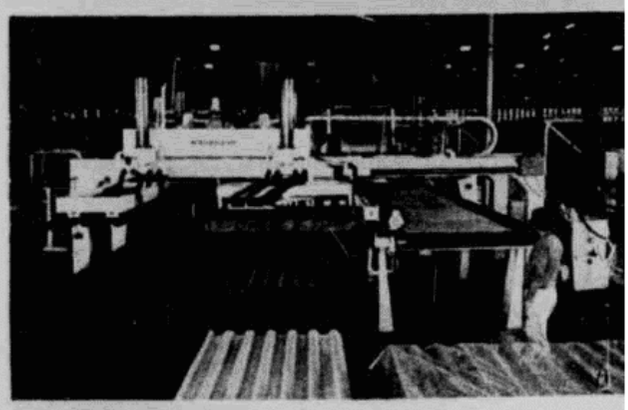
WEHRHA



Asbestos-cement pipe machine



Press section and mandrel retention system



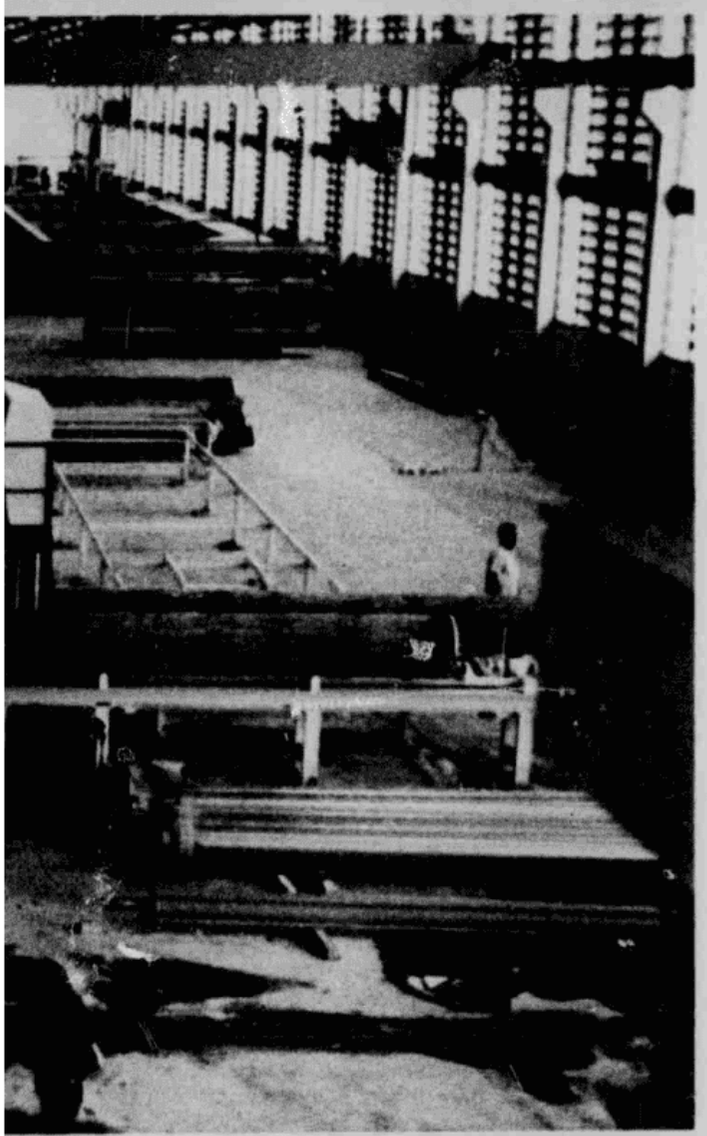
Asbestos-cement sheet plant

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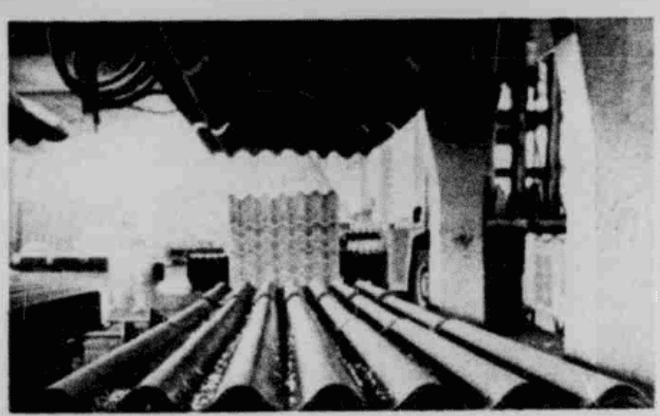
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As of July 1, 1979

Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. Mine
Canadian Dollars

No. 2 Crude	$2295
No. 3 Spinning Fiber	$1023—$1606
No. 4 Asbestos Cement Fiber	687— 1011
No. 5 Paper Fiber	388— 580
No. 6 Paper and Shingle Fiber	330— 352
No. 7 Shorts	113— 218

CASSIAR

As of January 1, 1979

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

Cassiar Mine

C1	—No. 1 Crude	$3621
AAA	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	2000
AA	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	1600
A	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	1050
AC	—Nonferrous Spinning Fiber; Canadian Group 3	960
AK	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	850
AS	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	740
AX	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	670
AY	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 5	470
AZ	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 6	340

Clinton Mine

CT	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 4	$ 680
CY	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 5	470
CZ	—Asbestos Cement Fiber; Canadian Group 6	340

VERMONT

As of January 1, 1979

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

Grade 4T Fiber	$ 591
Grade 5K Fiber	457
Grade 5R Fiber	388
Grade 6D Waste	284
Grade 7D Shorts	168
Grade 7M Shorts	108
Grade 7R Shorts	100
Hooker No. 1	1250
Hooker No. 2	700

