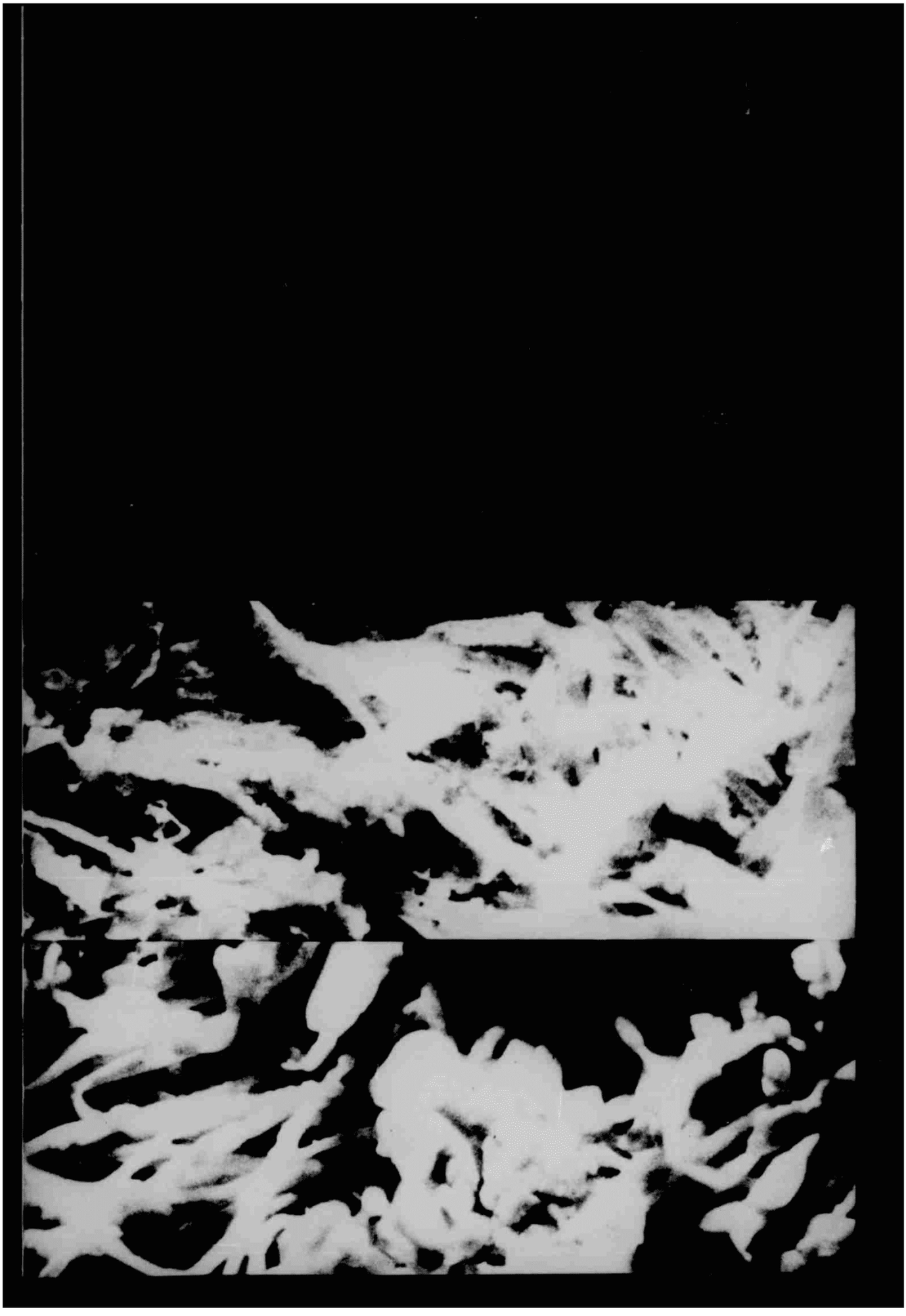


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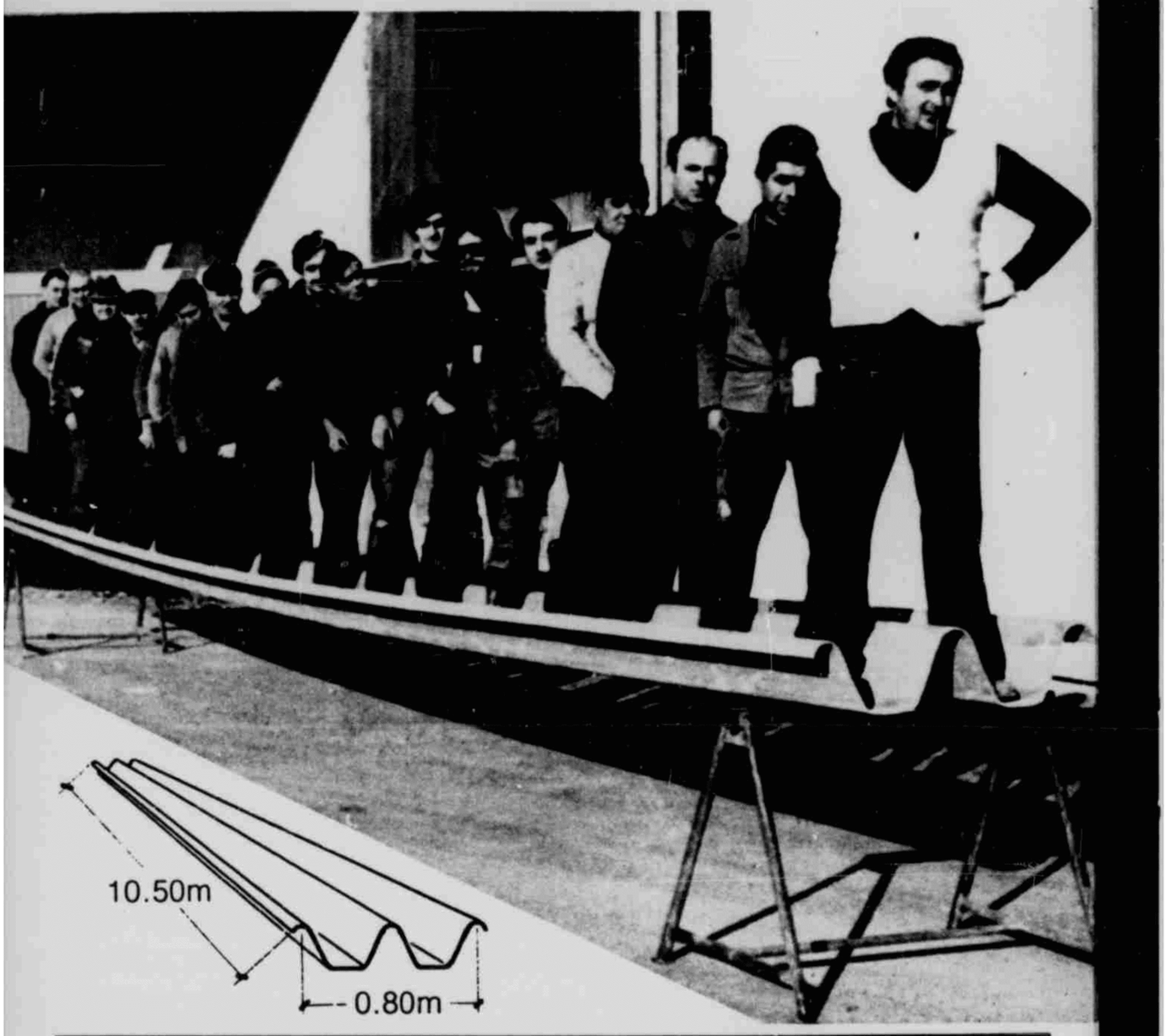
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VOLUME 62 **NOVEMBER 1980** **NUMBER 5**

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FELTS FOR ASBESTOS CEMENT MACHINES

By: R. Herzer, Product Manager*

The Hatschek system for making asbestos-cement sheets was originated late in the 19th century. It drew heavily on already established techniques for manufacturing paperboard. In fact, the first production machine for making a-c sheets was a rebuilt and modified board machine. The Mazza system for making a-c pipes used the basic Hatschek technology with further appropriate modifications. While a number of other systems for manufacture of a-c products have been devised over the years, the Hatschek and Mazza Systems have stood the test of time and remain the most successful and widely used for the manufacture of sheets and pipes, respectively.

All machines using either of these systems employ felts to carry and dewater the slurry. In the early days, felts of 100% wool were used, made exclusively from long, strong Scottish fibers. The life of these felts was only two or three days due to rapid wear and excessive perforations.

In the 1940's, the development of new varieties of synthetic fibers having very high tensile strengths and other desirable properties led to their use in felts for all sorts of board-type machines including those used for making a-c products. Such felts captured an increasing share of the market until about 1964 when the first fully synthetic needled a-c felt was introduced. Many variations and improvements have been made since that time as a result of intensive research and development on the part of the felt makers. The purpose of this article is to describe, briefly, the current state of the art of felt design and operation.

FELT REQUIREMENTS

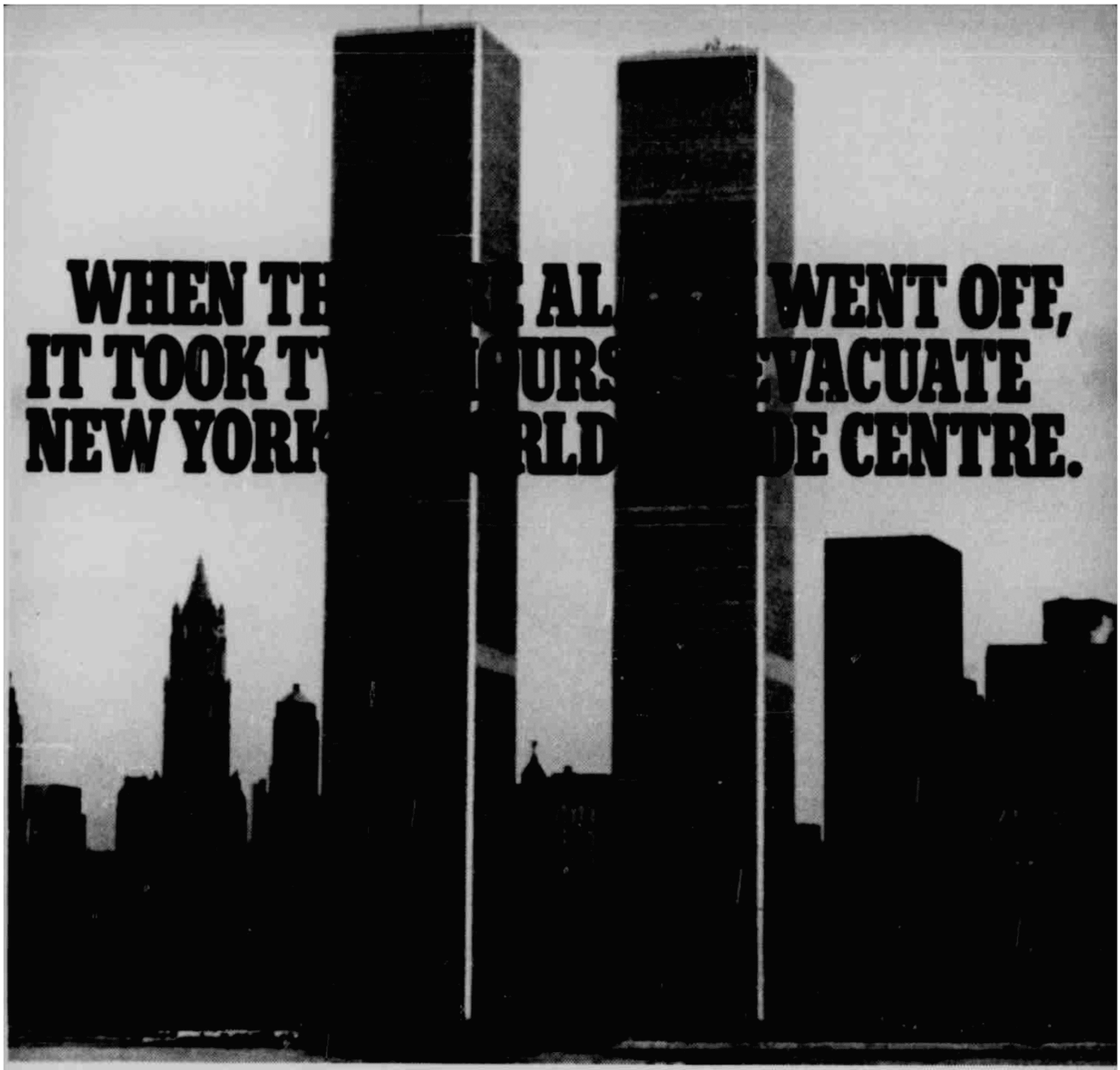
Any manufacturer of asbestos-cement sheets or pipes requires a felt having the following general characteristics:

1) Dimensional stability either wet or dry;

2) Ease of installation on the machine;

*Conrad Munzinger & Co. Ltd., Felt Manufacturer
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3) Immediate pickup of the slurry and rapid creation of the minimum vacuum required for manufacture of a completely satisfactory product;

4) After the shortest possible running-in period, the ability to maintain a reasonably steady vacuum over the entire life of the felt;

5) Capability for properly dewatering the slurry over the suction boxes and at the breast roll, again for the life of the felt;

6) Strength sufficient to prevent enlargement and spreading of any pinholes occurring during operation and a high resistance to fringing of the felt edges;

7) Achievement of a nice balance between wear and compaction of the felt;

8) Sheet felts should produce a well-laminated board which can be smoothly molded;

9) Pipe bottom felts should produce a relatively hard and dry pipe.

