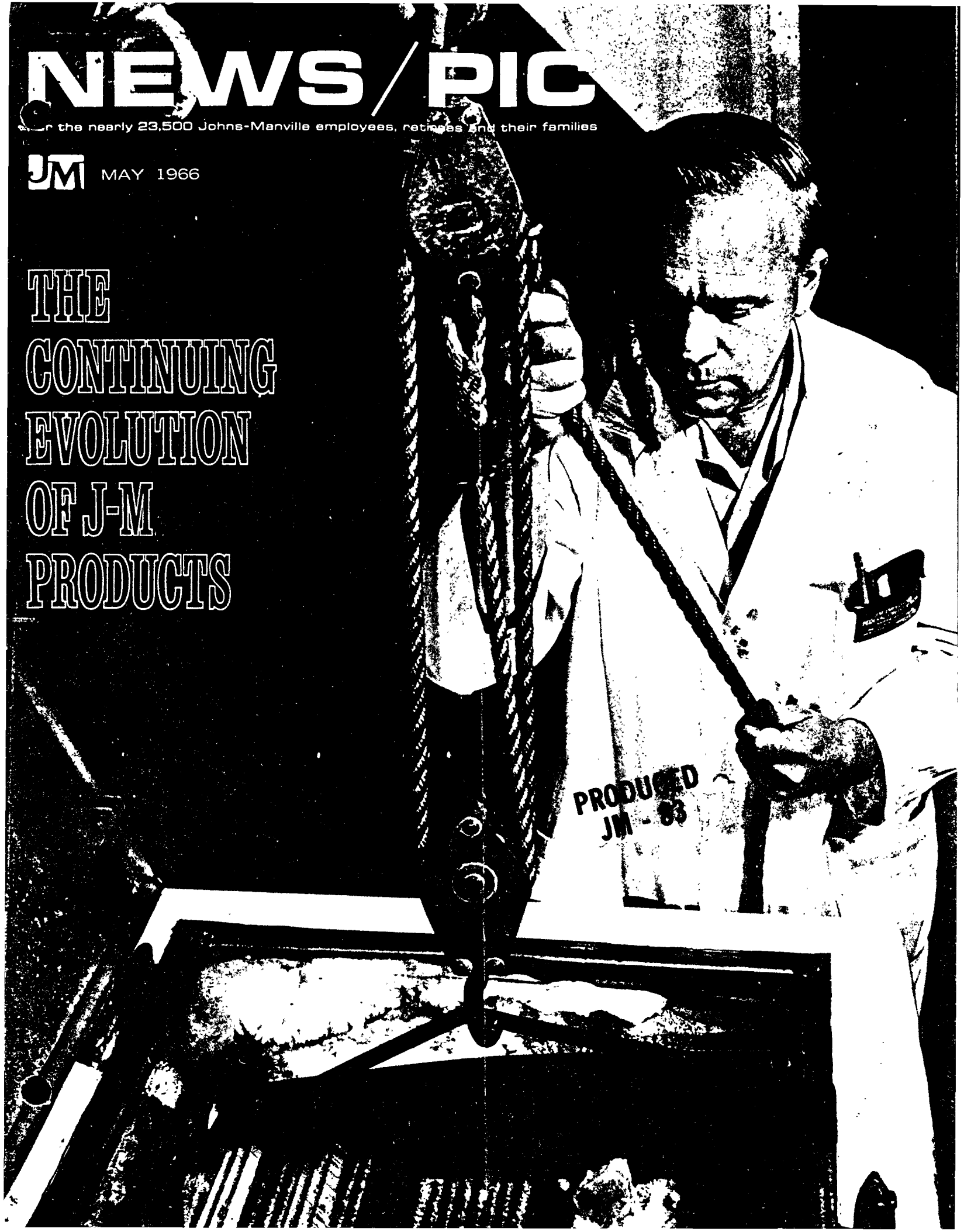
NEWS/PIC

...r the nearly 23,500 Johns-Manville employees, retirees and their families

JM MAY 1966

THE CONTINUING EVOLUTION OF J-M PRODUCTS



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The continuing evolution

JOHNS-MANVILLE continually moves forward into new product areas and new fields. Modern technology and the ever increasing experience of J-M employees keep the Company on the move by creating continual evolution of our product lines and making important contributions to the many and varied industries that J-M serves.

Since early 1965 at least five important new products have evolved through the stages from idea, to research, to development, to test marketing, and finally to commercial sales. All of them, in J-M tradition, combine elements of the established and the new.