CALIDRIA ASBESTOS

As of January 1, 1979

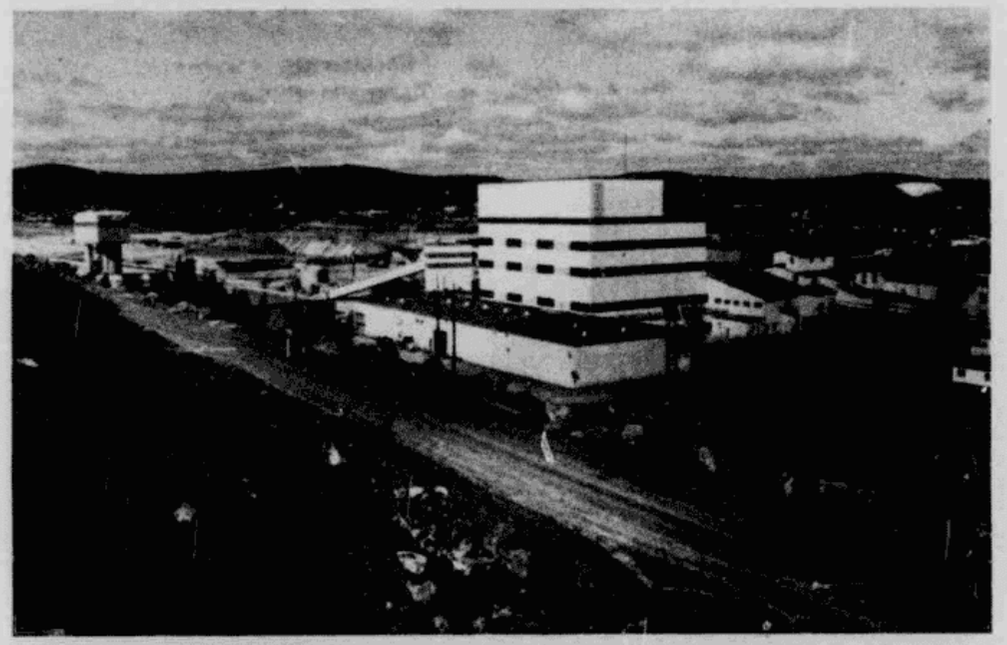
Per Ton of 2000 Lbs., F.O.B. King City, California
U.S. Dollars

SG-103	Pellets in Bags	Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile	$ 118
SG-104	Pellets in Bulk	Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile	100
SG-130	Open Fiber in Bags	General	158
SG-200	Pellets in Bags	Rubber Tile	150
SG-210	Open Fiber in Bags	General	200
HPP	Pellets in Bags	Rubber Reinforcement	186
HPO	Open Fiber in Bags	Asphalt	200
RG-110	Open Fiber in Bags	Roofing	220
RG-144	Open Fiber in Bags	Resin Viscosity Control	500
RG-244	Open Fiber in Bags	Resin Viscosity Control	2200

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THE ASBESTOS MINING SCENE

QUEBEC PASSES TAKEOVER BILL

By a vote of 59 to 35, the Quebec Assembly gave its final approval to Bill 121, authorizing, but not requiring, the Province to expropriate all of the assets, in Quebec, of Asbestos Corporation Ltd. The next day, June 21, 1979, as a matter of ritual, the legislation was signed by an appropriate representative of the Queen of England. The ruling provides for expropriation by the Quebec-owned corporation, Societe Nationale de l'Amiante, of any property useful to the pursuit of the objectives of SNA. Terms of expropriation would be set by an Arbitration Board made up of three members: one appointed by SNA, one by Asbestos Corporation and one by the Quebec Government; the latter to be a judge of the Provincial Court and to serve as Chairman.

On June 22, Asbestos Corporation and General Dynamics (Canada) Ltd. brought suit against the Quebec Government disputing the constitutionality of the expropriation law and legislation creating SNA. GD (Canada) is the Canadian subsidiary of General Dynamics Corporation which owns 54.6% of Asbestos Corporation. The first round in the legal battle was won by the companies when a Quebec Superior Court Justice issued a temporary injunction preventing the Quebec Government from taking any action against Asbestos Corporation pending a hearing to be held early this month. This was a landmark decision because an injunction has never been issued against the Government. Under the Civil Code of the Province, Quebec claims immunity from certain judicial measures, including injunctions.

ASBESTOS POTENTIAL IN THE TRANSVAAL

An extensive mineral survey carried out by Dames & Moore in the Lebowa African Homeland, in the northeastern Transvaal, indicates the potential for several metals and minerals, including asbestos. Mining firms will be invited to participate in exploration and development, with an assurance by the Chief Minister of Lebowa that the Homeland's mineral wealth will not be nationalized. [Engineering & Mining Journal]

LENIN COMBINE TO PRODUCE

The V. I. Lenin Combine, located in Tuva ASSR, USSR, near the Mongolian border, has begun the production of asbestos. Output is estimated at some 120,000 metric tonnes per annum, making it one of the largest asbestos mines in the Soviet Union. About 10% of Russia's past output of asbestos has come from the Tuva area. [Industrial Minerals]

YUGOSLAVIAN OUTPUT INCREASED

A Din 300-million investment for new facilities is in the offing for the asbestos mine at Bosansko Petrovo Selo, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Annual output of ore is to be raised from 150,000 to 660,000 metric tonnes and fiber production is to increase from 5,000 to 26,000 tonnes per year. [Mining Journal]

