



Shell Oil Company
Interoffice Memorandum

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SUBJECT: "INSPECTION IN OVERHEAD SPACES CONTAINING ASBESTOS"

The attached article may be of interest to local crafts and inspectors.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "P.J. Snyder".

PJS:bjd

Attachment

cc: J. D. Ransdell

NSB Satellite

723

Asbestos

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

SH-1857

LAM 004663

used on a jet aircraft to make skin-friction measurements in flight. The results indicated that both balances functioned satisfactorily and that data taken from the balances in tests with similar profiles conducted on different days were duplicated

within 5 percent.

This work was done by Ping Tchong and Frank H. Supplee, Jr., of Langley Research Center. For further information, Circle 24 on the TSP Request Card.

This invention is owned by NASA, and a

patent application has been filed. Inquiries concerning nonexclusive or exclusive license for its commercial development should be addressed to the Patent Counsel, Langley Research Center [see page 22]. Refer to LAR-13710.

Inspection in Overhead Spaces Containing Asbestos

V A simple method saves time and effort.

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas

A procedure for inspection in spaces above dropped ceilings that contain asbestos saves time and effort without sacrificing safety. The conventional inspection method requires elaborate and time-consuming preparation and cleanup: People have to leave the immediate area, and the floor and furniture have to be covered with sheets of plastic. Wearing a respirator, the inspector examines the space above the ceiling. Finally, the room is vacuum-cleaned, the plastic sheets are discarded, and the inspector's tools, equipment, and respirator are cleaned.

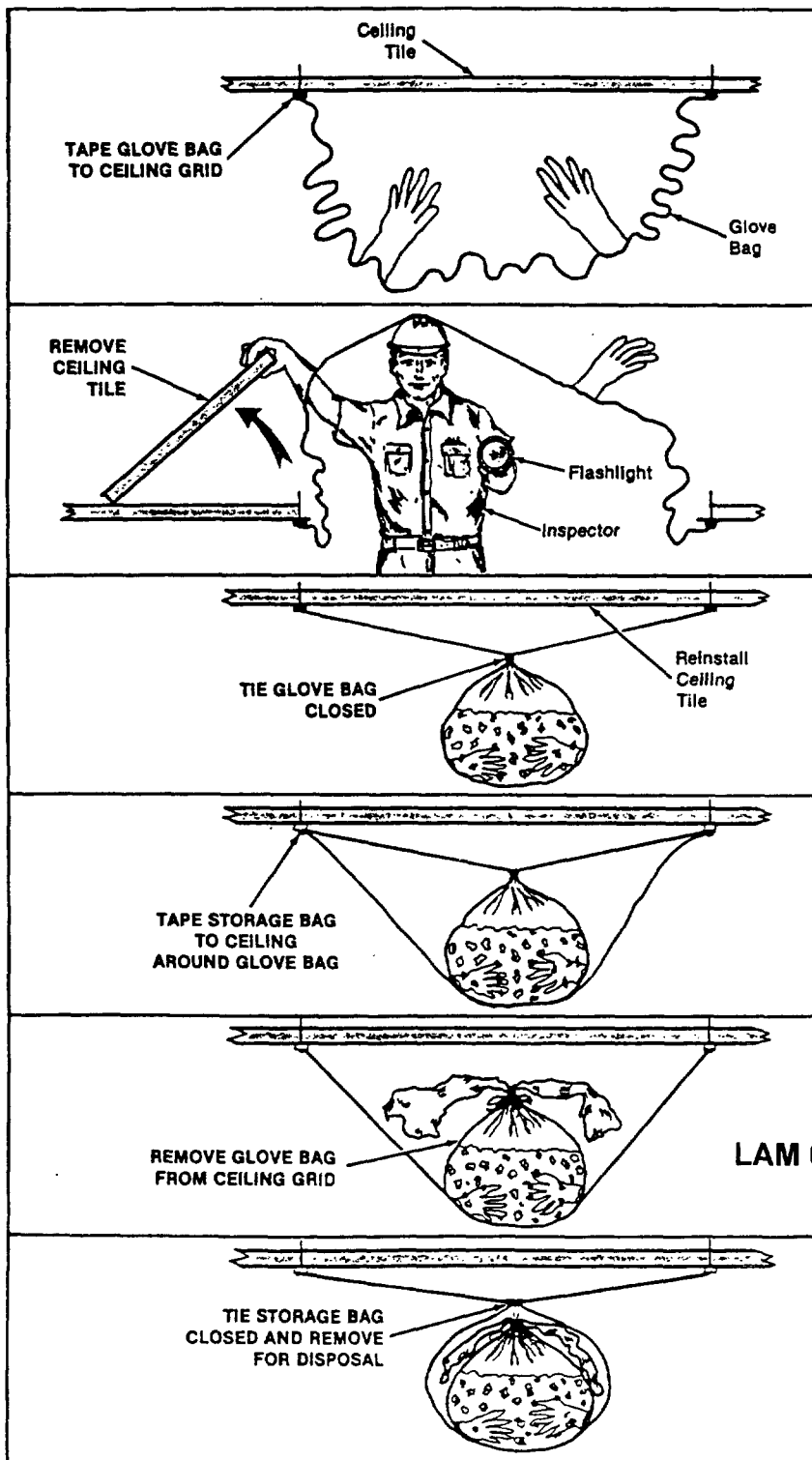
With the new method, the only items of safety equipment needed are a glove bag, a storage bag, and a roll of adhesive tape. The inspector first tapes the glove bag tightly to the support grid around the ceiling tile to be removed. With hands in the gloves, the inspector lifts the tile gently and places it aside (see figure). Extending head and shoulders into the bag, the inspector examines the space above the ceiling with the help of a flashlight. (A lightweight, collapsible frame could be used to hold up and spread out the bag so that the inspector could maneuver more easily in the confined space.)

After the examination, the inspector replaces the tile, lowers the glove bag, ties it up close to the ceiling, and tapes the storage bag (labeled "For Asbestos") to the ceiling around the glove bag. Finally, the inspector pulls the glove bag loose, drops it into the storage bag, ties the storage bag closed, and discards the storage bag appropriately.

This work was done by Jacque Bell, George Hartwick, and Jerry Hutcherson of Pan Am World Services, Inc., for Johnson Space Center. No further documentation is available.

MSC-21362

A **Transparent Glove Bag** gives an inspector a clear view of the space above a dropped ceiling and prevents asbestos from contaminating the area below.



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DPMC-02302

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