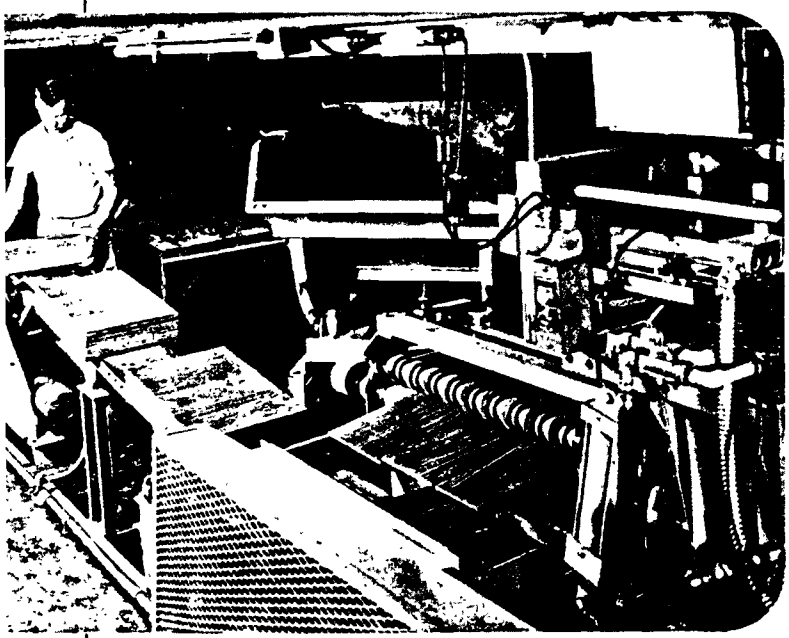
ACOUSTI-CLAD®, for example, is a new ceiling tile made with a rigid-core material that can be manufactured with either of two existing products—perlite, which J-M mines at No Agua, N. M., or mineral fibers bound together as they are in another J-M ceiling tile, SPINTONE®. To either of these two bases J-M adds a thin gauge aluminum sheet that covers the entire face of the tile. The result is a light-weight, decorative, aluminum-clad acoustical tile—the only one on the market.

Like all J-M acoustical ceiling tile, Acousti-Clad absorbs sound, thereby reducing room noise. It is easy to install and can be easily and repeatedly washed with any good detergent and water. It comes in gold, silver, white, and copper, and is manufactured plain or with perforations in regular diagonal or random bold design.

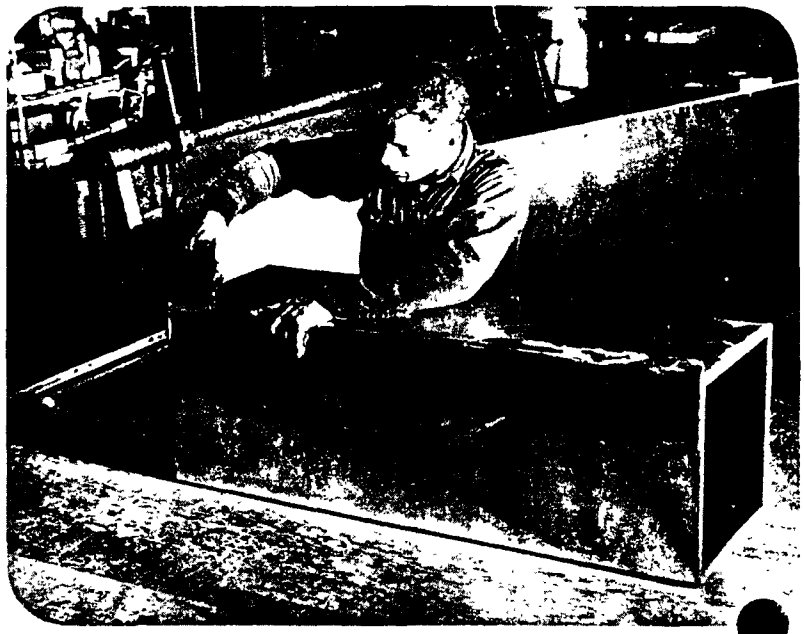
By treating the core material with a special process, J-M has created a product that is bacteriostatic—that is, it offers bacteria no place to grow and multiply. This makes it ideal for use in hospitals, clinics, and food preparation areas. Acousti-Clad is produced at the Rockdale, Ill., Building Products Plant.

Building Products also developed in 1965 two new additions to its roofing and siding shingle lines. Both Bel-Air roofing shingles and Togany siding shingles are made from a combination of two J-M raw materials, perlite and asbestos, mixed with cement and cellulose. Both shingles have an embossed wood grain design which captures the appearance of the finest wood shakes. Unlike wood,

ON THE COVER: *Thomas Kurner, Research Technician at Finderne, N. J., removes Togany siding shingles from a freezing container. This is an accelerated method of testing the product against wear by extremes in weather.*



Joseph Gernavage takes Bel-Air shingles off the production line at Manville Building Products Plant.



A Reiner Air Conditioning Co. man fabricates Micro-Aire Duct Board for installation in a new building.

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# of J-M products

To keep us up to date, here's a roundup of new products introduced by J-M in the past several months

however, they will not burn, rot, warp, shrink, split, or crack—thus providing the well-known J-M protection against fire, weather and wear.

Bel-Air presently is produced in a weathered wood color. Togany siding is made in white, Tampa sand, walnut, green oak, goldenwood, and redwood shades. Both new shingles are manufactured at the Manville Building Products Plant.