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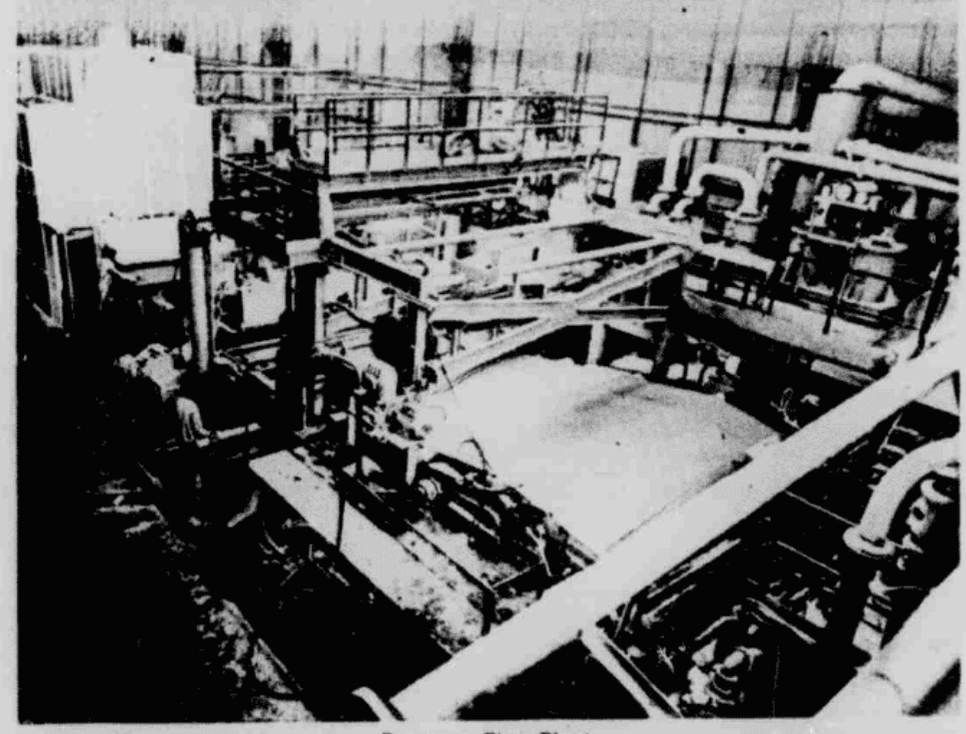
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The unique CSD-820 combination shaft drill, from *Hughes Tool Company*, Houston, Texas, has been developed over a long period of time, focusing on some 25 years of continuous activity in the rotary drilling of shafts for the mining and construction industries. A Hughes spokesman has noted substantial current interest in the application of the equipment to excavate several large shafts, including two 15'-diameter ventilation shafts which were drilled to depths of 450' and 655' for mines in Ontario and in Pennsylvania. The apparatus can drill blind or upream shafts, vertical or inclined to 45°. It has high capacity thrust, hoist and operating torques, combined with infinitely variable rotary speed for precise drilling control. Light in weight and small in size, the CSD-820 can be easily transported by truck or small barge to remote areas or locations with limited working space.

SEISMOGRAPH RECORDS WITH A BLAST

Dallas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas, announced a new four-channel, seismic-triggered, tape recording seismograph for blasters in mining and construction. The Model ST-4 instrumentation cassette tape system automatically turns on, selects the proper recording range and records the full analog waveform of the three seismic signals and the air overpressure associated with a blast. After recording, the unit checks its calibration and encodes all pertinent data in a binary digital format for automatic processing of the tape—then automatically turns off and waits for the next event. The tapes may be reproduced to prove compliance with federal mining laws and state and local regulations. The instrument may be used manually, or it will operate totally unattended for over a month.

A CLEAR VIEW FOR TRUCKERS

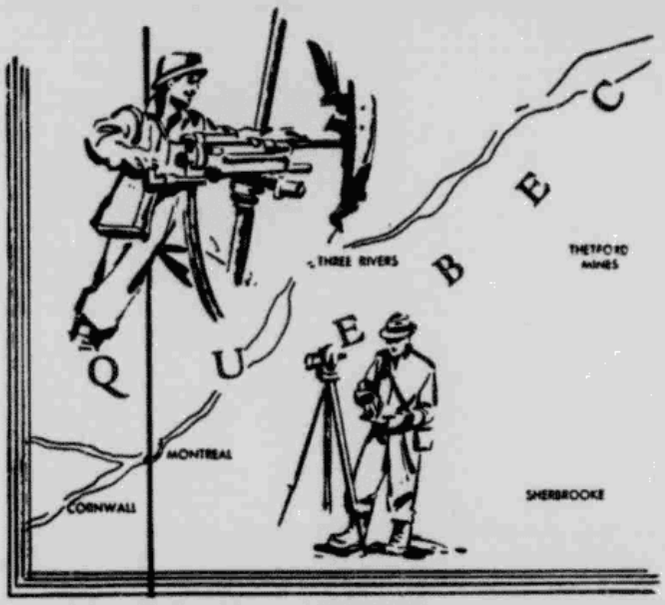
Because of the gigantic sizes of today's trucks used for haulage at mining operations, a driver sitting some 18 feet above the ground may not be able to see the ground for at least 30 feet ahead. Similar visibility limitations exist along the sides and to the rear. A promising new technique designed to improve the driver's field of view has been developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The system, developed under a $150,000 mine safety research contract with MBAssociates, San Ramon, California, consists of precisely placed plane and convex mirrors of different sizes, for side and rear viewing; a special lens viewer for seeing obstacles obscured by the truck's radiator and right front fender; and closed circuit television for backing.

WIRE ROPE PRODUCTS LITERATURE

A full-color, six-page brochure has been issued by *Greening Donald Co. Ltd.*, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to describe its full line of strip and open-pit mining wire rope products, attachments and services. The literature features maintenance recommendations complete with application photographs and key wire-rope-construction technical data.

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MEN ON THE MOVE

ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION/NORTH AMERICA

Bob Pigg has been serving as Executive Director of the Asbestos Information Association/North America since September 1978. He joined AIA/NA in July 1974 as Administrative Assistant. Prior to that he had spent 28 years with the U.S. Navy, having retired as Commander in June 1974. . . . Mr. Pigg replaced *Robert H. Mereness* who had been the Association's Executive Director for the past five years and is now Director of Advertising and Corporate Relations for The Navy League of the United States. Mr. Mereness retired from the U.S. Navy in 1966 after serving as a Public Affairs Specialist in a number of key assignments, including Senior Information Officer on the staffs of the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic and Atlantic Fleet, and the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe.

ASBESTOS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Alex Cross, now retired Director General of the Asbestos International Association and Group Environmental Consultant for Cape Industries Ltd., continues to play an active role in international environmental affairs. Last October, he served as British Delegate to the Fifth International Pneumoconiosis Conference, Caracas, Venezuela, and is still associated with a number of EEC Working Groups and Committees.

CAREY CANADA INC.

Peter Reiser, former Export Sales Manager for Carey Canada Inc. (formerly Carey-Canadian Mines Ltd.), has left the company to become General Manager, International Sales Department, Jim Walter Corporation. The new unit represents those Jim Walter companies which are not now represented overseas. Mr. Reiser will head the marketing unit for Europe and the Middle East, with headquarters in London, England.