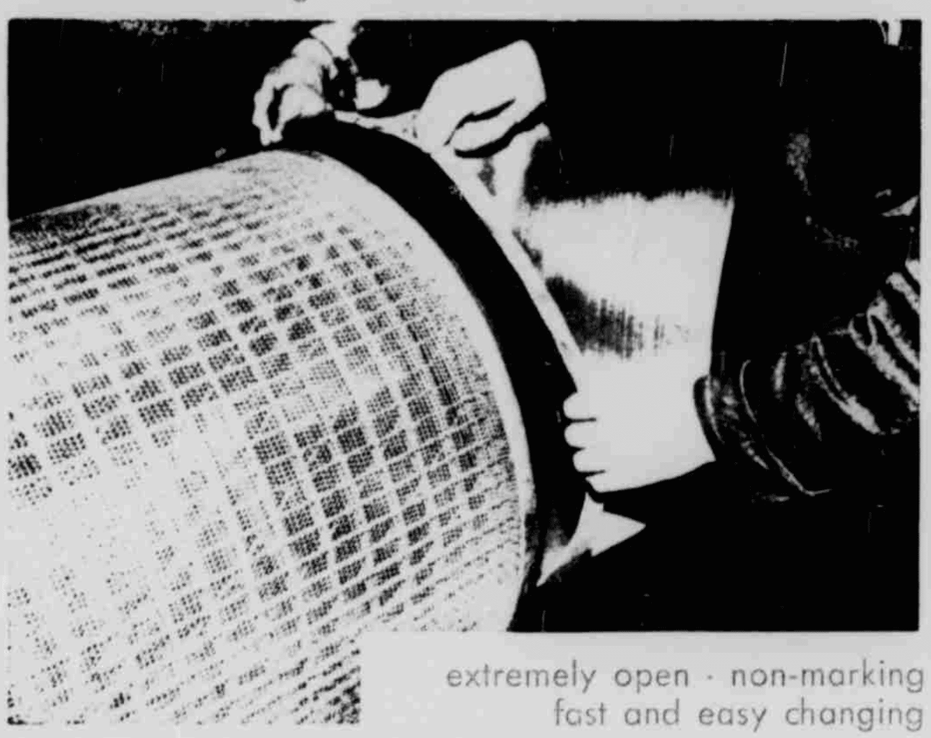
THEORY OF THE DEWATERING PROCESS

The principal dewatering of the slurry and formation of the sheet takes place at the sieve cylinder. Any further dewatering occurs over the suction boxes and at the breast roller in a press nip. Since the characteristics of the felt determine the effectiveness of this additional dewatering, it is in these phases of the process that we are particularly interested.

1a) Dewatering over the suction boxes is effected by applying vacuum over the entire width of the a-c layer through an arrangement of properly sized slots or holes in the suction box covers. The vacuum sucks water from the running felt and, in turn, from the a-c layer on top of the felt. This vacuum increases the friction between the felt and the suction box covers and it is common practice to use roller tops or tops made from a low-friction plastic to minimize the power losses which occur at this point. Studies indicate that commonly used felts cannot be dried below approximately 35% moisture content by application of suction. It is most desirable that the applied vacuum be distributed as evenly as possible over the entire lower surface of the a-c layer. Achievement of this result depends, to a large extent, on the structure of the felt.

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1b) Any felt is woven using two sets of yarns—"machine directional" or MD yarns and "cross machine directional" or CMD yarns, which, because of their distinctive functions, have quite different characteristics.

1c) MD yarns are under tension as the felt is running and they transmit the entire driving load of the machine. Hence, MD yarns must have high tensile strength and minimum elongation under load. Since these characteristics result in a yarn with practically no permeability, it is desirable that MD yarns be as thin as possible.

1d) CMD yarns, on the other hand, need only be sufficiently strong to ensure stability of felt width. Their chief function is to form a filtration layer when, after the running-in period, they have been sufficiently flattened to close the openings in the weave between MD and CMD yarns. They are therefore of relatively large diameter and are comparatively soft, although they must have the strength necessary to withstand abrasion during operation and to preserve the width of the felt.

1e) In order to shorten the running-in period, some felts have a raised nap, some have a needled batt and some have both features. This is done to most quickly achieve the ultimate even distribution of suction across the working face of the felt. There is a limit to such constructions since very heavily batted felts are subject to early contamination and a heavy and thick raised batt decreases the mechanical properties of the basic weave.

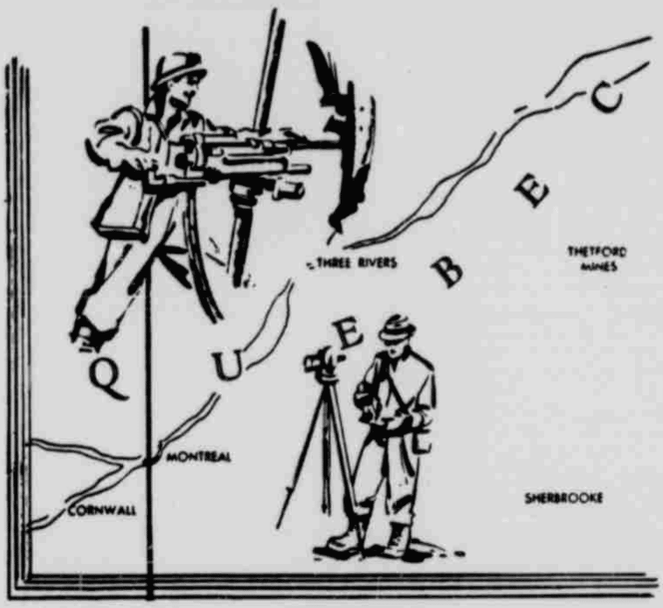
2a) The felt conveys the a-c slurry onto the breast roll and under the forming roll where, according to the felt design and the remaining moisture, water is pressed from the a-c layer and the felt.

2b) The factor governing the amount of moisture which can be removed and still permit lamination to the previous layer of pipe or sheet is the pressure which can be applied evenly to the a-c layer.

2c) In the case of felts having a knuckled structure, the pressures at various points over the a-c layer in the press nip will vary. If the total area of the compressed portions of the surface is equal to that of the less- or non-compressed portions, no further drying will take place since the water in the felt and layer will simply flow from the more to the less compressed areas. This effect increases especially as the specific pressure is reduced by the increasing thickness of the pipe or sheet being formed.

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2d) In extreme cases, with a hard-woven, new felt, water squeezed from the felt and a-c layer may accumulate in the openings in the felt and be carried through the press nip instead of being squeezed out and expelled ahead of the press nip. This will cause poor lamination of the product, sticking to the mandrel or forming roller and a much too wet sheet or pipe.

Considering the foregoing, a thin even felt with a fine weave might be the ultimate in felt construction.

FELT DESIGN

1) The felt surfaces should be treated so no hairs of a new felt push away the a-c layer.

2) The felt tension between the last suction box and the drive roller can reach 20 kp/cm width of felt and shock loads can exceed this stress appreciably. MD yarns must be strong enough to resist this tension even after much abrasion has reduced their cross section by as much as 50%. *[See top photograph on front cover]*

3) The felt structure should be sufficiently reinforced by needling so a hole caused by a cut or a broken MD yarn will grow or elongate very slowly. Likewise, the felt edges should not "fringe."

4) CMD yarns should be bulky and should flatten easily. Since they sling rather loosely around the taut MD yarns, they must take most of the inside abrasion. These requirements and the demands of a-c manufacturers for prominent knuckles must be considered when choosing the proper CMD yarn.

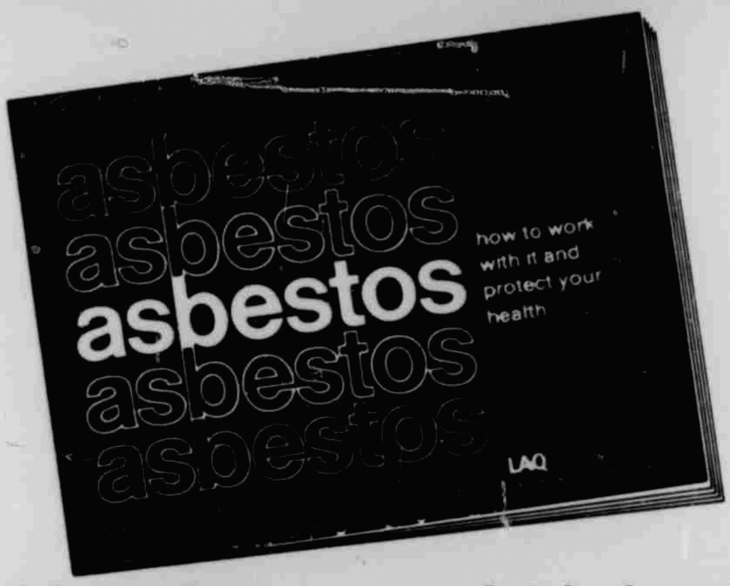
5) A batt on the felt surface is essential and it should be sufficiently thick to evenly distribute the vacuum applied at the suction boxes.

6) The felt should be as light and thin as practical to keep it open and permeable for the longest possible time and to reduce the amount of water just being carried around in the machine for no useful purpose.

It should be obvious that it is not possible, at the moment, to fulfill all these requirements. Hence, the design of any felt must involve a certain degree of compromise.

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Asbestos is used in thousands of products and many of them, such as brake linings and fireproof clothing, protect and save lives every minute of every day. And in many of these products there is no adequate substitute for asbestos. However, as with any fibrous material, precautions should be taken to minimize exposure to airborne fibers.

The booklet points out eight measures which employers should take to protect the health of employees who work with products containing asbestos. It also details 10 steps that employees should take to protect their own health.

As a major producer of asbestos fibers, LAQ has many years experience in working with this versatile mineral. Based on our experience, we prepared this booklet to provide information to manufacturers who use asbestos in their products. While each situation deserves individual attention, the guidelines in this booklet are helpful in providing a working environment that meets government regulations and protects the health of employees. Write for your copy. Lac d'Amiante du Québec Ltée, P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Quebec, Canada G0N 1A0.

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FELT CLEANING

Contamination of a felt is attributable to a number of factors, namely:

1) Lime and gypsum content of the cement;
2) Preparation and treatment of the fiber;
3) Size of the sedimentation tanks;
4) *Blaine of the cement.

The over-saturated production water is continuously being filtered through the felt and the large, exposed surface causes the formation of crystals such as $CaCo_2$, Mg_2Co_3, Al_2Co_3, Ca_2SO_4, and others.

Initially these crystals form a milky white layer on the individual fibers of the felt, decreasing the original permeability. This happens coincidentally with the flattening of the CMD yarns and results in increasing the vacuum to a level which is desirable for good quality and rapid production of both sheets and pipes. *[See bottom photograph on front cover]*

After additional felt operation, crystals of the same types are formed on top of the primary layer. Again the permeability of the felt is decreased but now to a point where insufficient dewatering of the a-c layer takes place and the felt must finally be removed from service.