An important new product of the Fiber Glass Division is Micro-Aire Duct Board. A result of a program to develop new uses for J-M fiber glass, it is a unique product for residential, commercial, and industrial air conditioning and heating systems—a companion item to Micro-Aire round duct. Micro-Aire Board is made as a flat, semi-rigid fiber glass insulation with a tough aluminum facing. Originally produced in a pilot operation at the Waterville, O., Plant, it is now in production at the Defiance, O., Carpenter Rd. plant. Applicators can easily fabricate it, with J-M designed equipment, into any number of rectangular duct sizes and shapes. Micro-Aire is light in weight, tough, fireproof, and efficiently controls heat loss or gain. As a "plus" factor, it uses a lot of J-M's own Dutch Brand tape for installation.

Pipe Division is now nationally marketing its most colorful product, the red, white, and blue TEMP-TITE® Pressure Pipe. Temp-Tite combines polyurethane foam insulation with plastic and seals (red), sandwiched in between an outer casing of Epoxy-lined (blue) TRANSITE® asbestos-cement (white) pipe and an inner section of Transite Epoxy-lined pipe. Temp-Tite is designed to carry chilled and low temperature hot water underground with a minimum temperature change. Because it is completely non-metallic, it resists corrosion inside and out. Temp-Tite was first produced at the Denison, Tex., Pipe Plant, and is scheduled to be in production also at the Long Beach, Calif., and Green Cove Springs, Fla., Plants by mid-summer.

There are more new products in the hopper, however, for J-M is never standing still. Future issues of News/Pic will keep you up-to-date on new J-M products.

Where do all of these new items come from? From J-M people. J-M people from all areas of work have come up with new product ideas and suggestions for improvements on existing products. And, every single one of us becomes involved with the production and marketing of products in one way or another. It is this high competence of Johns-Manville people which continues to build a strong and profitable future for J-M.



Researcher Pete Rodrigo pours chemicals that foam up to form polyurethane core in Temp-Tite.



John Colonna (left) and former employee Dale Rhodes package Acousti-Clad at Rockdale, Ill., Plant.

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May 1966 ?

THE PLAGUE ON



WATER CRISIS: PART III IN A SERIES

LAST SUMMER New York City endured a massive drought, yet not one drop of water from the Hudson River, which flows by the City's doorstep, could be touched for drinking purposes. Commercial Blue Pike fishing in Lake Erie has dropped from 6,855,000 pounds of fish worth $1,316,000 in 1956 to 200 pounds of fish worth $120 in 1963. In Riverside, Calif., 18,000 people were stricken with severe digestive disorders caused by disease-carrying organisms that had found their way from a sewage leak, into the town's underground water supply.

These are only a few examples of water pollution—perhaps the most serious danger to a natural resource that this country has ever had to face. Should this trend toward greater and greater pollution of our nation's rivers, lakes, and streams continue, we can look forward to the day when there will not be a single fish alive in any of our waters; when there will not be a stretch of lake front or riverside where our children can swim; and when, worst of all, there will not be a drop of clear, sparkling, unpolluted water for us to drink.

Johns-Manville has a deep interest in the struggle to save our precious water supply—not only as a supplier of products to fight water pollution, and as an industrial consumer of water, but also on behalf of its employees, present and future.

Many J-M products, such as pipe and CELITE®, have found wide application in water pollution control; J-M plants daily use hundreds of millions of gallons of water; and the health of all J-M employees will be in danger if something is not done now to curb water pollution.

In a speech made at the Pipe Division's First National Meeting at Greenbrier, W. Va., in late January, J. H. Dale, District Sales Manager, Direct Sales, Cleveland District, said that saving our "existing supplies and the reclamation of supplies that are already polluted is one of the major problems facing the nation today . . . The United States Senate's Select Committee on National Water resources has estimated that we must increase our spending of $10 billion a year to a total of $228 billion by 1980.

"These programs," he continued, "are absolutely essential because of the increasing demand for water."

Are these predictions for the future made by Mr. Dale and many others exaggerated? Not at all. As an example, many sections of the Great Lakes, which constitute the largest reservoir of fresh water in the world, containing about 20 per cent of the fresh water on the face of the earth, have already turned into what one expert has called, a "cesspool."

More and more beaches on the shores of these lakes have been posted "Unsafe for Swimming" by various state and municipal health departments. The once multimillion-dollar fishing industry has vanished. And in the Chicago area alone, much of a billion gallons of waste a day from six major plants finds its way into Lake Michigan where it has tainted the city's water supply with highly objectionable tastes and odors. The Great Lakes are so polluted, in fact, that it has been estimated that if all pollution were stopped tomorrow, it would take 25 years for Lake Erie to return to a theoretical [illegible] state—and 500

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ALL OUR WATERS



years for Lake Michigan to clean itself up. A federal agency has put the price-tag on a clean-up project for the Great Lakes at around $20 billion.

Conditions such as these exist all over the United States, and they are becoming worse all the time. What has been done, if anything, about water pollution?

Well, the first step has already been taken: the American people have been made aware of the danger to our water supplies. Via the press, radio, and even TV, the public has been informed of the crisis and has reacted by jumping solidly into the fight to save our lakes and streams.

Many J-Mers have long been instrumental in this drive to alert the public, not only here in the United States but overseas as well, about the water pollution problem.

Late last year, for example, Robert F. Orth, Vice President of the Corporation and General Manager of the Pipe Division, talked to groups of water experts in Australia, New Zealand, India, Thailand, and Japan on the ways in which manufacturing concerns, like J-M, are attempting to promote and implement water conservation and pollution control.

