Application of efficient dust removal arrangements to weaving is clearly difficult. The expedient of installing individual machines or small groups of machines in suitably ventilated small rooms or cubicles, as suggested under " Warping " does not appear to have been tried, but might be considered if localised arrangements are not sufficiently effective. Long narrow sheds, for a single line of looms, ventilated as suggested, might be a possible alternative.

Cloth Picking, Examining, Measuring.—There operations involve running out the rolls of cloth and tend to produce a small amount of dust. If carefully done, so that very little dust is created, other precautions may be unnecessary.

Non-Textiles.

Fiberized asbestos is not used in some of the non-textile factories and exposure to asbestos dust may be slight or even negligible. Dust is evolved in factories or departments where such material is prepared for subsequent use, or for sale, and also in departments where fiberized material or dry mixtures containing it are manipulated in preliminary manufacturing processes. Again, finishing processes, involving abrading or cutting at high speed, may be a source of dust, but such dust may contain only a small percentage of asbestos. The application of exhaust draught, where suggested in the following description of processes, is in most cases a straightforward problem, comparable with many others met with in non-textile factories, e.g., woodworking and grinding, where machinery similar to that described is used.

Fiberizing or Opening.—Fiberizing is almost exclusively confined to works in groups (*b*) and (*c*). Much of the work is done under less supervision than in textile factories and unsatisfactory machinery is more common. Primitive teasers (" devils ") are used in several mattress-making works, and chamber work is also an unsatisfactory feature (see p. 22).

In some asbestos-cement sheet factories, crushed material, from edge runners, falls into worm conveyors below, which transfer it automatically to disintegrators. In one large works, the process is being entirely enclosed; the material from the edge runners, which are lattice-fed, will be discharged upon a conveyor and raised by an elevator to large overhead storage hoppers, fitted with automatic bagging lattices. Localised exhaust draught will be applied at feeding and delivery points, where dust might escape.

Chambers have been eliminated in some large works, with beneficial results. The material, after being disintegrated or opened, is fan-handled, and blown to a hopper fitted with bottom rotary delivery valves, the air being re-circulated. The material is bagged at lattices. Direct supply to a manufacturing point is another improvement now being tried. Such pneumatic conveyance should be practicable in many cases. Localised exhaust at feeding and discharge points of these systems is necessary. Vacuum methods for filling sacks may also be practicable.

If chambers are retained, the necessity for entering them might be avoided, by providing chambers of small front to back dimensions fitted with low doors, at which sack filling would be done, localised exhaust ventilation being applied over the doors.

(b) Millboard, Paper, Sheets and Tiles.

The wet mixtures for millboard, paper, and asbestos-cement products are prepared in a beater, as used in paper mills. Dry fiberized asbestos is emptied into the beater trough, the sacks being shaken to some extent. Evolution of dust occurs before the material becomes mixed with the circulating water. Occasionally a sack is emptied before the water is turned on. Several sacks are required for a charge and the process is repeated a number of times daily. Precautions are not taken at present but the dust might be avoided by (*a*) mechanical feeding under enclosed conditions, as appears to be done in some foreign works, (*b*) applying exhaust draught, (*c*) feeding in small quantities and in such a way that the material is wetted at once.

Finishing processes on asbestos-cement sheets include sawing to size, corrugating, pressing and drilling, carried on in some factories with the material so moist as to prevent dust, and this practice should be adopted generally.