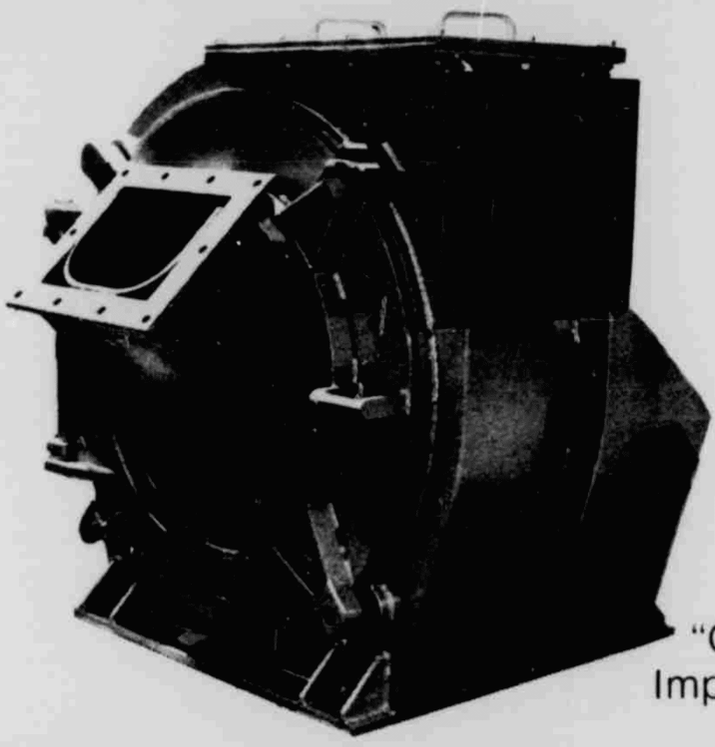
In addition to the carbonate crystals noted, asbestos fines and washed-out, floating particles of cement lodge in the felt structure. If parts of the blended fibers or all of them have been insufficiently opened, the total fiber surface exposed is not sufficient to bind the cement particles properly. Occasionally when small quantities of Blue asbestos are opened in the Kollergang, the fibers are pushed aside under spades which are set too high and the fiber opening will be insufficient to make a good end product.

In efforts to achieve high production, the output of a machine is sometimes increased without increasing the capacity of the sedimentation or water cleaning tanks. Water for felt cleaning is therefore loaded with a very high percentage of suspended solids which are washed into the felt by the showers and contaminate the weave prematurely.

**"Blaine" is the specific surface of the ground cement; the higher the Blaine figure, the finer the cement.*

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As a general rule, felt cleaning should be carried out with the minimum necessary amount of water. In some cases, only clean makeup of water is used for felt cleaning. In any event one shower with a hard jet located on the outside of the felt just ahead of the breast or anvil roller should wash away any sticking remains of the a-c layer. A second shower with less intensity should be directed at the inside of the felt just ahead of the suction boxes. Less water for felt cleaning and more attention to the maintenance of the showers is, in most cases, very desirable. Whether a felt beater should be used depends on the operation of each individual machine. If sieve cylinders require frequent cleaning, a felt beater is essential for economical operation.

SPIRAL ROLLERS

Every machine operator knows the place on his machine where the felt has a tendency to crease. At that point, a spiral roller should be positioned. Such a roller is most effective when the felt wraps around 180 degrees or more of its circumference.

TRADELINES

Modern felts should be run with a perfectly straight tradeline. If the tradeline runs ahead in the center of a pipe felt for about 0.5 m and forms a bow, it will cause no problem. However, serious problems will occur if this bow becomes progressively more prominent. In this case, a roller is probably bending or there could be some trouble with the couch roll on the sieve cylinder. In case the tradeline runs ahead either left or right, corrections should be made immediately.

FELT GUIDE

It is normal for a felt to move slowly from left to right as it travels through the machine. This movement is controlled by the automatic felt guide or can be manually corrected by the operator. The felt movement sidewise is so slow that a sidewise displacement of the a-c layer is unnoticeable on the mandrel or production roller. Uneven ends of an a-c pipe are caused by mandrel movement rather than by felt wandering.

—NEXT ISSUE—

GREETINGS FROM INDUSTRY LEADERS

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The outcome of the Presidential election, while not unexpected, was nonetheless notable for the overwhelming margin of Mr. Reagan's victory and particularly for the fact that the Republicans gained control of the Senate. Despite the substantial majority maintained by the Democrats in the House of Representatives, there is every reason to believe some very pronounced changes in government policies will be forthcoming, notably in the areas of economic and foreign policies.

While there is a general feeling of relief that the U.S. will not have to endure another four years of the economic ineptitudes of the Carter administration, it is generally agreed that the inflation and other economic dislocations caused by years of misdirected government interventions dating back to the Johnson administration cannot be corrected overnight. In fact, there is reason to question just how much improvement can reasonably be expected in a period as short as four years, considering the extent of the abuses to which the system has been subjected. The best to be hoped for is that changes which can be promptly accomplished will be sufficiently effective to demonstrate the fallacies of many of the policies which have been so blindly followed for so many years and which have been such obvious failures.

Currently, economic signals are mixed. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators has risen in four consecutive months, retail sales showed increasing strength in October and the U.S. trade deficit for the third quarter was the lowest recorded in over four years. Housing starts were up in September and orders for durable goods increased about 8% in the same month.

On the negative side, interest rates, which had been slowly trending upward, jumped sharply and, in early November, the prime reached 15½% and was expected to move even higher in a matter of weeks. Rates on short-term Treasury bills touched 13½% and long-term bond prices continued to fall as inflation showed no signs of easing. Latest figures indicate an annual compounded rate of increase in prices of about 12½% for this year. It has been particularly discouraging to see practically no change in the rate of inflation as a result of the sharp recession of the past few months.

The strength of the business recovery over the next few months hinges, to a great extent, on the public's acceptance of the new lines of cars being offered by domestic manufacturers. Thus far, there seems to be general approval of engineering and styling. Whether this will be sufficient to offset the relatively high prices and tight credit remains to be seen.

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DODGE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

SEPTEMBER 1980—The construction industry's recovery lost momentum in September as contracting for new projects slackened, reported F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. Value of all newly-contracted construction work in the latest month was $13.1-billion, 1% less than the same month a year ago. The seasonally-adjusted Dodge Index (1972 = 100) fell 15% to 163, interrupting a three-month recovery. September contracts for *non-residential* buildings totaled $4.4-billion, a 1% decline from the year-ago value. *Residential* building contract value was down 2% to $6.1-billion, as multi-family building continued to show more strength than one-family homes. Contracts for *nonbuilding* construction amounted to $2.6-billion, a 3% improvement, with public works construction off 10%. . . . *JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1980*—Total value of construction contracts for the first nine months of 1980 reached $107.6-billion, 19% below the same 1979 period. Breakdown, by category, is: residential building—$44.6-billion, down 24%; non-residential building—$38.1-billion, no change; nonbuilding construction—$24.9-billion, down 29%.

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PRODUCTION—IMPORTS—EXPORTS

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

From U.S. Bureau of the Census

			JULY 1980	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:				
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	614	$	472,740
Chrysotile, Other, Canada	s.tons	14,196		3,290,466
Rhodesia	s.tons	20		20,703
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	1,787		438,625
Japan	s.tons	16		4,772
Rhodesia	s.tons	40		44,443
		16,673	$	4,271,749
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:				
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	427,726	$	784,721
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	636,497		83,048
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	7,336,749		1,282,024
Other asbestos articles		..		557,831
			$	2,707,624

			JANUARY-JULY 1980	
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:				
Amosite, South Africa	s.tons	115	$	151,902
Crocidolite, Canada	s.tons	57		11,672
South Africa	s.tons	7,755		4,903,943
Chrysotile Crudes, Rhodesia	s.tons	22		29,592
Chrysotile Spinning Fibers, Canada	s.tons	3,854		2,908,740
Rhodesia	s.tons	542		515,325
South Africa	s.tons	298		253,455
Chrysotile, Other, Brazil	s.tons	23		2,421
Canada	s.tons	201,444		47,067,900
Germany Fed. Rep.	s.tons	21		2,368
Mexico	s.tons	27		783
Rhodesia	s.tons	20		20,703
South Africa	s.tons	758		432,262
Yemen	s.tons	46		12,454
Other Crudes & Fibers, Canada	s.tons	6,808		1,774,059
Germany, Fed. Rep.	s.tons	21		28,280
India	s.tons	46		13,890
Japan	s.tons	29		9,212
Mexico	s.tons	2		3,500
Rhodesia	s.tons	192		197,756
South Africa	s.tons	1,292		819,665
United Kingdom	s.tons	1		712
		223,373		$59,160,594

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MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	4,486,568	$ 7,465,779
A-C pipes, tubes & fittings	Lb	5,134,717	736,202
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	40,049,485	7,318,303
Other asbestos articles			3,590,645
			$19,110,929

January-July 1979: U.S. imports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 357,683 short tons, valued at $86,488,704; imports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $18,603,888.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS—Australia *imported* 23,490 metric tonnes of asbestos, valued at A$11,874,281, for the *Year Ended June 1980,* a decrease from the prior year of 20.2% in quantity and 8.9% in value. Breakdown by variety of asbestos for the latest annual period is: Chrysotile—17,414 tonnes valued at $8,824,997, down 12.7% in quantity and 1.2% in value; Amosite—5,862 tonnes valued at $3,009,341, down 32.6% in quantity and 19.2% in value; Other—214 tonnes valued at $39,943, down 73.3% in quantity and 89.5% in value. Total imports for prior years are: 1979—29,442 tonnes valued at $13,037,911; 1978—55,265 tonnes valued at $25,978,419; 1977—70,342 tonnes valued at $29,414,733; 1976—56,246 tonnes valued at $17,852,927; 1975— 50,879 tonnes valued at $11,195,399. . . . *Exports* for the *Year to June 1980* reached 56,540 tonnes, valued at A$18,174,941, an increase of 66% in quantity and 38.1% in value. Exports for comparable past annual periods are: 1979—34,036 tonnes valued at $13,164,459; 1978—32,145 tonnes valued at $20,004,922; 1977—28,011 tonnes valued at $10,384,430; 1976—38,138 tonnes valued at $11,793,186; 1975—15,940 tonnes valued at $3,693,186.

CANADIAN FIBER SHIPMENTS—Primary Canadian Producers' shipments of asbestos (including tonnage for own use and concentrate shipped from Asbestos Hill) amounted to 135,783 metric tonnes in *August 1980* compared with 143,569 tonnes in the eighth month a year earlier. Cumulative total for *January-August 1980* was 820,921 tonnes: 702,375 tonnes from plants in Quebec and 118,546 tonnes from plants in Newfoundland and British Columbia. Total shipments for the first eight months of 1979 were 956,085 tonnes: 838,325 tonnes from Quebec plants and 117,760 tonnes from the remaining operations. [Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources]

CANADIAN PRODUCT IMPORTS—Canada imported C$13,768,000 worth of asbestos-containing products during *January-June 1980,* compared with $15,341,000 in the same 1979 period, $13,151,000 in the first half of 1978 and $11,165,000 in the like 1977 period. Breakdown, by product category, for the latest six months is: vinyl-asbestos floor and wall tile—$90,000 (57,078 square yards; 47,725 square meters); asbestos cloth, dryer felts and sheets—$1,392,000; asbestos packing—$1,548,000 (746,089 pounds; 338,418 kilograms); asbestos brake linings—$4,196,000; asbestos clutch facings—$914,000; asbestos-cement shingles and siding—$32,000; asbestos-cement boards and sheets—$419,000; other asbestos building materials—$1,660,000; other basic asbestos products—$3,517,000. [Statistics Canada]

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EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

From: U.S. Bureau of the Census

			JULY 1980
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	2,776	$ 1,336,414
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	1,095	311,001
		3,871	$ 1,647,415
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	852,532	$ 715,734
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	354,554	99,232
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	3,151,533	1,153,171
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	116,594	418,199
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	637,606	1,682,386
Asbestos insulation			505,238
Brake linings & disc brake pads			3,358,049
Clutch facings & linings			634,682
Other asbestos articles			1,586,173
			$10,152,864
			JANUARY-JULY 1980
UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:			
Asbestos crudes, fibers & stucco	s.tons	21,824	$ 9,504,630
Asbestos sand & refuse	s.tons	8,588	2,616,921
		30,412	$12,121,551
MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:			
Asbestos yarn, cloth, tape, etc.	Lb	3,336,461	$ 4,896,513
Asbestos-Cement shingles & clapboard	Lb	6,904,863	1,680,714
Other asbestos-cement articles	Lb	18,360,566	6,186,030
Asbestos gaskets	Lb	647,243	2,187,674
Asbestos packings & seals	Lb	2,926,827	9,373,982
Asbestos insulation			3,908,189
Brake linings & disc brake pads			30,994,509
Clutch facings & linings			6,582,955
Other asbestos articles			16,718,744
			$82,529,310

January-July 1979: U.S. exports of unmanufactured asbestos reached 22,435 short tons, valued at $8,187,974; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at $84,549,591.

—ASBESTOS is pleased to welcome the following new advertiser—

POLYWRAP PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD., Montreal, Quebec

(See Page 27)

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Scandura. We'll take asbestos to any lengths.