In Hawaii, Mr. Orth talked on the heavy responsibility of local governments to maintain adequate water supply and control of beach pollution in the rapidly growing 50th state.

The nation-wide program to inform the public has had tangible results in new laws—both federal and state—concerning pollution.

The United States government, for example, took a gigantic step forward last October when President Johnson signed into law the Water Quality Act of 1965. This Act creates a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration within the Health, Education and Welfare Department. It increases Federal grants for treatment plant construction, and provides for the setting of water quality standards in interstate waters.

Much work is also being done on the state or local level. For example, the states on Lake Erie—New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan—have agreed to develop detailed programs for ending pollution in the lake. Last November, the voters of New York State started the ball rolling by overwhelmingly approving a one billion dollar bond issue to fight pollution in Lake Erie and in other inland waters.

J-M's Hartley Sandt, who is Director of Information for the Water Pollution Control Federation, was instrumental in impressing upon the public the need for this legislation.

Another water project currently under discussion is known as the North American Water and Power Alliance. It proposes to bring unpolluted water all the way from Alaska and Northern Canada to serve the United States, Canada and portions of northern Mexico. The project would cost $100 billion and take 20 years to construct.

According to most water pollution experts, however, the first step that must be taken in any large-scale program is for industry and municipal governments to assume responsibility for treating all waste before dumping it into public water supplies.

A good example of this principle in action are the treatment facilities used

(Continued)

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THE PLAGUE ON ALL OUR WATERS *(Continued)*

by Johns-Manville at the Waukegan Plant, which is located on the shores of Lake Michigan. Current water usage at the plant is about eight million gallons per day, of which over 90 per cent is taken directly from the lake. It was J-M's avowed purpose, in setting up a treatment program, to return the water to the lake in the same condition in which it was obtained.

To accomplish this, a large water purification area was set up in one end of the plant property. The contaminated water is pumped from each of the plant buildings to a series of settling basins. In these basins, which range in size from seven to 35 acres, the solid matter is settled out and the water oxidized and aerated before returning it to the lake. The basins are cleaned regularly to remove solid matter obtained from the contaminated water.



Johns-Manville spends about $50,000 annually at the Waukegan Plant for this purification process. The effectiveness of the program can be gauged by comparing the purity of the water that J-M returns to Lake Michigan with standards set by the State of Illinois.

The state has set a maximum bacteria count allowed of 500 per 100 milliliters. The water returned to the lake by J-M has an average count of 155. The state standards call for a turbidity and suspended solids count of under 100 parts per million. J-M's count is 5 parts per million.

In short, J-M returns the water to Lake Michigan in a cleaner state than it was before it was taken out.

Water pollution control programs of this type only provide half the answer to the problem, however. Stopping pollution will not clean up the vast water sources that are already polluted; it will only prevent the pollution of new ones.

One new method that has been suggested to do this is to convert city sewage into potable water via filtration. Although such an idea is repugnant to most people, a gallon of raw sewage contains only about 1/20th of an ounce of solid contaminants—considerably less than a teaspoonful. If all the sewage in the United States could be treated, it would provide enough water for the daily needs of 100 million people. Unfortunately, sewage taken directly from a disposal plant—though cleaner than most people believe—still contains 10 to 20 times the contaminants of river water and cannot be purified in today's average city purification plant.

A pilot plant, therefore, was set up by the Federal Government in Lebanon, Ohio, at a cost of $150,000, to test methods of sewage purification. Johns-Manville engineers assisted in the construction and planning stages of this revolutionary pilot plant.

The sewage is treated in a three step process at Lebanon. First, it is pumped through diatomite filters, using Johns-Manville Celite as a filtering agent, to remove suspended solids. Secondly, it is trickled through cylindrical tanks of activated charcoal, which remove most of the remaining organic contaminants, such as oils and insecticides. Finally, dissolved solids, mainly salts, are pulled out by electrodialysis.



What remains is treated water that is even cleaner and clearer than water which comes from the tap. The method has worked out so successfully that plans are now under way to build a larger plant in some, as yet unselected, water-short community. The new plant will have a capacity of between one and five million gallons per day.

The future of sewage reclamation appears bright, providing the method proves economically feasible on a large scale basis.

The Lebanon sewage treatment project graphically points out the pioneer nature of the fight against water pollution. We know that it is a serious problem, and we know the proper technology to fight pollution; however, we are still in the experimental stage regarding the economics of programs that must be instituted in order to clean up our water and keep it clean.

Regardless of the final solution to our water pollution problem, vast quantities of water will have to be moved from one point to another—in the form of polluted water being carried to a treatment plant and of clean water being returned to lakes and streams. Transport systems with large capacities will, therefore, be of great importance.



For this reason, large diameter J-M TRANSITE® Pipe will be in great demand in future water pollution projects. J-M corrosion resistant pipes such as epoxy lined Transite will be valuable for transporting many types of chemical wastes to treatment facilities.

An example of the possible use of large diameter pipe in a new water control project is the North American Water and Power Alliance mentioned above. A tremendous amount of pipe would be needed to connect the various water sheds along the proposed route.