CERTAINTEED CORPORATION

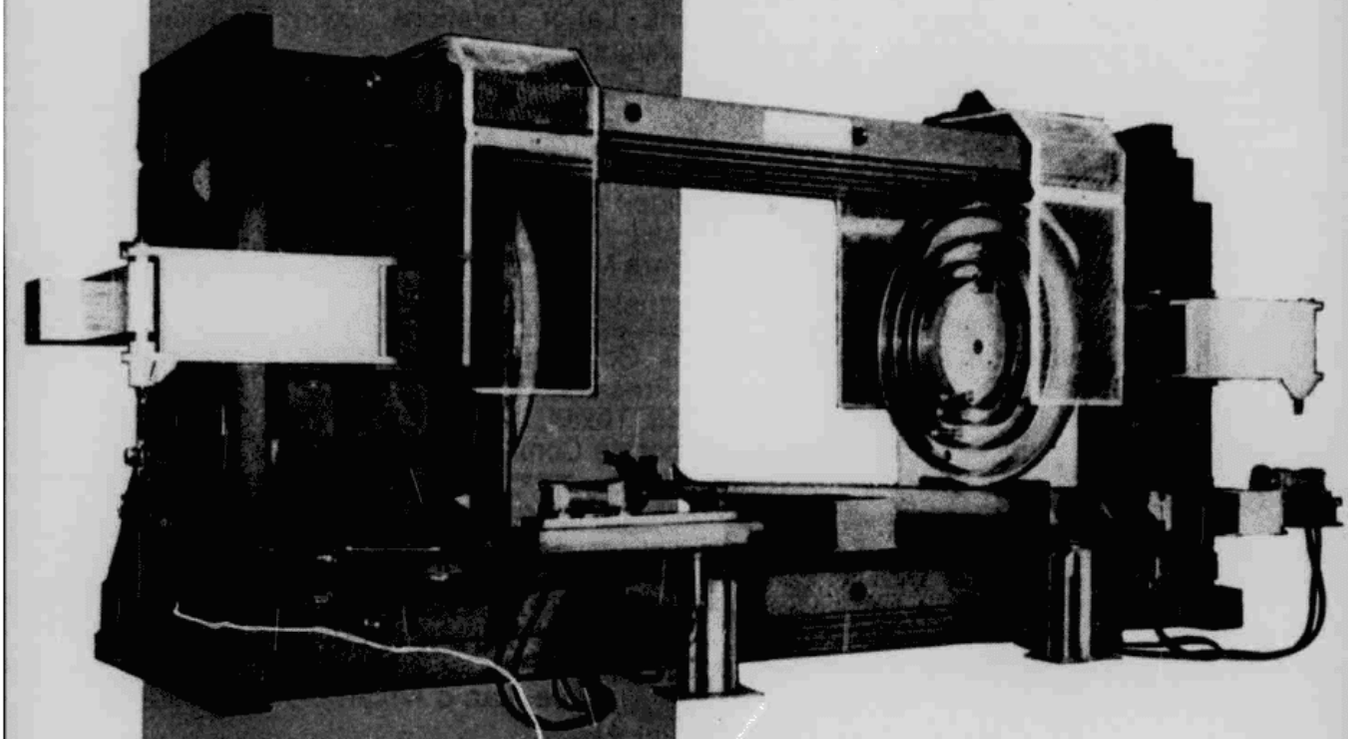
Gabriel Aufaure, President and Chief Executive Officer for CertainTeed Corporation, announced the appointment of *John H. Ashenfelter* to Corporate Vice President, Management Resources; *Frank J. Marcucci* to Corporate Vice President, Planning; *Henri Thibiant* to Corporate Vice President, International; and *Jack H. McDowell*, President of the Building Materials Distribution Group, to a Corporate Vice President. . . . Also announced were three promotions to Assistant Vice President, i.e., *Ronald D. Boldt*, Corporate Employee Relations; *Dr. Larry J. Mellon*, who continues his responsibilities as Medical Director; and *Wally R. Werner*, Government Relations.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

John F. Knoth was named Vice President and Controller for Johns-Manville Corporation, a diversified mining and manufacturing company. He formerly was Assistant Corporate Controller.

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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, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., 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., Woodsreef, Via Barraba, N.S.W., Australia, August 16.

Robert M. Sturm, Vice President/Marketing, Raybestos Manhattan Industrial Products Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina, August 16.

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

Michael A. Tappin, Vice President, Labor Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, August 17.

Joan Holtze, Corporate Secretary, Continental Products Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, August 18.

Daniel L. Juhl, Vice President-Manufacturing, Raybestos Friction Materials Co., Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Conn., August 18.

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

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

Robert B. Sims, Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, August 20.

James E. Fleeger, Executive Vice-President & Chief Operating Officer, Standco Industries, Inc., Houston, Texas, August 21.

Jack Coombs-Payac, Manager-Corporate Communications, Atlas Turner, Inc., Montreal, Quebec, August 25.

Marc-A. Gosselin, Director of Public Relations, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, August 26.

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

J. M. Rousseau, Secretary & General Counsel, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, August 29.

Ronald W. Godfrey, Vice President, Finance, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, Black Lake, Quebec, August 31.

P. K. Mistry, Chairman, Hindustan Ferodo Ltd., Bombay, India, and Asbestos Cement Ltd., Delhi, India, subsidiaries of Turner & Newall Ltd., 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.

Alexander J. Gillespie, Jr., Senior Vice President & General Counsel, ASARCO Incorporated, New York City, September 2.

R. B. Gresham, Manager, Jeffrey Mine, and Vice President, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, September 2.

Curtis T. Mackey, Executive Vice President, National Insulation Contrac-

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tors Association, Washington, D. C., September 6.

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

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

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

Philip M. Sullivan, Secretary, A & M Insulation Co., Chicago, Illinois, September 7.

A. H. Teare, Managing Director, Turners Building Products (Northern Ireland) Ltd., Ballyclare, Ireland, September 8.

Robert H. Cuje, Senior Vice President, Industrial & Pipe Products Group, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 9.

Peter C. Jones, Mine Manager, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, September 9.