Any lengths. Any widths.
From yarns which are used to wind automotive clutch facings through to tapes and cloths, packings and jointings which are all used in a wide variety of applications.
Our manufacturing techniques reflect the best of both worlds. The application of the very latest methods and equipment with the know-how and experience of one of the longest established asbestos product manufacturers. So whatever lengths or widths you want to go to, we can help.
Scandura Ltd. P.O. Box 18, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire BD19 3UJ. Tel: Cleckheaton (0274) 875711.

SCANDURA
A BBA GROUP COMPANY



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EXPORTS FROM CANADA

From: Statistics Canada

JULY 1980

Short tons

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	402	25,051	9,042
Eastern Europe	..	109	1,162	279
Middle East	..	..	497	..
Africa	..	..	4,351	1,719
Asia	..	267	8,553	10,532
Oceania	..	2	1,214	98
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	127	8,011	3,370
United States	..	230	3,790	13,215
	..	1,137	52,629	38,255

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *July 1980* was 92,021 short tons (83,478 metric tonnes), valued at C$46,376,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 308,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	241,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	605,000
Other basic asbestos products	1,121,000
	C$ 2,275,000

JANUARY-JULY 1980

UNMANUFACTURED ASBESTOS:	Crude	Milled Gp 3	Milled Gp 4&5	Shorts Gp 6-9
Western Europe	..	2,952	143,008	87,575
Eastern Europe	..	1,568	9,345	1,298
Middle East	..	100	3,556	335
Africa	..	21	14,659	7,450
Asia	..	2,108	72,531	79,908
Oceania	..	7	12,453	793
So. & Cen. America & Antilles	..	824	44,600	28,610
United States	..	2,477	42,685	173,817
	..	10,057	342,837	379,786

The total amount of unmanufactured asbestos exported in *January-July 1980* was 732,680 short tons (664,674 metric tonnes), valued at C$326,599,000.

MANUFACTURED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS:

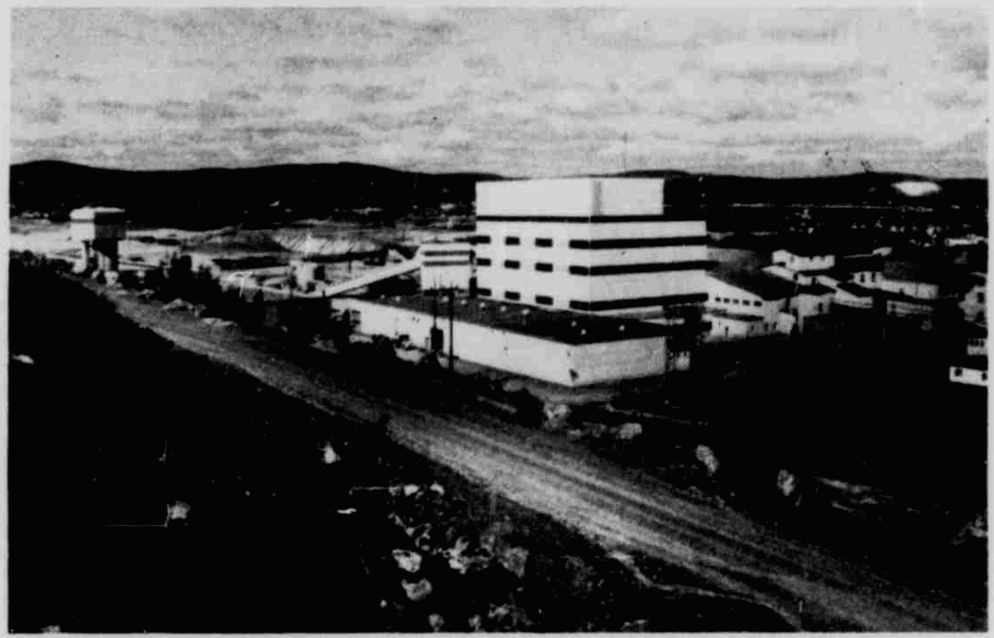
Asbestos cloth, dryer felts & sheets	C$ 2,689,000
Asbestos brake linings & facings	1,818,000
Asbestos-Cement building materials	10,022,000
Other basic asbestos products	7,788,000
	C$22,317,000

January-July 1979: Canadian exports of unmanufactured asbestos totaled 900,468 short tons (816,885 metric tonnes), valued at C$342,612,000; exports of manufactured asbestos products were valued at C$18,113,000.

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BELL
ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.

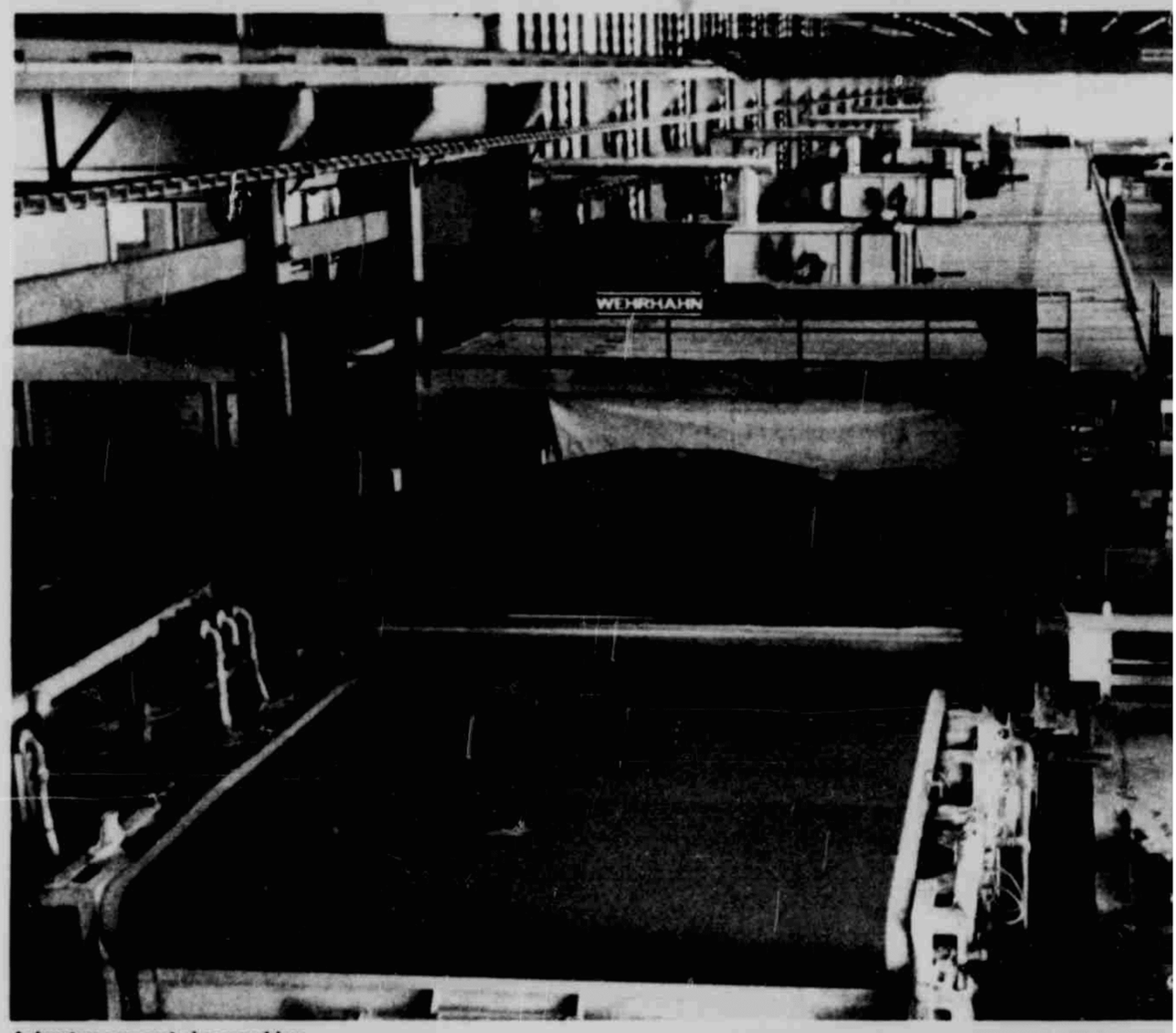
Producer of all grades of chrysotile asbestos fibres.



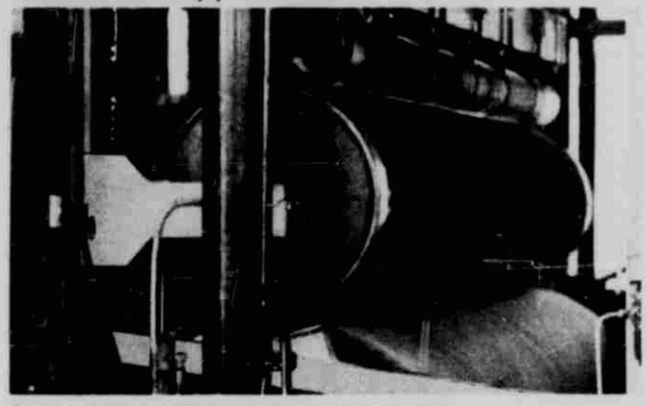
We are undertaking a second century of continued service to the asbestos manufacturing industry.

BELL ASBESTOS MINES, LTD.
THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA
P.O. BOX 99 - TEL.. (418) 335-9166
INT. TX. NO. 05-834512 - CABLE: BELLASBEST

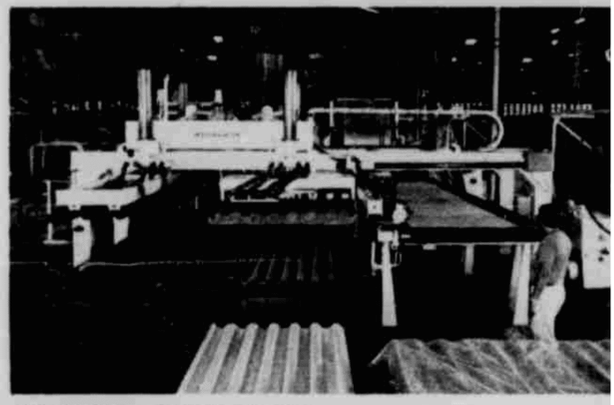
WEHRH



Asbestos-cement pipe machine



Press section and mandrel retention system

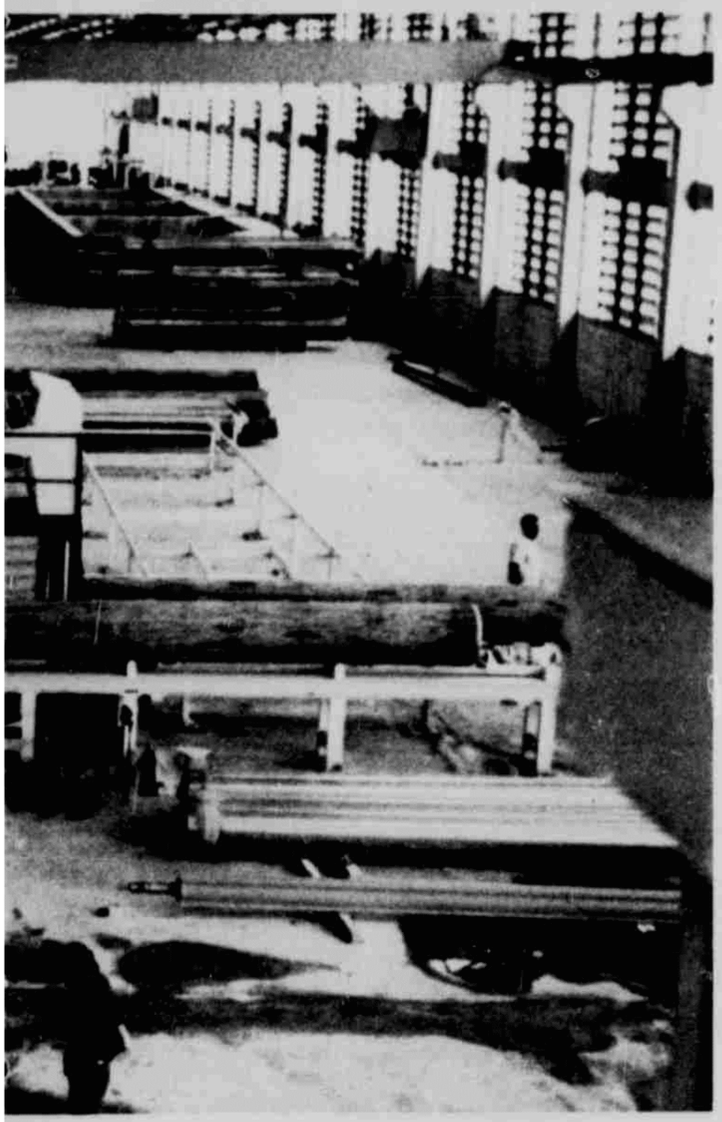


Asbestos-cement sheet plant

... the international professionals

AHN

Complete plants for the production of asbestos cement pipes and asbestos cement sheets



In their almost 90 years of history, WEHRHAHN have built up more complete production lines than any other company in this field.