Other Johns-Manville products, in addition to Celite and pipe, that will find great application in the future include asbestos cement sheets for high strength filtration tanks and complex concrete configurations; specialty seals and gaskets; and bulkheads for channel systems.

Thus, Johns-Manville is deeply involved in the challenging problem of water pollution control and treatment —a problem that has finally seen the light of national discussion—a problem for which solutions are now being urgently sought—a problem that has encouraged many groups to band together in an effort to save our most precious natural resource.

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NEWSMAKERS

WAUKEGAN HOOPSTERS WIN TITLE

Sparked by the impressive shooting of team captain Lattermore Zackery, the Waukegan Plant basketball team captured top honors in the Waukegan Industrial League with an overall record of 13 wins and two losses.

The J-M squad suffered both of their defeats in the first half of the season, but went on to capture the second half title in a double-overtime game. This victory entitled the team



to a shot at the league championship, which they won by one point in another overtime game.

Zackery (right) was the league scoring leader with 253 points in 13 games for a 19.4 average. John Ceaser, who was voted the most valuable player, averaged 11 points and 15 rebounds per game.

The members of the team were (above, from left): Bruce Beckwith, Carl Collum, Willie Smith, Coach Bob Evans, Zackery, John Williamson, Eugene Rawhoof, Ceaser, Robert Peoples, Harold Dostalek, and Les Duffy. Not shown are Dave Fergesen, Kenneth O'Neal, and John Patterson.



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1. Dr. Arthur B. Cummins, retired former manager of the J-M Central Chemical and Physical Research Department, was recently named to receive the Hal Williams Hardinge Award in recognition of his "outstanding achievement in the field of industrial minerals." Dr. Cummins is an internationally recognized authority on asbestos mining, minerology, and diatomite filtration technology. The award is presented yearly by the American Institute of Mining Engineers. **2.** Celite Division General Manager Perry A. Martinson (left) presents a wristwatch to Joliet Plant Grinding Department Foreman Emil DePratt, who came up with the best suggestion during a recent safety drive at the plant. Mr. DePratt's suggestion facilitated good housekeeping and safety at Joliet. He received the watch at a safety award dinner held in a local restaurant. **3.** Frederick M. Clemons (center), Nashua Plant Accountant, was selected 1965 Man of the Year by the Nashua Council of Licensed Clubs. Mr. Clemons was cited for his work on behalf of the Nashua American Legion Post. Shown in the presentation picture are (from left) Nashua Fire Chief Albert L. Tanguay; Awards Chairman E. F. Wesson; Mr. Clemons; Mrs. Clemons; and Nashua Mayor Dennis J. Sullivan. **4.** Gordon Read (right), Acting Director for the Far East, J-M International, explains the advantages of

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J-M Acousti-Shell to Mrs. Yae Fukuoka, President of Tokyo Kogyo Boyeki Shokae, Ltd., the Johns-Manville Distributor for Japan. The product was on display at the J-M Exhibit at the Architectural Hardware and New Building Materials Show in the U.S. Trade Center in Tokyo. The show was staged early this year by the Bureau of International Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce in cooperation with 34 American firms.

5. Each year, a number of Marrero J-Mers participate in float building projects for the Mardi Gras celebration held in New Orleans before the start of Lent. The float shown here—depicting the "Coffee Break"—was built by the Gay Revelers, a club associated with the Elk's Krewe of Orleanians. At far right is Joe DeMarco; third from the right is Lucien Macaluso; and directly under the sign "Coffee" on the big cup is Jeni Macaluso, J-Mers all.

6. The employees of the Parkersburg Fiber Glass Plant were awarded the Division General Manager's gold plaque for completing one million manhours without a disabling accident. Robert E. Warrick, Plant Manager, is shown presenting the plaque to Glen Wise of the Plant Safety Committee. Shown (from left) are Henry Chaney, Employment and Safety Supervisor; Mr. Warrick; Mr. Wise; Safety Committeemen Donald Wilcoxen; James Edwards; Charles Hendrickson; and Homer Nowery.

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J-M ARTISTS PRODUCE TWO DESIGNS



ONE FOR A SLUGGER ...

AT THE 43rd Annual Dinner Meeting of the New York Baseball Writers Association, Mickey Mantle, star outfielder for the New York Yankees, was presented with the first Fred Hutchinson Award.

W. C. "Bill" Williams, Building Products Salesman, Pittsburgh District, designed, lettered, and drew the sketches for the award (left).

Bill made two portraits of Hutchinson for the plaque. One is destined to be hung in the Hutchinson wing of a cancer hospital in Seattle, Wash., while the other is being considered for placement in the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Bill was selected to do the design for the plaque by Bob Prince, radio announcer for the Pittsburgh Pirates. In the past Bill has done a number of art projects connected with Pittsburgh sports events.

Named in honor of Hutchinson, former manager of the Cincinnati Reds, who died of cancer in 1964 at the age of 45, the award was given to Mantle as "the baseball player most typifying the courage and character of Fred Hutchinson".



ONE FOR A CITY

A DESIGN SUBMITTED by J-M artist Bill Kozy has been selected as the new official seal of the city of Scranton, Pa. The city, known as the anthracite coal capital of the world, is celebrating its centennial anniversary this year.