Edward A. Farrell, Director of Sales, Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee, New York City, September 11.

Joseph Goldfield, Manager, Air Engineering, Environmental Engineering Department, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 11.

Bruce Klomfas, Plant Manager, Cement Asbestos Products Company, Van Buren, Arkansas, 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, England, September 13.

Dr. Fred L. Pundsack, President & Chief Operating Officer, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, September 14.

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ANNUAL REPORTS—1978

CAPE INDUSTRIES LTD.

Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, reported *Group turnover* for the year 1978 at £180-million compared with £155-million in 1977. *Net profit, before tax,* rose to £12.7-million from £11.9-million. Contained within this modest increase in profit was a very strong advance in the growth and profit of the building and insulation division, a relatively static situation in the automotive and engineering division, and a decline in turnover and profit from the mining division. *Capital expenditure* totaled £12.6-million, of which £2.9-million was spent in the Republic of South Africa. During the year, work has continued to maintain and, where possible, improve the precautions taken against the health hazards arising from the use of asbestos fibre. *Dust emission* at Cape's factories is at a very low level and the continued efforts to protect workers, and to introduce asbestos-free products wherever necessary, are proving successful.

Building & Insulation Division—Generally improved market conditions in the construction industry and strong demand for insulation products and services enabled this division to increase sales by 26% and profits by over 57%. An excellent recovery in earnings was made in cladding material, and the manufacture of fireproof panels was again maintained at a high and profitable level. Demand for thermal insulation materials was good and contracting again expanded and continued to be a significant earner for the group. The assets of Verhoeff's insulation contracting operation in Holland were acquired during the year and made a useful contribution. Cape's position in Europe was strengthened both by the acquisition of Verhoeff and by the purchase of part of Sofrali, a French thermal insulation contractor. In view of the political situation, operations in Iran were suspended. It is hoped that a resumption of work will be possible in the near future. Although some improvement in the South African economy began to show in the latter part of the year, conditions remained difficult. In that country, domestic heaters stayed at a low level and friction materials showed considerable improvement.

Automotive & Engineering Division—Lower than expected sales in both the home replacement and original equipment markets, combined with pressure on margins, prevented this division from maintaining the steady improvement achieved in recent years. Labor disputes in the U.K. motor industry caused interruptions to deliveries of friction materials in home markets. Good progress was made toward consolidating the position of Cape's manufacturing companies in Belgium and Sweden. Svensky Bromsbandsfabriken AB ('SFB'), Sweden, is now well established as a major supplier of friction materials throughout Scandinavia and sales were 40% over 1977. Export demand improved and new arrangements were made for the sale of Don friction products in the United States. A licensing agreement was signed with a well established friction material manufacturer in Brazil [Fras-le].

Mining Division—The world market for asbestos continued to be weak in 1978, and sales and profits were again reduced despite a satisfactory operating performance. Of the fall in profit, £225,000 was due to currency changes. Sales of Amosite were 10% below the previous year, but the excessive stocks which had been built up were much reduced and are now in

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better balance with sales. Prospects for the current year are not good. A continued weakness in the insulation board market, traditionally the main outlet for Amosite, and a slow recovery in demand for asbestos-cement products suggest that sales will be down and profits marginal. As expected, sales of Crocidolite fiber were 20% below 1977 and demand was slow to pick up in nearly all parts of the world. Consequently, production was reduced, with the Koegas Mine being phased out and finally closing at the end of the year. Production is now concentrated at Pomfret, with the new facilities completed and operating. At Pomfret, where the Blue deposit is the richest of its kind in the world, fresh reserves have been identified and with the new mill completed, resources exist to meet any demand likely to be encountered.

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

Asbestos sales by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, were valued at $80,774,633 for the year 1978 compared with $115,077,217 in 1977. *Net income* was reduced to $11,825,204, or $2.15 per share, from $19,565,945, or $3.56 per share, the previous year. *Net capital expenditures* totaled $14,236,218 vs. $13,118,983 and the average price of asbestos per ton was $618 against $541. The substantial reduction in sales occurred as a result of a strike by Cassiar employees which stopped production at the Cassiar Mine and prevented the sale of fiber from inventory at Vancouver.

Clinton Creek Mine—Fiber production amounted to 57,655 tons in 1978 compared with 105,224 tons in 1977. Fiber sales reached 48,575 tons, valued at $25,054,000, in 1978 vs. 109,198 tons, valued at $53,756,000, in 1977. Mineable reserves of Clinton's orebodies were exhausted in 1978. The closing of the mine in August 1978 resulted in the additional shutting down of the company's Transport Division at Whitehorse in the Yukon. In September, surplus assets at Whitehorse and Clinton Creek were sold by auction.

Cassiar Mine—Fiber production reached 75,135 tons in 1978 compared with 107,060 tons the prior year. Total sales in 1978 were 82,140 tons, valued at $55,721,000, against 103,513 tons, valued at $61,321,000, in 1977. At December 31, 1978, ore reserves mineable by open pit methods were calculated at 15,315,000 tons. Major capital expenditures covered completion of mill air building, water and central sewage systems, conveyor replacements, fibre storage building and single personnel accommodations. The new mill air system went on stream in May, 1978, and the additional process and environmental air available contributed to a marked reduction in airborne fiber counts in the working environment. A program of maintenance and modification continues with the objective of achieving a two-fiber-per-cubic-centimeter level of airborne asbestos in the working environment. The Environmental Committees established at the mine and in Victoria operated effectively through 1978.