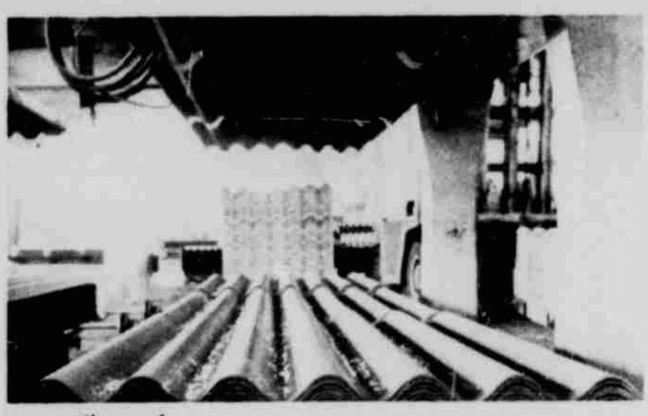
WEHRHAHN asbestos-cement specialists are at work around the world, engineering, building, and maintaining asbestos-cement plants. This is how WEHRHAHN equipment got their long spreading reputation for operational readiness and high value attention.

Whatever the buyer prefers will depend largely on what he already has and what will fit into his requirements.

Ask for up-to-date quotations!

Choose:

WEHRHAHN



corrugation pad

GEBR. WEHRHAHN
MASCHINENFABRIKEN

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D-2870 Delmenhorst 1, Germany
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Telex 0249284
Cable WEHRHAHN
DELMENHORST/W.-GERMANY

s for asbestos-cement machinery!

CURRENT ASBESTOS PRICES

QUOTED FROM COMPANY PRICE LISTS

ASBESTOS CORPORATION

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. MINE

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980

CANADIAN DOLLARS

Grades 3Z to 3F spinning fiber	$1125 to $1750
Grades 4T to 4A asbestos cement fiber	846 to 1102
Grades 5R to 5D paper fiber	530 to 626
Grade 6D paper and shingle fiber	380
Grades 7TS to 7D shorts	122 to 233

CASSIAR RESOURCES

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980

CANADIAN DOLLARS

AAA	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	$2000
AA	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	1600
A	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	1150
AC	nonferrous spinning fiber; Canadian Group 3	1050
AK	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 4	975
AS	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 4	900
AX	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 4	825
AY	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 5	575
AZ	asbestos cement fiber; Canadian Group 6	375

Specialty grades AK100, AS100, AX100 and AY120 are increased an additional $25.00 per ton above list price of base grade.

VERMONT

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. MORRISVILLE, VERMONT

AS OF JULY 1, 1980

U.S. DOLLARS

Grade 3Z fiber	$ 996
Grade 4D fiber	760
Grade 4T fiber	661
Grade 5K fiber	512
Grade 5R fiber	434
Grade 6D waste	318
Grade 7D shorts	205
Grade 7M shorts	117
Grade 7R shorts	108
Hooker No. 1	1460
Hooker No. 2	840

CALIDRIA ASBESTOS

PER TON OF 2000 lbs., F.O.B. KING CITY, CALIFORNIA

AS OF JANUARY 2, 1980

U.S. DOLLARS

SG-103	pellets in bags	vinyl-asbestos floor tile	$ 122
SG-104	pellets in bulk	vinyl-asbestos floor tile	106
SG-130	open fiber in bags	general	170
SG-200	pellets in bags	rubber tile	160
SG-210	open fiber in bags	general	220
HPP	pellets in bags	rubber reinforcement	204
HPO	open fiber in bags	asphalt	220
RG-110	open fiber in bags	roofing	240
RG-144	open fiber in bags	resin viscosity control	560
RG-244	open fiber in bags	resin viscosity control	2500

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ASBESTOS PRICES—CONTINUED

CALAVERAS ASBESTOS

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. COPPEROPOLIS, CALIFORNIA

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1980

	U.S. DOLLARS
Grade 4T surface area 6000	$ 661
Grade 5R surface area 8000	434
Grade 6D surface area 8000	318
Grade 7R surface area 10000	115

ARIZONA

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. GLOBE, ARIZONA

AS OF JULY 1, 1976

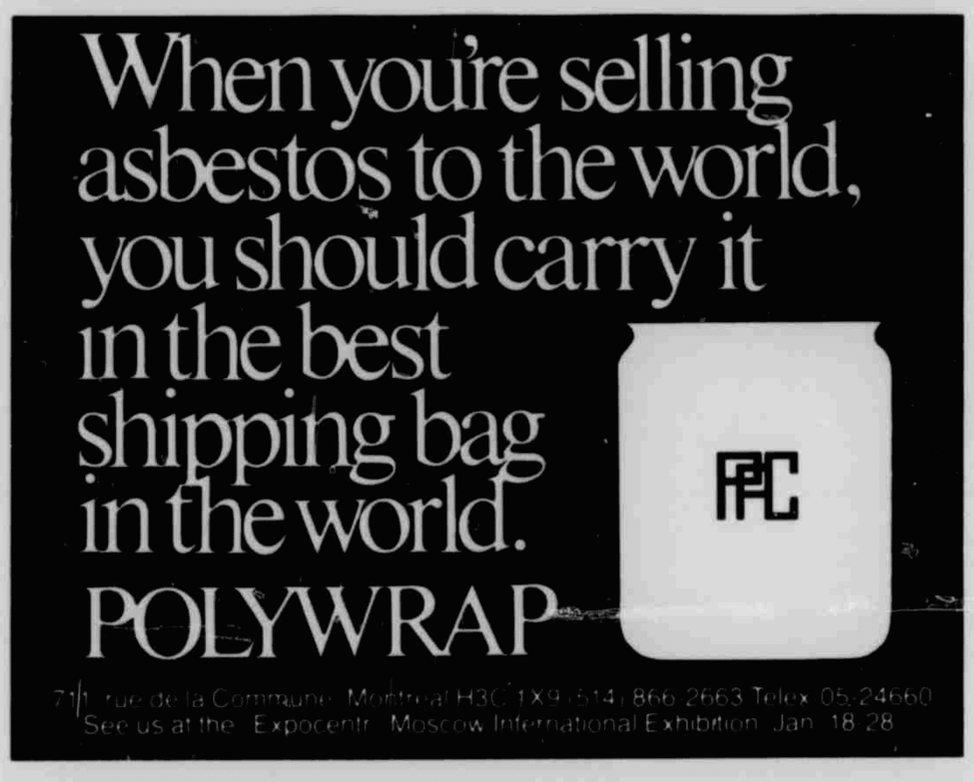
	U.S. DOLLARS
No. 1 Crude (Soft)	$3000
No. 2 Crude (Soft)	1800
AAA	1300
Group No. 3 nonferrous filtering—plastic	$ 750 to 840
Group No. 4 nonferrous filtering—plastic	750 to 840
Group No. 7 white shorts	100 to 200

BRAZIL

PER TON OF 2000 LBS., F.O.B. MINE

AS OF APRIL 1980

		BRAZILIAN CRUZEIRO $	
Grades	4Z to 4K asbestos cement fiber	$17778 to	$19952
Grades	5D to 5R asbestos cement fiber	7991	10935
Grade	7TF asbestos cement shorts		3157
Grade	8S shorts		1493



JAMES HARDIE ANNUAL REPORT—1980

For the year ended March 31, 1980, *Group sales* for *James Hardie Industries Ltd.*, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, rose 57.2% to A$534-million, *profit before tax* rose 48.6% to $47.8-million and *operating profit before extraordinary items* increased 25.6% to $27.1-million. *Earnings* improved from 60.2¢ per share to 66.5¢ per share, an increase of 10.5% over the year. The Commonwealth Government decision to discontinue the Trading Stock Valuation Adjustment and a reduction in investment allowances effectively increased the Hardie Group's tax burden $3.9-million. Hardie's fiber-cement plant at Rivervale, by working a million hours without a single lost-time accident, joined Western Australian Industry's exclusive *Safety Millionaire's Club.*

The *Plastics Division* had a good year and now has manufacturing plants in every Australian state. *RCI businesses* faced varying market conditions, but all performed relatively well. *Spicers paper* had a particularly good year and *flexible packaging* also did well, but the *corrugated container companies* faced intense competition and the *publishing and leisure* businesses faced an increasingly difficult market environment. *Irrigation* did well, particularly in California. *The Hardie Group acquired* Fowler Ware (ceramic bathroom ware), Besley & Pike (envelopes), Cameron (an irrigation company in the United Kingdom), Glaskraft (insulation materials) and a 20% minority interest in Hardie Extrusions. *The Group sold* its 60% interest in Ashley (a wallcovering manufacturer in New Zealand) and its 20% investment in BF Goodrich Chemical. In May 1980 Hardie acquired, from Turner & Newall Ltd., its 40% interest in Hardie-Ferodo at a cost of $4.4-million. Hardie-Ferodo and the Better Brakes companies are now wholly-owned subsidiaries. On February 28, 1980, James Hardie announced its intent to tender an offer for the 77.4% of the shares of Hardie Trading that it did not already own.

The *Fibre Cement Division* operates a foundry in Tasmania and makes a wide range of building products and pipes throughout Australia and prefabricated building kits and panels in Western Australia. This division increased sales and profit in the second half of the year, particularly in the case of pipes, and both the building products and pipes businesses achieved their objectives for the year.

Sales of *Fibre Cement Building Products* grew 2.6% during a year in which there was no consistent growth pattern in the major markets. A new product called "Shingle Plank" was successfully introduced in New South Wales. It is the first of Hardie's planned introduction of integrally colored products for external cladding and will be progressively released in other states during 1980. Exports of building products rose 15.6%. "Colorbord" sheets for tunnel linings were supplied to Japan and considerable quantities of "Villaboard" sheets were shipped to China. A major building products sales promotion has been conducted in Papua, New Guinea. Several major contracts were won for Victoria's electricity industry and for the supply of large-diameter pressure pipes in New South Wales. The Montpelier Foundry in Tasmania exported approximately $2.8-million worth of cast-iron fittings for use with asbestos-cement pipes to five countries, including Sri Lanka and Oman.

The *Friction Materials Division* produces a significant share of railway brake blocks and brake linings for the automotive industry throughout Australia. It also services brakes and operates in Malaysia through S.B. Industries (Sdn) Berhad. Although the division reported increased sales, severe competition and low margins again kept profits down. The year opened buoyantly, with the release of new motor vehicle models using

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ASBESTOS

HUXLEY
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

Anthophyllite
Chrysotile
Crocidolite
Amosite

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

TEL: 212 581-0660
CABLE: HUXLEYCORP
TELEX: 420195 (ITT)
127407 (WU)

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Hardie-Ferodo equipment. Sales slowed in the latter months and restraints in levels of private car usage, because of shortages and increased prices of fuel, seriously affected the replacement brake lining market. The Australian market for railway brake blocks held up well but demand in the U.S. weakened. Sales were made in other export areas including Thailand, Pakistan, Chile and Peru. The plant at Smithfield improved productivity and cost ratios and there were technical breakthroughs in the development of asbestos-free disc pads and railway brake blocks. S.B. Industries (the Better Brakes Organization) continued to successfully market friction materials in Malaysia. Costs related to plant and warehouse expansion reduced profits slightly, but there was a 25% increase in sales. The company now makes disc pads from pre-blended Hardi-Ferodo materials and is anticipating growth in the Malaysian automotive market.

MSAULI ASBES ANNUAL REPORT—1979

Msauli Asbes Beperk, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, reported that consolidated *net income* after taxation for the year ended December 31, 1979, was R3,495,000 compared with R4,112,000 in 1978. R2,580,000, equivalent to 40¢ per share was distributed to shareholders vs. R3,387,000 and 52.5¢ a year earlier. Msauli owns the entire issued share capital of *African Chrysotile Asbestos Ltd.*, which sells Chrysotile asbestos fiber produced from its mine situated in the Ka Ngwane homeland, formerly known as the Barberton District in the Transvaal. *General Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd.* continues to render administrative, secretarial and technical services to Msauli.