The seal was selected from among 201 entries. Bill, who is Assistant Manager of Art and Production in the Advertising and Public Relations Department, GHQ, is a former resident of Scranton.

Bill's design (shown on the wall behind him along with drawings done by his three children) symbolizes Scranton's past, present, and future.

The fern is representative of the Carboniferous Period 270 million years ago when such ferns decomposed under pressure to form coal. The present is depicted by the "Wheel of Progress" in the lower right hand section of the seal; and the atomic symbol represents Scranton's place in the space age.

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TWO J-M MEN NAMED TO ASSOCIATION POSTS

Joseph E. Kindregan, General Sales Manager for Building Products Division and a Vice President of J-M Sales Corporation, has been appointed a trustee of the National Housing Center.

He joins 15 representatives of the home building and housing products manufacturing industry on the Board of Trustees of the Center, which is headquarters of the 46,000 member National Association of Home Builders.



Joseph E. Kindregan

J-M Controller Thornton R. Smith has been elected a director of Financial Executives Institute, effective September 1. Active in the Institute since 1959, Mr. Smith is president of its Newark, New Jersey, Chapter.

The Institute is a non-profit organization of financial executives from all fields of business. It was established in 1931 as the Controllers Institute of America.



Thornton R. Smith

ASSIGNMENTS



WALLACE R. TYRIE

Wallace R. Tyrie has been appointed General Manager of the Melamite Division, Lawrence, Mass. He continues as Vice President, Melamite Corporation. A graduate of the Lowell Technological Institute, Mr. Tyrie, together with Philip Keller and Clarence Cocozella, formed the Melamite Corporation in 1959. It was acquired by Johns-Manville in January, 1964.



JOHN A. VERMEULEN

John A. Vermeulen has been appointed Acting Production Manager, Building Products Division, Division Headquarters, New York City. Previously Director of Plant Engineering, he continues as a Vice President of the Johns-Manville Products Corporation. Mr. Vermeulen joined J-M in 1947 as an Assistant Project Engineer, and was promoted to Project Engineer in 1949. He assumed the responsibility of Project Manager in 1952, and was appointed Director of Plant Engineering in 1961.



W. D. GACHES

W. D. Gaches has been appointed General Sales Manager, Equipment Products Department, Industrial Insulations Division, Division Headquarters, New York City. He has also been elected a Vice President of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation. Mr. Gaches joined J-M in 1947 in the Los Angeles District. Transfered to DHQ in 1956, he served as Staff Manager for High Temperature Insulation and Product Manager — Industrial Insulations. In 1961, he was appointed District Sales Manager, Cleveland District.



RICHARD A. STAPLETON

Richard A. Stapleton, Sales Manager, Distributor Products Sales Department, Industrial Insulations Division, has been elected a Vice President of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation. Mr. Stapleton joined the Company in 1941 as a construction clerk in the St. Louis District. Since that time he has held a variety of positions within J-M in Kansas City, Houston, and Division Headquarters in New York City.



ASBESTOS FIBRE DIVISION
Jeffrey Mine
PAUL E. ROY to General Foreman, Erection and Repair, from Foreman, Erection and Repair.



J. M. FLETCHER to Production Superintendent from Plant Engineer



LOUIS SONNEVELD to Senior Engineer from Engineer.



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
Manville Plant
W. L. RUFF to Acting Plant Manager from Plant Manager, Pittsburg Plant.



Los Angeles Plant
G. B. HANNA to Plant Manager from Superintendent, Roofing, Waterproofing, and Paints, Waukegan Plant.



Waukegan Plant
T. F. ROONEY to Superintendent, Roofing, Waterproofing, and Paints, from Senior Methods Engineer, DHQ.



Pittsburg Plant
J. C. JONES to Plant Manager from Plant Manager, Los Angeles Plant.

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ASSIGNMENTS



W. M. TREZISE to Quality Control Supervisor from Quality Control Supervisor, Flooring Division, Waukegan Plant.



F. M. PIEMME to Industrial Engineering Section Leader from Senior Industrial Engineer.



FRANK J. SYDLOWSKI, JR., to Planning and Scheduling Supervisor from Planning and Scheduling Supervisor, Chemtite Pipe Department, Pipe Division, Finderne.



Division Headquarters
R. F. SEEBER to Product Group Manager, Asphalt Roofing Products, from Manager of Schedules.



DUTCH BRAND DIVISION
Chicago Plant
JAMES L. LAUSA to Manager of Planning, Scheduling, and Services from Planning and Scheduling Supervisor.



PIPE DIVISION
Manville Plant
R. W. COLBY to Finishing End Shift Foreman from Lathe Operator.



BORIS R. POLITICA to Methods Section Supervisor from Project Engineer.



INDUSTRIAL INSULATIONS DIVISION
Detroit District
C. W. WATTSON to District Sales Manager from Contract Manager, Pittsburgh Contract Units.



Denison Plant
CECIL R. SMITH to Finishing Foreman from Shift Foreman.



W. C. SCHOENFELD to Quality Control Engineer from Specifications Engineer.



Zelienople Plant
L. G. RICE to Manager of Services from Supervisor, Planning, Scheduling, Purchasing, and Traffic.