Exploration—During 1978 $1,242,671 was spent on exploration. The diamond drilling program begun in 1977 was continued on the asbestos prospect at Kutcho Creek, in northern British Columbia. Results confirmed a substantial tonnage of asbestos fibre mineralization, but present-day economic conditions do not warrant further development. The mining claims will be maintained in good standing. During the summer, occur-

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rences of Chrysotile asbestos in the Clinton/Dawson City area were re-examined. Nothing of any economic consequence was found. Other exploration involved uranium at Grand Forks and tungsten in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

MSAULI ASBES BEPERK

Consolidated financial data from Msauli Asbes Beperk, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, for the year ended December 31, 1978, include *total sales* of R16,239,000 (10% below 1977) and *net income* of R5,828,000 (down 22%). The ensuing operating statistics were given for *African Chrysotile Asbestos Ltd.*—699,179 tons of ore milled (down 30%); 70,967 tons of fiber produced (down 29%); and 80,707 tons of fiber sold (down 7%). Worthy of note is that Msauli was acclaimed winner of the *State Award for Export Achievement* in the primary sector during 1978. The award is based on performance over several consecutive years. A total of R651,000 was expended during the year on capital projects, mainly on shaft-sinking and equipment, plant modification and dust prevention. *Capital expenditure* during 1979 for continuation of the above projects may be some 50 per cent higher due to further plant modifications. Pressure packing and mechanized handling of unitized cargo projects progressed well.

Msauli Asbes owns the entire issued share capital of African Chrysotile Asbestos, seller of the Chrysotile fibre produced from its mine in the Barberton District, Transvaal. General Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd. continues to render administrative, secretarial and technical services to Msauli.

In his *review of the year,* Chairman C. H. Walters reported a gradual withdrawal of hitherto freely-available, low-priced Russian, Rhodesian and Australian asbestos fiber from the Far East markets. Competitive offerings of these fibers resulted in a measure of price resistance being encountered and the actually realized average price of Msauli fiber was somewhat lower than expected. A satisfactory trading year is forecast on the strength of an expected upswing in sales volume and the ability of the company to satisfy a growing demand for longer-than-average and better-priced fiber grades.

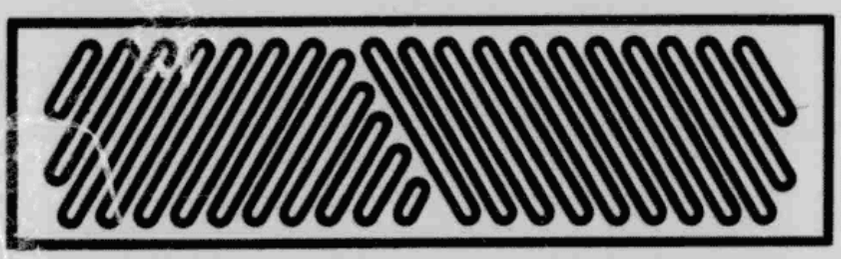
WOODSREEF MINES LTD.

In its statement on consolidated results for the year ended October 31, 1978, Woodsreef Mines Ltd. reported *sales revenue* of $18,779,000 (down 6% from the prior year), *fiber production* of 69,671 metric tonnes (up 2%) and *fiber shipments* of 57,532 tonnes (up 12%). A *loss* of $6,379,000 resulted for 1978 compared with a profit in 1977 of $430,462. . . . Chrysotile Corporation of Australia Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, operates the asbestos mine and mill at Barraba, New South Wales. Another wholly-owned subsidiary, Asbestos Mines Pty. Ltd., ran, until April 24, 1979, a small asbestos operation at Baryulgil. In addition, several exploration properties are held throughout New South Wales. . . . In his address at the Annual General Meeting, Chairman and Managing Director H. H. Robinson stated that the principal reason for the *operating loss in the latest year* continued to be the value of the Canadian dollar.*Under a*

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financing plan, the Federal Government has agreed to lend the company $1.4-million. The State Government will lend a like amount and has agreed to waive payment of royalties for 1979. The total loan of $2.8-million is repayable out of future profits and it bears interest at commercial rates. Woodsreef Mines' bankers, the Commercial Bank of Australia, have agreed to accrue interest during the period of the financial support scheme, which extends from October 1, 1978, to December 31, 1979. The funds being supplied by the Governments will be used to meet operating losses, to install environmental control items required by the State Government and to construct the new Tailings Recovery Circuit.

There was a significant *improvement in demand for asbestos* toward the end of 1978 and this has continued into 1979. At present the company has sales for 79,000 tonnes of fiber, with sales under negotiation for a further 12,000 tonnes. Total sales in the 1979 calendar year are expected to reach 90,000 tonnes, a 40% improvement over 1978, the previous highest sales year.

Research and development work on the wet milling process has continued and the results continue to be encouraging. The pilot plant in Melbourne has been brought into operation and sufficient quantities of fiber are being produced to permit testing on a miniature asbestos cement machine. Subject to satisfactory testing being completed, the next step will be to construct a prototype mill which would have the capability of producing 3 tonnes of fiber per day. This stage is essential before any decision can be made to proceed to a commercial-size, wet-process mill.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Close—June 19, 1979

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.75
Advocate Mines	C$2.66
Armstrong Cork	18⅜
Armst. Cork (pfd 3.75)	43
Asarco	18⅞
Asbestos Corporation	44¾
Bendix	38¾
Bendix (pfd 3)	77
Carlisle	18⅞
Cassiar Asbestos	C$12.00
CertainTeed	16⅝
Charter Conso.	pence 143
Colt Industries	40¾
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	33¼
Colt Inc. (pfd 4.25)	90
Conwest	C$6⅝
Flintkote	36½
F-kote (pfd-B 2.25)	48
GAF Corporation	10⅞
GAF (pfd 1.20)	15⅝
Gulf & Western	14¾
G&W (pfd 2.50)	32
G&W (pfd 3.87)	71
G&W (pfd 5.75)	66⅛
IC Industries	27⅞
IC Ind (pfd 3.50)	43½
Jim Walter Corporation	31⅛
Jim Walter (pfd 1)	10
Jim Walter (pfd 1.60)	33⅛
Johns-Manville	24⅛
Johns-Manville (pfd 5.40)	64
Kennecott Copper	23
Lear Siegler	19⅜
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	49⅜
Maremont	40½
McAdam Mining	C$.36
National Gypsum	19¼
Pathfinder	C$.30
Porter (pfd 5.50)	75¼
Raybestos-Manhattan	27
Rio Algom	C$34⅜
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	C$79.00
Supradur	Bid 4½; Asked 5¼
Union Carbide	37¼
United Asbestos Inc.	C$3.00
Woodsreef Minerals	C$.52