Although *fiber production* improved by almost 20% in 1979 (84,980 tons against 70,967 tons), *unit costs per ton* of fiber escalated in spite of expected economies of scale. A significant portion of increased costs was incurred in the milling of ore diluted by waste rock and in development work to cater for ore left behind in stoping to minimize ore dilution while remedial measures were taken. Also, substantially increased rock pressures encountered in the deeper levels of the mine caused excessive ore dilution, lower ore grades and lower production. The excessive rock pressures necessitated redesign of the shaft layout of the mine by providing a new subshaft system in a safe position to replace the upper section of the two existing subincline shafts and afford access to the deepest ore in the mine. Shaft sinking is continuing.

A significantly improved level of sales (90,574 tons vs. 80,707 tons) continued throughout the year, mainly due to a shortage of competing fibers in some markets. Demand in 1979 was strong and sales were limited only by the production capability of the mine. A continuation of steadily improving geographical distribution of Msauli fiber is expected, especially in the light of a growing shortage in the supply of certain Chrysotile grades. Additional fiber cleaning equipment installed during 1979 has been successful and the mine is now well placed to satisfy a variety of stringent and specific customer requirements.

Exploration of target areas in close proximity to the mine continued through 1979 but to date nothing of significance has been found. Drilling from underground to delineate and evaluate the bottom of the present orebody progressed well during the year, with positive results. Both programs are continuing in 1980.

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ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

CLOSE: OCTOBER 21, 1980

Abitibi Asbestos	C$.99
Advocate Mines	C$1.50
Armstrong World Ind.	15¼
Armstrong (pfd 3.75)	33
Asarco	48
Asbestos Corporation	C$32.00
Bendix	53⅝
Bendix (pfd)	46¼
Carlisle	69
Cassiar Asbestos	C$14.75
CertainTeed	14⅛
Charter Conso.	pence 275
Colt Industries	49¾
Colt Ind. (pfd 1.60)	39¼
Colt Ind. (pfd 4.25)	110
Conwest A	C$8.25
Conwest B	C$7.25
GAF Corporation	11⅜
GAF (pfd 1.20)	14⅞
Genstar	36¼
Genstar (pfd 1.68)	32
Gulf & Western	18
G&W (pfd 2.50)	40
G&W (pfd 3.87)	108
G&W (pfd 5.75)	62
IC Industries	29½
IC Ind. (pfd 3.50)	44
Johns-Manville	24⅞
J-M (pfd 5.40)	46¼
Kennecott Copper	31½
Lear Siegler	30⅛
Lear Siegler (pfd 2.25)	72½
McAdam Mining	C$.70
National Gypsum	23⅜
Pathfinder	C$.53
Porter, H. K. (pfd 5.50)	70½
Raybestos-Manhattan	22¼
Rio Algom	C$39.25
Rio Algom (pfd 5.80)	C$57.50
Rio Algom (pfd 8.5%)	C$4.40
Supradur	Bid 6; Asked 6½
Union Carbide	47¾
United Asbestos	C$6.125
Walter, Jim	32⅜
Walter, Jim (pfd 1)	9⅜
Walter, Jim (pfd 1.60)	34½
*Transpacific Asbestos	C$.62

*FORMERLY: WOODSREEF MINERALS

ALL ASBESTOS-CEMENT MACHINES NEED

BACKING—and TOP WIRES of

PHOSPHORBRONZE and STAINLESS STEEL

DIAGONALLY SEAMED or in OPEN EXECUTION

YOUR COMPETENT MANUFACTURER

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PETER VILLFORTH
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Betzenriedstraße 10
Postfach 40

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

THE ANSUL COMPANY

Recently appointed as Vice Presidents of The Ansul Company, Marinette, Wisconsin, are *Hugh M. Laumeister,* Vice President of Marketing; *Leonard R. Kroll,* Vice President and General Manager, Fire Systems Division; and *Henry E. Arkens,* Vice President and General Manager, Chemical Division. Mr. Laumeister will have charge of the development and marketing of all fire protection products. He has been with Ansul since 1975. Mr. Kroll, who also joined the company in 1975, will head the newly-formed Fire Systems Division and handle the fire protection contracting business. Mr. Arkens, with the firm since 1948, is responsible for the marketing, development and manufacture of all Ansul chemical products.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION

Robert D. Phillips has been named Chicago Plant Manager for the Roofing Products Division of The Celotex Corporation, it was announced by *Sam Brasher,* Division President. Mr. Phillips is responsible for overall operations at the plant, which employs over 220 persons in the production, inspection, packaging and shipping of roofing products. He was formerly a Plant Manager for Johns-Manville Corporation. Celotex is the major building materials component of Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa, Florida.

HAZEMAG (CANADA) LTD.

David F. Hawker was appointed General Manager of Hazemag (Canada) Ltd. Previously Regional Manager for Ontario, Mr. Hawker transferred to the company's head office at Pointe Claire, Quebec, in 1979 as Manager of Operations.

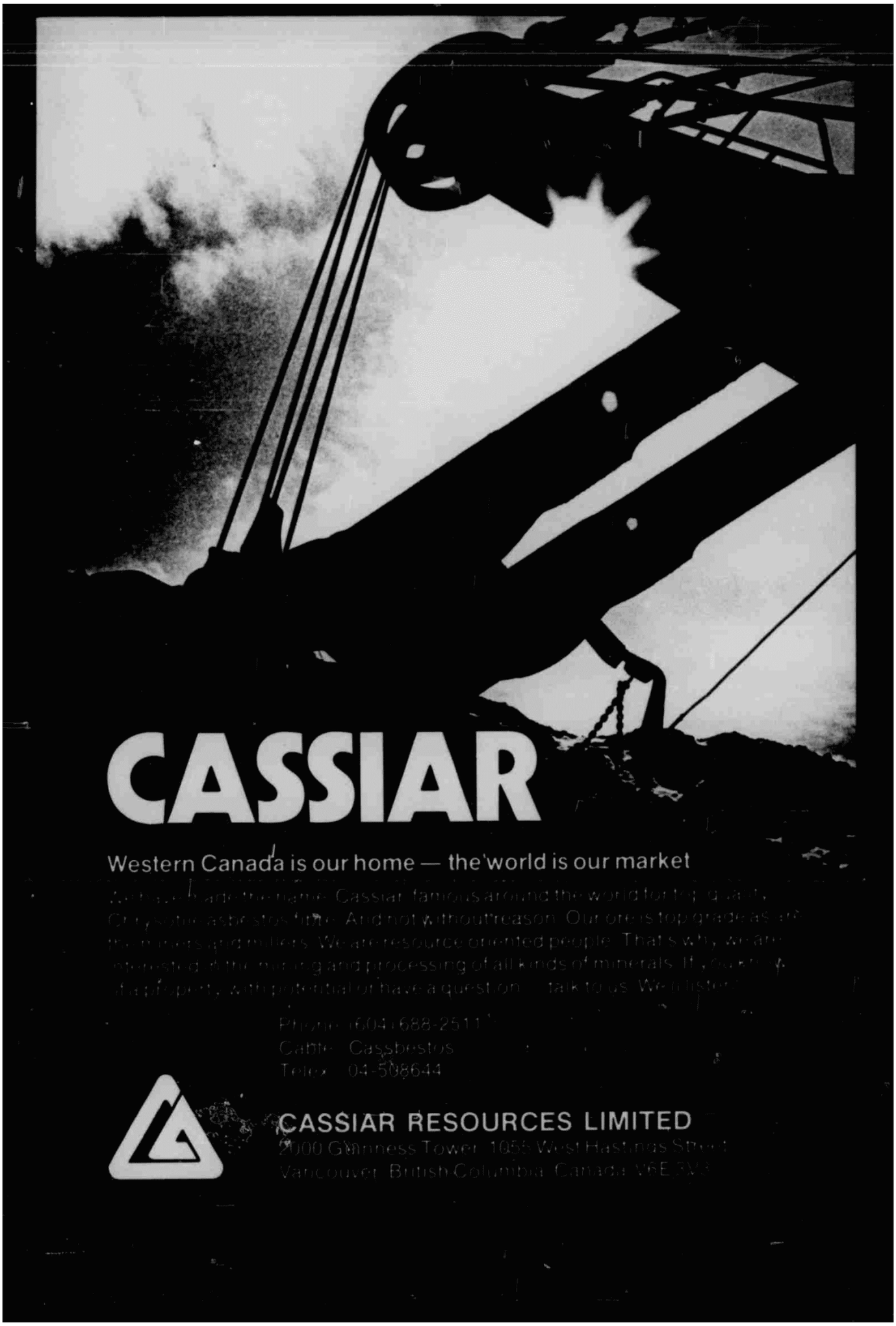
PARKER HANNIFIN CORPORATION

The following are among the several appointments recently announced for the Seal Group of Parker Hannifin Corporation, Lexington, Kentucky. As Vice President-Engineering, *Dr. Eugene L. Slagowski* will handle long-range product development responsibilities and oversee the staffing of the Group's Research and Development Centers. *John E. Gulla* has been named Marketing Manager for the Gasket Division, North Brunswick, New Jersey, responsible for coordination of divisional efforts with the field sales force, the Parker distributor organization, customer service, pricing and product planning.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Dr. Frank H. Reichel, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of A.V.C. Corporation, Radnor, Pennsylvania, is to become Vice Chairman of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. He has been an R/M Director since 1977. The announcement follows the signing of a definitive agreement for the merger of A.V.C. into a subsidiary of R/M. A.V.C. manufactures metal fasteners and precision-formed parts for industrial applications.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS to . . .

J. L. Newby, Managing Director, Humes Ltd., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, December 18.
Faustin J. Solon, Jr., Vice President-Corporate Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, December 18.
B. J. Pigg, Executive Director, Asbestos Information Association/North America, Arlington, Virginia, December 19.
Frank A. Betts, Director of Human Resources, Atlas Turner, Inc., Montreal, Quebec, December 20.
S. Kuchcinski, General Mill Foreman, Cassiar Mine, Cassiar Resources Ltd., Cassiar, British Columbia, December 20.
Jeremiah J. Attridge, Vice President & General Manager, Corporate Advertising & Sales Promotion, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado, December 23.
James H. Binns, Chairman of the Board, Armstrong World Industries, Inc., Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 23.
Dr. Stephen Holmes, Consultant, TBA Industrial Products Ltd., Rochdale, Lancashire, England, December 23.
A. W. G. Gibb, General Traffic Manager, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, December 25.
J. C. McKendry, Jr., Vice President, Niagara Insulations Company, Buffalo, New York, December 27.
J. B. Reid, Chairman, James Hardie Industries Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, December 27.
William J. Barkell, Vice President-Sales, A & M Insulation Company, Chicago, Illinois, December 28.
F. P. Parkes, Director, Automotive and Engineering Division, Cape Industries Ltd., London, England, December 29.
Joseph A. Munder, Jr., Mid-West Regional Manager, Carey Canada Inc., Plano, Illinois, January 2.
Hugh R. Snyder, President, Brinco Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario, January 2.
Octave Mousseau, Vice President & Secretary-Treasurer, Bell Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, Quebec, January 3.
N. Venkataraman, Managing Director, Hindustan Ferodo Ltd., a subsidiary of Turner & Newall Ltd., Ghatkopar, Bombay, India, January 4.
Maurice E. Taschereau, President and Chief Executive Officer, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, January 5.
B. C. Julien, Vice President-Corporate Relations, Asbestos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, January 8.
A. P. Higgins, a Director, James Hardie Industries Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, January 10.
Alan R. Dennis, Vice President & Division Controller, Asbestos Fibre Division, Johns-Manville Canada Inc., Asbestos, Quebec, January 11.
J. A. Kerns, Sales Manager, Original Equipment Division, Raybestos Friction Materials Company, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Trumbull, Connecticut, January 12.
Alexander Smith, Vice President of Manufacturing, Southern Textile Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina, January 13.
G. D. M. Frizelle, Managing Director, Cape Investments S.A. (Pty) Ltd., Benoni, Republic of South Africa, January 14.