GENERAL PLANT ENGINEERING
Finderne
M. B. JAMIN to Acting Director, General Plant Engineering, from Project Manager.



J. H. BURKE to Senior Engineer of Schedules from Engineer of Schedules.



MELAMITE DIVISION
Division Headquarters
C. B. SWANSON to Controller from Manager of Services, Lawrence Plant.



R. J. BERNARD to Section Chief from Product Manager, Acoustical Systems.



CELITE DIVISION
Lompoc Plant
V. W. MOSS to Manager of Services from Industrial Engineering Section Leader.



Lawrence Plant
J. H. STANLEY to Plant Manager from Production Superintendent, Chemtite Pipe Department, Pipe Division, Finderne.



OFFICE METHODS DEPARTMENT
General Headquarters
P. J. KENT to Systems Analyst from Senior

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

QCC *INDUCTIONS*

FT. WORTH PLANT, MAY 10
Willie Rouse
Roy Morris
Willie Kuresky
Morris Boykin

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, MAY 10
Clarence Boley
Delmer J. Earl
Roy C. Erickson
Joseph G. Kennedy
Harold W. Moser
Fred M. Naylor
R. R. Pellegrini
Anton Racicky
Albert J. Rancour
Henry H. Rancour
Russell P. Rancour
John A. Shubert
Delos L. Waelder
John K. Wilks

ATLANTA OFFICE, MAY 16
Arthur K. Parker
Thomas M. Barrett

LOMPOC PLANT, MAY 24
V. M. Atkins
Marvin Z. Berch
Clarence A. Carlson
George H. Davis
Alexander R. Garcia
Narvel Howell
Gordon C. Loyd
Fred A. McVicar
Vernon W. Moss
W. R. Neal
T. E. Stanley

ZELIENOPLE PLANT, MAY 24
Robert Beighey
George Bieber
Clyde Curry
Ralph Curry
Raymond Curry
Joseph Damico
Julius F. Demeter
Billy Gibson
Glenn Graham
Walter Gross
Clyde Jewell
John F. Lukes
Irvan Marshall
James C. Miller
Albert Palley
Lester H. Watson

BOSTON OFFICE, MAY 31
W. P. Brenchick
E. E. Faenza
R. S. Goodwin
W. F. Jenney

HOUSTON OFFICE, JUNE (date not announced)
William Waring

ALEXANDRIA PLANT, JUNE (date not announced)
William E. Hinton
Ray W. Humphries
James E. Swisher

RETIREMENTS — June 1, 1966

GROVER ALEXANDER, Joliet Plant
EDGAR BLIAS, Jeffrey Mine
RALPH J. HAMMERSMITH, Defiance Plant
JOHN KAVANAUGH, Manville Engineering
MARY C. McKINLEY, Detroit Office
EDWARD E. PHELPS, Jarratt Plant
CLIFTON O. PORTER, Natchez Plant
RAYMOND J. SIMMERER, Cleveland District
STANLEY SITIK, Manville Plant
WILLIAM STULACK, Manville Plant

For addresses of individual retirees contact Industrial Relations GHQ, Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y. 10016.

IN MEMORIAM (QCC and Retired)

THOMAS J. O'NEIL, Manville Plant, December 25
GEORGE MARSH, Manville Plant, January 18
MICHAEL MAIULLO, Manville Plant, January 19
PETER PERHACH, Manville Plant, February 15
FREDERICK J. BECKER, Manville Plant, February 17
FRANK KARLINSKI, Manville Plant, February 22
BERNARD CHRISTOFFERSON, Pittsburg Plant, February 28
NORMAN DEVALOIS, Jeffrey Mine, March 6
CARL E. FRICK, Dutch Brand, Chicago March 6
FRANK A. WINTER, Lompoc Plant, March 10
STANLEY WOLCHANSKY, Manville Plant, March 11
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OVILDA DECOTEAU, Nashua Plant, March 22

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C. B. Burnett: President

Editor: Gerald D. Murray

Associate Editor: Matthew M. Swetonic

Designer: Fil Giuliano

Manager of Art and Production: Charles W. Zendler

Director of Public Relations: William P. Raines

Contributing Correspondents
Maureen Ambrose and Ebbie Eberhardt, GHQ; Ed Garolis, Waukegan Plant; Ralph McKay, Nashua Plant; Jack Giroux, Marrero Plant; Homer Frame, Parkersburg Plant; Ruth Keusseff and Joyce Bradley, Research and Engineering Center at Finderne; Richard Mikuska, Joliet Plant; Neal Ranauro, Manville Plant.

Contributing Illustrators
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Celite® Products Help Pave the Way to
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THE SWIM

OVER THE PAST decade the number of American homes with private swimming pools has multiplied more than 70 times, and thousands of additional homeowners take the plunge each year. Here are a few tips on pool construction, maintenance, and safety that will help prospective pool owners enjoy many summers of economical, healthful, water recreation.

When selecting a location for the pool, do not choose one under overhanging tree limbs, because leaves and insects falling into the pool will tend to dirty the water and make it unpleasant for swimming.