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THE USER & FABRIC FILTRATION EQUIPMENT III—Proceedings of a Specialty Conference held October 1978 by the Air Pollution Control Association; features 19 papers covering baghouse applications in the asbestos, cement, industrial boiler, metallurgical and other industries. [$11.50, 207 pages, hardbound]

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PERSONAL NOISE DOSIMETERS—New standard approved by the American National Standards Institute and published by the Acoustical Society of America; provides for two or more exchange rates (the trading of exposure duration with exposure level) to accommodate government regulations; covers tolerances for the entire instrument including frequency, exponential averaging, threshold, dynamic range and other characteristics. [$15.00]

JOURNAL OF TOXICOLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH—Proceedings of a symposium/workshop on "The Use of Inbred and Outbred Animals in Toxicologic Testing" held February 1978 by the National Center for Toxicological Research and the National Cancer Institute; sessions were concerned with toxicological assay data and the requirements of regulatory agencies, genetic structure of human and test animal populations, genetic constitution and response to toxic chemicals, genetics and statistical aspects of toxicological testing, influence of genetic population structure on the results of toxicological assays, and acute toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and behavioral toxicology. [Volume 5, Number 1, January 1979; six issues per volume; published bimonthly by Hemisphere Publishing Corporation; Libraries and Institutions—$67.50 in the U.S. and Canada, $70.00 elsewhere; Individuals—$29.50 in the U.S. and Canada, $32.00 elsewhere]

THE F&S INDEX OF CORPORATIONS & INDUSTRIES—Complete source of U.S. business information for corporate information centers, public libraries and universities; indexes reference material to aid in investment decisions, competitive tracking, new technology knowledge, understanding socio-economic-political changes and product development; covers articles on acquisitions, company studies, expansion plans, industry trends, market forecasts, investment recommendations and new product development. [Monthly and quarterly editions—$250.00 in North America, $280.00 Overseas; with weekly supplements—$325.00 in North America, $385.00 Overseas; Annual hardbound index—$175.00 in North America, $195.00 Overseas; published by Predicasts, Inc.]

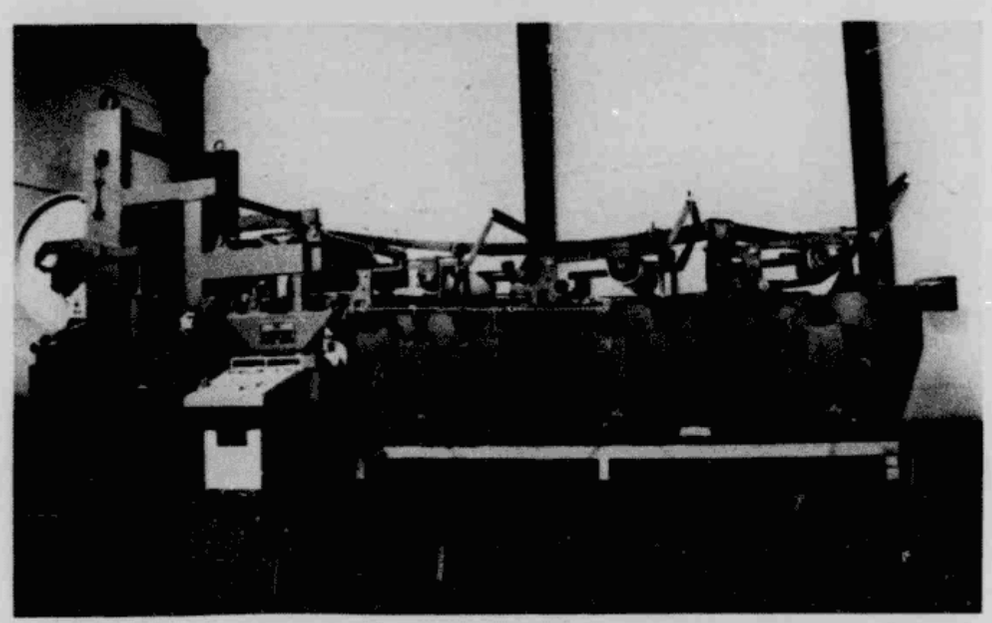
INDUSTRIAL & INSTITUTIONAL WASTE HEAT RECOVERY 1979—Energy Technology Review No. 37, edited by P. G. Stecher; discusses industrial waste heat recovery and institutional integrated energy/utility systems; describes 14 successful installations in the U.S.; discusses various heat transfer devices and instrumentation techniques. [$28.00, 362 pages, published by Noyes Data Corporation]

WINNING NLRB ELECTIONS/2ND EDITION—Practical guide revised by R. Lewis and W. A. Krupman; explains what an employer can and cannot do before an election and what strategies are available under the law; steers the reader, in nontechnical language, through the maze of NLRB rules and procedures involved in the election process. [$25.00, 400 pages, published by the Practising Law Institute]

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY & HEALTH—Four-day Seminar Workshops of the National Hazards Control Institute; held nine times in various U.S. cities, *August 6 through October 22.*

INNOVATION IN MEASUREMENT SCIENCE—Symposium of the Instrument Society of America; Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York; *August 19-24.*

DEVELOPMENT OF MINE-MACHINE DESIGN CURRICULA—Conference of The Engineering Foundation; Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, New Hampshire; *August 19-24.*

FUNDAMENTALS OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—Intensive Course including lecture and "hands on" instruction; Long Grove, Illinois; *August 20-22.*

FUNDAMENTALS OF INDUSTRIAL VENTILATION—Course includes recognizing and correcting common problems, design, economics and performance; Long Grove, Illinois; *August 23-24.*

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS CONTROLS—Exhibition Seminar of the U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. International Marketing Center, Singapore; *August 27-31.*

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRON MICROSCOPY—Conference of the Institute of Physics; University of Sussex, Sussex, England; *September 3-6.*

SOUTH AFRICAN COMPUTER SYMPOSIUM—Will cover theory, programming, operating and data base systems, computer architecture and performance evaluation; CSIR Conference Center, Pretoria, South Africa; *September 4-5.*

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR QUALITY CONTROL—23rd Conference sponsored by the Hungarian Office for Standardization; Hilton Hotel, Budapest, Hungary; *September 4-7.*