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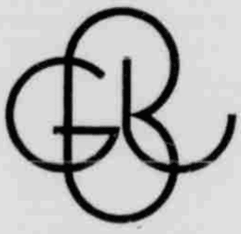
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DIRECTORY OF UNITED STATES IMPORTERS: 1980/81 EDITION—contains verified business information on over 25,000 active importers, who they are, where they are, how big or small they are, the products they import and, in many cases, their dollar volume of business; tells which importers regularly unload cargoes at specific ports of entry; identifies by name and title the executives to contact to solicit new business. [$150.00; 1248 pages; published by The Journal of Commerce; order through ASBESTOS Magazine]

COMPUTER AUTOMATION OF MATERIALS TESTING—Documents an important stage in the evolution of the computer-automated testing laboratory; illustrates how automation brings new standards of precision and reproducibility and makes practical tests previously regarded as impossible or too tedious to perform; the 15 papers in this volume serve as both an overview and a detailed snapshot of computer automation in the materials science laboratory. [$26.75; 235 pages; STP 710; published by the American Society for Testing and Materials; order through ASBESTOS Magazine]

DURABILITY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS—Edited by P. J. Sereda and G. G. Litvan of the National Research Council of Canada; is a major international review of durability research for a comprehensive range of building materials and components; covers composite systems, cementitious materials, aggregates, sealants, paints, roofing materials, plastics, wood and corrosion of metals—organization. [$74.95; 1034 pages; STP 691; published by the American Society for Testing and Materials; order through ASBESTOS Magazine]

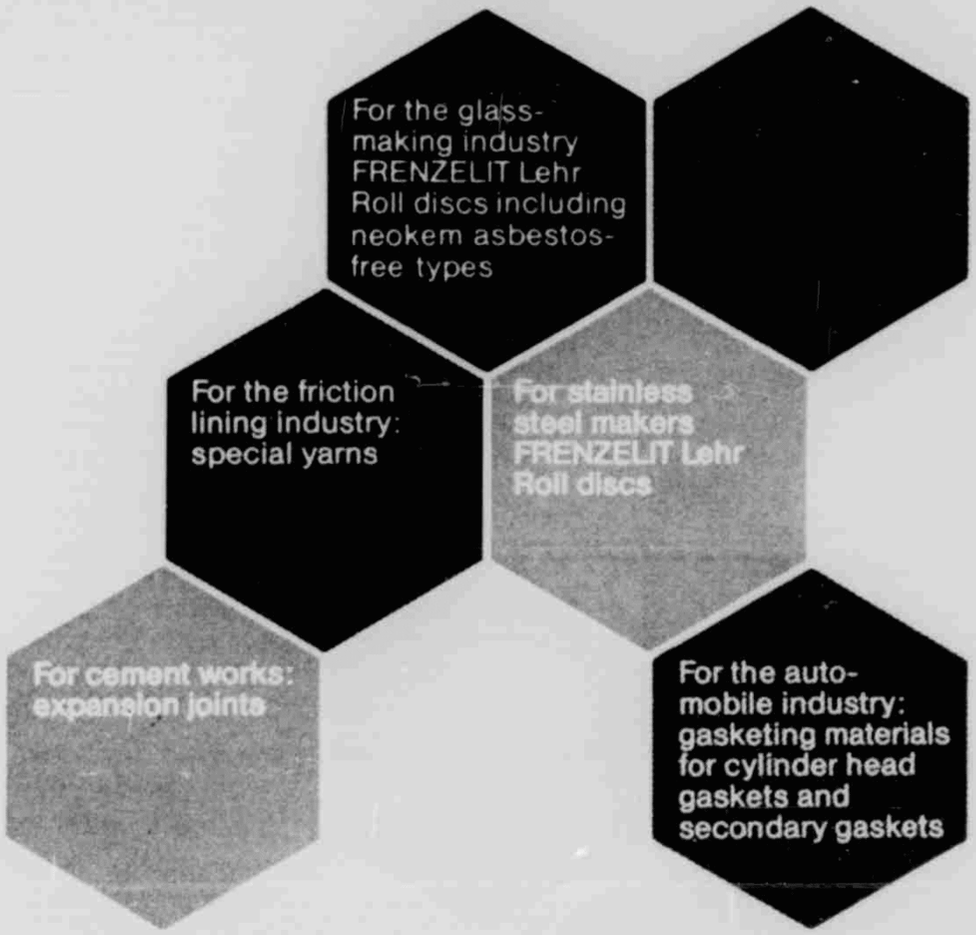
THE ECONOMICS OF ASBESTOS: 3RD EDITION 1980—One of a series of reports on metals and minerals prepared by Roskill Information Services Ltd.; covers asbestos grading, production, consumption, prices, international trade and health hazards; includes appendices on international trade statistics, companies and suppliers and producers; states that despite the health hazard associated with asbestos, the market continues to be buoyant and the outlook appears promising; asbestos-consuming industries generally appear to be adopting practices to contain asbestos during handling rather than to seek substitutes. [$345.00; 120 pages plus appendices; order through ASBESTOS Magazine]

SERPENTINE MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY AND PARAGENESIS—By F. J. Wicks; proceedings of a symposium sponsored by the Mineralogical Association of Canada, held October 1978; the 15 papers cover a wide, but representative, selection of topics, from serpentine mineral structures and chemistry to the petrology, tectonic history and evolution of serpentinites; in a sense, all the papers are based on Whittaker & Zussman's (1956) paper on the serpentine minerals, where a classification based on the structures of the minerals was established. [C$8.00; 235 pages; Vol. 17, Part 4, 1979, The Canadian Mineralogist; order direct from MAC, Department of Mineralogy, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6, Canada]

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VALUABLE ENVIRONMENTAL LITERATURE

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ASBESTOS: KILLER DUST—Described by the publishers (The British Society for Social Responsibility in Science) as a book that "sums up all that is known about the effects of asbestos on your health, and why the excuses given by the asbestos industry just don't hold water;" it is defined as a guide on how to deal with asbestos—what are its substitutes, how can it be removed safely and how unions, etc., can fight this hazard. [287 pages; $22.00, plus $1.20 exchange costs]

HEALTH HAZARDS OF ASBESTOS EXPOSURE—Proceedings of a conference sponsored by The New York Academy of Sciences in June 1978; edited by I. J. Selikoff, M.D., and E. Cuyler Hammond, Sc.D.; contains 84 papers which address the asbestos/health problem, including questions of dose-disease response, use of experimental models in disease study, the effect of smoking, the utility of mesothelioma registries and the problems of waste disposal. [815 pages; $149.00]

ASBESTOS STRUCTURE, PATHOGENICITY, METHODS OF MEASUREMENT AND THE U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS—A. Labbauf, Ph.D., of Penn Environmental Health, advises this publication contains an in-depth discussion of the various forms of asbestos fibers, their chemical composition, situations under which exposure to airborne asbestos fibers takes place, development of asbestos-related diseases upon exposure and recent findings on the relationship between asbestos fiber structure and its pathogenicity: covers bulk sampling and analysis, workroom monitoring and medical surveillance. [8000 words; $4.95]

THE ASBESTOS PARTICLE ATLAS—By Walter C. McCrone, Director, McCrone Research Institute; includes the background information a scientist needs to become professional in his approach to the analysis of a bulk sample for asbestos; contains chapters on components of asbestos insulation, composition of talc, definition, mineralogy and chemical composition of asbestos, crystallographic background, asbestos identification and quantitation. [122 pages; $85.00; Butterworth (Publishers) Inc./Ann Arbor Science Publishers Inc.]

ASBESTOS: HOW TO WORK WITH IT AND PROTECT YOUR HEALTH—Prepared by Lac d'Amiante du Quebec Ltee to provide data to manufacturers who use asbestos in their products; offers measures which employers should take to protect the health of employees and details steps which employees should take to protect their own health. [15 pages; complimentary copy available from LAQ, P.O. Box 608, Black Lake, Quebec GON 1AO]

THE RESERVE MINING CONTROVERSY: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY—Authored by R. V. Bartlett: an in-depth chronicle of the complicated clash of forces which began with the protest against Reserve Mining Company disposing of millions of tons of mining wastes into Lake Superior; examines the ways ethical judgments are bent by private and public pressures, including political exploitation of the issues. [312 pages; $17.50; place orders direct with Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana 47401]

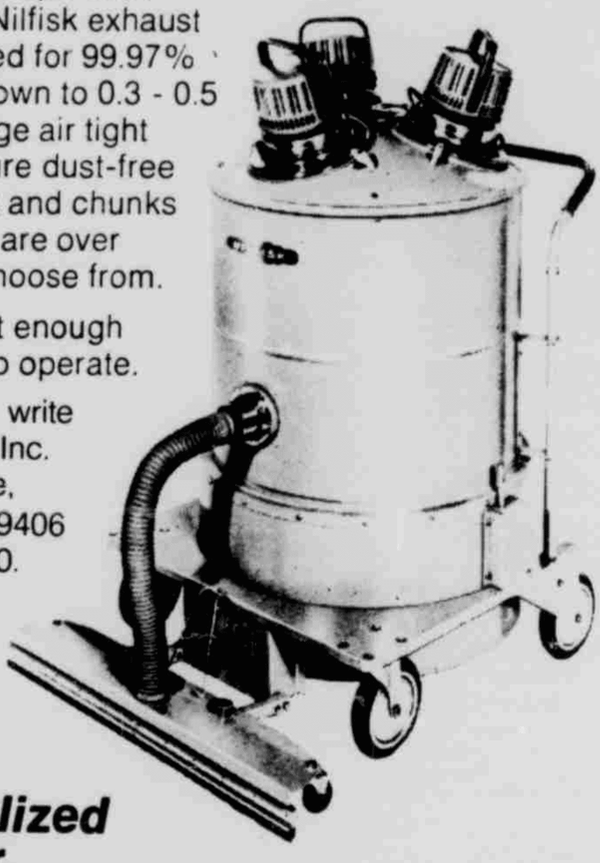
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ASBESTOS/HEALTH PAPERS

PHOTOCOPIES OF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING MAY BE PURCHASED FROM ASBESTOS MAGAZINE @ 20¢ PER PAGE. PLEASE INCLUDE REMITTANCE WITH ORDER AND SPECIFY NOVEMBER 1980 AS DATE OF LISTING. ALL CHECKS MUST BE ISSUED IN U.S. FUNDS ON A U.S. BANK.

ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGE-SPLENIC LYMPHOCYTE INTERACTIONS FOLLOWING CHRONIC ASBESTOS INHALATION IN THE RAT—By E. Kagan and K. Miller, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, D.C., and the National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa. [1 page]

ALTERATIONS IN THE SURFACE-RELATED PHENOMENA OF ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES FOLLOWING INHALATION OF CROCIDOLITE ASBESTOS AND QUARTZ DUSTS: AN OVERVIEW—By K. Miller, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases. [21 pages]

VISCERAL PLEURAL PLAQUE FORMATION IN ASBESTOSIS—By A. Solomon, G. K. Sluis-Cremer and B. Goldstein, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases. [7 pages]

THICKENING OF PULMONARY INTERLOBAR FISSURES: EXPOSURE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP IN CROCIDOLITE AND AMOSITE MINERS—By A. Solomon, L. M. Irwig, G. K. Sluis-Cremer, R. G. Thomas and R. S. J. Du Toit; National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases. [5 pages]

TWO MALIGNANT PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMAS WITH UNUSUAL HISTOLOGICAL FEATURES—By G. Goldstein, National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases. [6 pages]

ULTRASTRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED MESOTHELIOMA IN THE BABOON, PAPIO URSINUS—B. M. I. Skikne, E. Grossman and I. Webster, National Centre for Occupational Health and Central Research Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand [2 pages]

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS FIBER REMOVAL DURING POTABLE WATER TREATMENT: PILOT PLANT STUDIES—By R. B. Hunsinger and K. J. Roberts of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and J. Lawrence of the Canadian National Water Research Institute; Copyright 1980, American Chemical Society. [4 pages]

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: 1977 ANNUAL REPORT—Contains a section on asbestosis and asbestos-related diseases. [Entire report, 40 pages; asbestos section, 10 pages]

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: 1978 ANNUAL REPORT—Contains a section on asbestos. [Entire report, 39 pages; asbestos section, 10 pages]

IMPENDING PROLIFERATION OF ASBESTOS—By B. I. Castleman and M. J. Vera Vera; International Journal of Health Services; Copyright 1980, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc. [13 pages]

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

TOXICS CONTROL—Seminar announced by Government Institutes, Inc.; Washington, D.C., *December 1-2.*

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HYGIENE—Short course at The George Washington University; Washington, D.C., *December 1-3.*

LUBRICATION, FRICTION & WEAR IN ENGINEERING 1980—Conference organized by the National Committee on Applied Mechanics, The Institution of Engineers; Melbourne, Australia, *December 1-5.*

METRIC CONVERSION IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY—Symposium of the National Institute of Building Sciences; Chicago, Illinois, *December 2-3.*

HAZARDOUS WASTES DISPOSAL—A seminar of Government Institutes, Inc.; Washington, D.C., *December 3.*

GROUND VIBRATION & AIRBLAST CONTROL—Seminar of the U.S. Bureau of Mines; *December 3* in Colorado; *December 17* in Washington, D.C.

PROBLEMS OF HORIZONTAL ARRANGEMENTS—20th Annual Advanced Antitrust Seminar of Practicing Law Institute; *December 4-5* in New York City; *January 15-16* in Los Angeles, California.