If erecting a low cost, high efficiency, portable swimming pool, the owner should make sure that it is on level ground, with the sod removed from beneath it. This prevents dry rot, mildew, and insect damage to the pool liner. Of course, all rocks should be removed before setting up the pool.

For those irregular shaped concrete pools that are becoming so popular, guniting (spray forming) is a simple, rapid way of producing whatever shape pool wall desired. In guniting, sand and cement are dry-mixed and delivered through a hose under pressures of 50 or 60 lbs. to the nozzle, or "gun." Water is added and the mixture is then shot against the side of the pool excavation. The reaction of the sand, cement, and water under pressure causes adhesion to the surface, which can be a wooden form or simply the bare earth. The wall is then finished with a surface coat or smoothed with a trowel.

Most swimming pool contractors using the guniting method have discovered that adding Johns-Manville CELITE® for Concrete to the wet sand mixture will greatly enhance the efficiency of the operation. Celite for Concrete prevents clogging of the hose—a formerly unsolvable problem—by absorbing the moisture in the sand. In addition, Celite helps to give a more balanced flow from the nozzle, reduces rebound from the wall surface, and produces a more workable mixture.

Once the pool is built, a few additional accessories will add that extra ounce of safety we all want in our swimming. A fence or high enclosure around the pool will protect wandering neighborhood children—and possibly save the pool owner from expensive negligence charges.

For small portable pools, a temporary type of snow fencing can be used. The fence gate should be kept closed whenever the pool is not in use. The pool should be covered with a plastic or net top that is strong enough to support a child who might climb or fall onto it.

For night swimming, electric lights in the pool area help prevent accidental falls into the water. In order to make certain that the pool water is clean and healthful, the owner should use chlorine pool disinfectants to kill bacteria brought into the water, and he should frequently test residual chlorine levels with test kits available at pool supply stores.

Probably the single most important factor in swimming pool maintenance is proper filtration. Without an up-to-date and efficient filter system, the water will not have that crystal-clear, sparkling appearance that all pool owners dream of. In addition, an inefficient filter system can be dangerous to health and quite expensive to operate.

Basically, there are only two types of pool filters: rapid sand and diatomite. Both are effective, but diatomite filter systems—using J-M Celite filter aids—are more compact, more economical, and easier to operate.

In order to prove this scientifically, Johns-Manville engineers undertook an extended test program using both types of filters on the same pool. Permission was obtained to install a rapid sand filter alongside the existing diatomite filter at the Veteran's Pool in Manville. The rapid sand filter was installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for a pool of that size. The diatomite filter conformed to standards set up by the National Sanitation Foundation.

The tests were run for a six-week period, and when all the data was analyzed, the results showed that the diatomite filter was superior to the rapid sand filter in the following respects: ability to maintain pool clarity; cycle length; power and water consumption; quality of water; and over-all cost of operation.

Also of great importance to the private pool owner—besides economy and efficiency—is the smaller size of a diatomite filter system. No homeowner wants a bulky rapid sand filter cluttering up his already crowded backyard when he can have a more compact, portable diatomite filter.

As with all swimming ventures, home poolside safety precautions are very important. Owners should arrange for an adult to be present whenever the children are in for a dip. In the case of neighborhood children, it is a good rule not to allow small children in the pool without their parents or another adult. A life preserver should always be kept handy—an inflated inner tube is fine—and swimmers should not be allowed into the pool until at least an hour after eating.

After the swimming season is over, the owner should check valves, pipes and other equipment for damage that needs repairing. Moving parts should be oiled, and all exposed metal given a light coat of grease or oil to prevent rust.

By following these helpful hints, any pool owner can be assured of many happy summers spent in the cool, healthful comfort of his own backyard swimming pool.

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Arriving for the luncheon are: (from left) Carl Guerin, Julia Warness, Anna Lazas, Charles Elphick, Minerva Flanagan, Anna Wasitowski, Stanley Rusowicz, Katherine Yarik, Anna Korosec, Julias Hribik, Stella Borawsky, and Robert Consugera.

(From left) Raymond Charneski, Union Safety Committee, watches Plant Manager DeBiase as he accepts the safety trophy from D. L. Hinmon. Marshall A. Smith, President of Union Local 800, U.P.P., looks on.



THE SAFEST PLACE TO WORK

BY WINNING the 1965 J-M President's Award for Safety, the 1,043 people of the Manville Packings & Friction Materials Plant have shown one of the finest records of improvement in the Company's history.

Six years ago the plant was second to last on the list. In 1965 it was the safest, having the highest Safety Rating of +16.40 of the 63 J-M locations included in the program.

Safety ratings are based on a formula that subtracts the lost time accidents and the working time lost, from the man-hours worked. Providing a location has no disabling injuries, its rating builds up each year, thus smaller plants have an equal opportunity to earn the President's Award. For example, Zelienople Plant's 164 people gave this year's winner close competition with a rating of +16.39.

This achievement also brought a President's Award trophy to a Manville plant for the first time in the history of the Safety Awards.

Plant Manager Charles J. DeBiase, on behalf of the more than 1,000 Manville P&FM people, accepted the trophy on Friday, April 1, from Senior Vice President Donald L. Hinmon, at an awards luncheon held for the employees.

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