MINING INDUSTRY PUBLIC RELATIONS—1st World Symposium organized by the European Federation of Public Relations, World Mining, World Coal and Union Miniere (Belgium); Brussels, Belgium; *September 13-15.*

10TH WORLD MINING CONGRESS—Congress Center, Istanbul, Turkey; Congress—*September 17-21;* Exhibition—*September 15-22.*

FIRE PROTECTION & CONTROL—International Exhibition and Conference organized by Brintex Exhibitions Ltd.; Brighton, England; *September 18-21.*

OPTICS/QUO VADIS?—1st Annual Conference of the South African Optical Society; CSIR Conference Center, Pretoria, South Africa; *September 24-25.*

PARTICLE CHARACTERIZATION—European Symposium and Trade Exhibition of the European Federation of Chemical Engineering; *September 24-27.*

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH—1979 Exhibition organized by The Brintex Group; Exhibition Center, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England; *September 25-27.*

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASBESTOS—Will cover economic geology, geology and mineralogy, chemistry and physics, mining, recovery and refining, industrial uses, quality control and environmental aspects; Torino, Italy; *May 26-30, 1980.*

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Remember When?

(June 1929 ASBESTOS)

This issue reported the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert F. Massie, D.S.O., as President of Asbestos Corporation Ltd., succeeding W. G. Ross, deceased. Colonel Massie was President of Dominion Fire Insurance Company at the time and had been President of the Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company Ltd., from 1912 to 1922.

An article described, in words and pictures, the new mill of the Regal Asbestos Mines, the first operation in the Arizona asbestos producing district to substitute completely mechanical milling methods for the hand-picking and hand-cobbing previously used.

A short biography of J. Alfred Fisher was published in this issue. Mr. Fisher had been Chairman and Managing Director of Bell's United Asbestos Company until its merger with Turner-Newall Ltd. in 1928.

It was announced that majorities of the stockholders of The Raybestos Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the Manhattan Rubber Company of Passaic, New Jersey, and the United States Asbestos Company of Manheim, Pennsylvania, had approved the proposed merging of the three companies, with the surviving company to be known as Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Johns-Manville Corporation announced the election to its Board of Directors of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of General Motors Corporation, and George B. Everitt, President of Montgomery Ward & Company.

(July 1929 ASBESTOS)

An article analyzing the increased use of asbestos-based materials in ships of the U.S. Navy appeared in this issue. It was estimated that some 94 tons of such products were used in the 10,000-ton light cruisers and about 1,400 tons each in the 34,000-ton aircraft carriers such as the Lexington. Products used included asbestos-ebony switchboards, high-pressure packings and various types of insulations for pipes and breechings.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company reported receipt of the first shipment of asbestos fiber from its newly activated Bear Canyon Asbestos Mines in Arizona.

Nippon Asbestos Company Ltd. of Osaka, Japan, supplied information concerning activities of its Chinchu Asbestos Mines in Manchuria. At the time, some 500 workers were employed in the open pit workings and were producing about 600 tons of asbestos crude and fiber per year.

Keasbey & Mattison Company reported the appointment of Andrew H. Burnett as Controller, John L. Shoemaker as Secretary of the Company and Sales Manager of Insulation Products, H. W. Tuman as Sales Manager of the Textile Division and William Jacobson as Sales Manager for Bell Mines Fiber.

Alaska Asbestos Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, had been recently formed for the purpose of mining asbestos and talc in Alaska.

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

— Complete plants with high capacity for corrugated and flat sheets, flat pressed and coloured sheets.

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— Auxiliary machines for special sheet profiles.

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We're helping industry appreciate the "locked in" benefits of asbestos with ads like this one.

We want our customers to continue taking advantage of the unique properties of asbestos. Too often, their ability to do so is hindered by decisions based on emotion rather than factual information. So we're calmly and repeatedly explaining the facts about asbestos-containing products in a series of full page, four-color ads, appearing regularly in the industrial edition of *Business Week*.

The advertising program is designed to let industry management know that in an extensive range of finished products, such as asbestos/cement sheets and pipe, gasketing materials, asphalt-based coatings, latex and resin-bound papers, and friction materials, the asbestos is "locked in" by various binders to form environmentally safe materials. And once "locked in," the release of asbestos into the environment will not be significant during normal product use.

Our investment in advertising is not nearly as large as that directed toward developing safer ways to ship, handle, and use asbestos. But in many ways, it's equally important. We think it's part of our job as the world's leading producer of asbestos. And part of our continuing commitment to the future of asbestos.



When our asbestos is used in the manufacture of pipe products, it becomes 'locked in'. So our customers can keep on using it.

Asbestos is an important component in one out of every four feet of underground water and sewer pipe installed today in the United States. These pipes, and an extensive range of other finished products, contain asbestos that is "locked in" by cement, asphalt, rubber, latex, or other binders, to provide environmentally safe materials. Once "locked in," the release of asbestos into the environment will not be significant during normal product end use.

As a result, our customers can continue taking advantage of the unique properties of asbestos. In thousands of asbestos-containing products, asbestos serves an essential function that has not been duplicated on a cost-performance basis.

While EPA and OSHA have established standards that limit the amount of airborne asbestos generated during production or fabrication of a product in factory or on site, there are virtually no hazards associated with the proper end use of finished products where the asbestos is "locked-in."

As one of the world's leading suppliers of asbestos, we at Johns-Manville are vitally concerned with helping our customers meet these standards. On any problem anywhere, we're ready to help.

We have years of experience in creating systems that effectively and economically control asbestos dust generated in the handling of asbestos fiber and in the machining and fabricating of products containing asbestos. Our experience can help you to eliminate or substantially reduce employee exposure to asbestos.

For example, we package asbestos in pulpable bags that are added directly to the mix where they disperse along with the asbestos. Other bags can be opened automatically with dust-controlled equipment.

In shipping, we utilize damage-free bulkhead rail cars and shrink-wrapped palletized units to help prevent damage during shipment and storage. We're also developing new methods of shipping such as high-density fiber blocks and other innovations that will help maintain dust-free environments and make it easier to handle asbestos safely.

We'd like to help. For more information on the safe handling of asbestos, write on your company letterhead to Jim Reis, Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Denver, CO 80217.

JM

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