TECHNIQUES OF NOISE CONTROL—Intensive short course of The Institute of Noise Control Engineering, to be held *December 4-6* in Miami, Florida, in conjunction with the *1980 International Conference on Noise Control Engineering/INTER-NOISE 80, December 8-10.*

STATISTICALLY DESIGNED EXPERIMENTATION—4th Institute of the American Society for Quality Control; University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, *December 7-12.*

DESIGN/PLANT ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE—Western shows and conferences, produced by Clapp & Poliak, Inc., Anaheim, California, *December 9-11.*

IMPLEMENTING COMPENSATION PLANS AFTER THE REVENUE ACT OF 1978—Seminar of New York Law Journal; *December 11-12* in New York City; *January 12-13* in Los Angeles, California.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING—Seminar of The World Trade Institute at the World Trade Center; New York City, *December 15-16.*

USING JAPANESE QUALITY CONTROL & PRODUCTIVITY TECHNIQUES IN U.S. INDUSTRY—Course of American Management Associations; New York City, *December 18-19.*

FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING & RISK IN THE MINERAL INDUSTRY—Course sponsored by The Mackay School of Mines and the University of Nevada-Reno; Reno, Nevada, *January 12-14* and *July 13-15.*

VIBRATION TESTING FOR TECHNICIANS & ENGINEERS—Course of Society of Environmental Engineers; Cranfield, England, *January 21-23.*

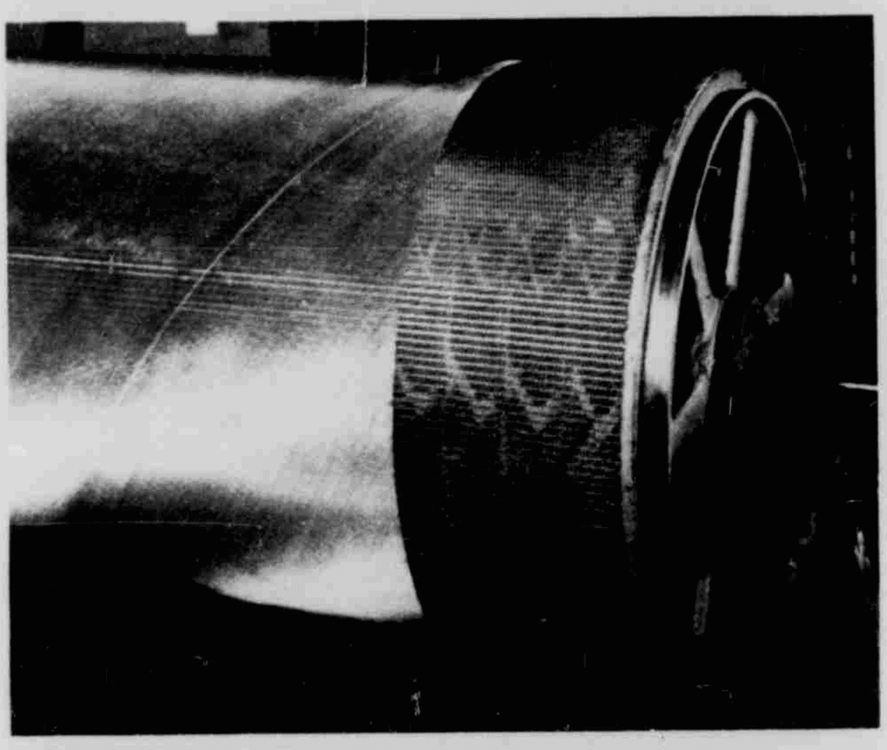
COMPUTER SCIENCE—3rd Hungarian conference organized by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the John Neumann Society for Computer Science; Budapest, Hungary, *January 26-28.*

WEIGHTECH 2—Conference to be held in conjunction with *2nd International Exhibition of Equipment, Systems & Services for Industrial Weighing & Force Measurement;* Wiesbaden, Germany, *January 27-29.*

OPERATIONS RESEARCH—Israeli-South African symposium organized by the Operations Research Society of South Africa; Pretoria, Republic of South Africa, *February 4-6.*

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Remember When?

(October 1930 ASBESTOS)

New Advertiser: Newark Waste Company, Newark, New Jersey.

In view of present pressures to increase the volume of Canadian-mined asbestos processed into finished products in Canadian plants, it is interesting to note that, in 1929, the total value of Canada's reported production of finished asbestos products was C$2,286,638 by an industry employing approximately 350 persons.

This issue reported the death of Ralph W. Potter, Vice President and Member of the Executive Board of The Ruberoid Company, New York City. Mr. Potter had formerly been associated with the H. F. Watson Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and was President of that company from 1905 until its consolidation with Ruberoid.

This month marked the passing of one year since the stock market crash of October 1929 signaled the start of the Great Depression. Comments on market conditions indicated little or no improvement in most lines and prevailing sentiments were generally pessimistic. Particularly notable was news from England where unemployment had passed the 2-million mark and the business outlook was even more unfavorable than that in the United States.

The Ural Asbestos Trust, producer of Russian asbestos, announced an agreement with Asbestos Limited Inc. and Amtorg Trading Corporation, both of New York City, for the distribution of Russian asbestos in the U.S. and for the purchase of American-made asbestos products for shipment to and use in Russia.

(November 1930 ASBESTOS)

New Advertiser: Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City.

A short article outlined the properties of "Bakelised Asbestos," a material consisting of a paper-like asbestos sheet impregnated with Bakelite synthetic resin and cured at temperatures sufficiently high to completely polymerize the resin. Possessed of high heat resistance and dielectric properties, the material was finding increasing use in many electrical components where temperatures up to 300°F might be encountered.

Some alarm was expressed at the fact that one-thousand tons of asbestos were imported from Russia during September and about seven-hundred additional tons during October of 1930. With freight costs from Russia about equal to those from Thetford Mines, Quebec, to New York, it was obvious the Russians could, if they wished, undersell the major Canadian producers in the U.S. market and hence pose a serious threat to price stability in a market already shaken by the effects of the worldwide business depression.

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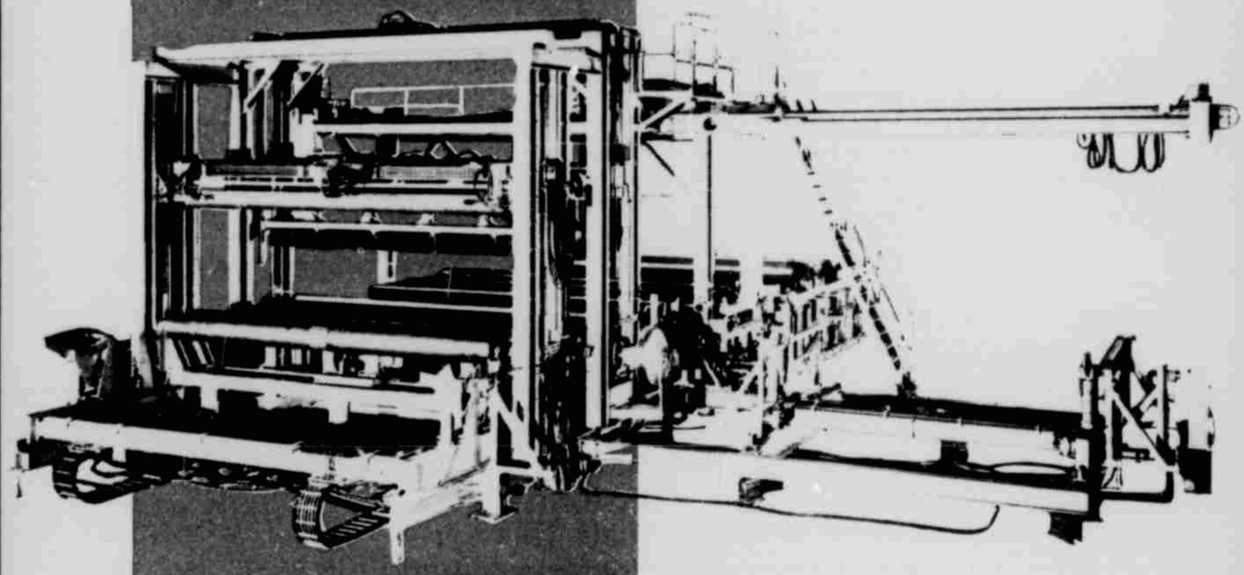
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SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF EDITOR, PUBLISHER, BUSINESS MANAGER, OR OWNER
Doris M Fagan Editor

PS Form 3526 Aug. 1978 *(Page 1)* (See instructions on reverse)

Asbestos Magazine, 1980, November 1980
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MODERN HIGH EFFICIENT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE ASBESTOS/CEMENT INDUSTRY



5 m. - MACHINE FOR PIPE NOMINAL DIAMETER UP TO 2000mm. (OUTSIDE DIAMETER 2500mm.)

FARBEN
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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P.O. BOX 168
Telex: 220398 FARBEN - I

We're helping industry use asbestos wisely 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 *Industry Week* and 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. This ad lets them know that by following certain practices, asbestos can be handled and processed safely.

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.

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Asbestos is not a problem when handled properly.

You can do something about it.

In thousands of finished products, asbestos serves an essential function that has not been duplicated on a cost performance basis. Like other naturally-occurring minerals, asbestos can be a potential health hazard when inhaled. However, with technological advances and established work practices, along with industry and Federal regulations, it can be safely processed, transported, and handled. In addition, there are virtually no hazards associated with the proper end use of products in which the asbestos fibers have been encapsulated or "locked-in" by environmentally safe binders. For this reason, we advocate the elimination of its use in friable products in which it cannot be safely bound. As the world's leading asbestos supplier, we are vitally concerned with its safe handling and application.

For more information, please write to Denis Kelleher, Asbestos Fiber Division, Johns-Manville, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Denver, Colorado 80217.



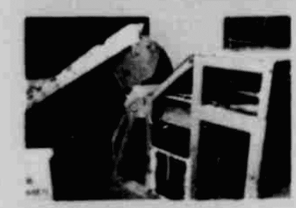
Use of personal protective equipment provides increased safety for a variety of work situations.



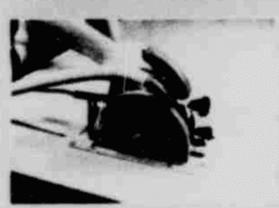
Floors and all work surfaces should be kept free of fiber accumulations by using industrial vacuum cleaners equipped with proper exhaust filters. Asbestos should be vacuumed, never swept.



Fiber handling technology has evolved a diverse range of special packaging to assure safer handling and shipping.



Totally enclosed, negative pressure automatic bag openers facilitate in-plant dust control.



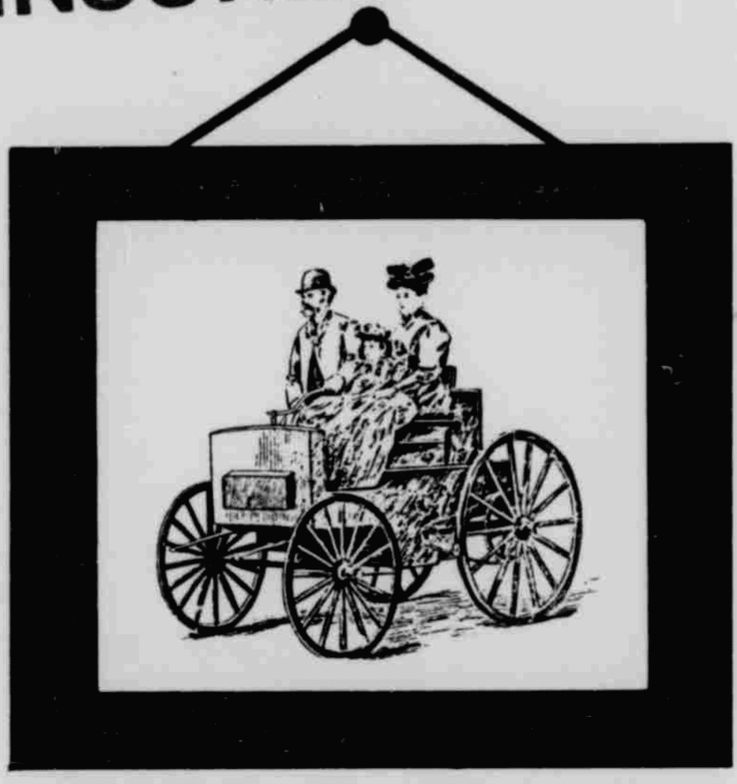
Fabrication tools require proper hooding and should be connected to a source of exhaust air that includes a fabric bag filter. When practical, wet cutting should be employed.

JM Johns-Manville

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