

Q.A.M.A. - UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION & GRADING COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING - QUEBEC - SEPT. 26, 1966.

<u>Present:</u>	Mr. K. V. Lindall,	-	Cdn. Johns-Manville Ltd.
	" J. R. Hutcheson,	-	" "
	" W. W. Oughtred,	-	Asbestos Corporation
	" G. F. Brink,	-	" "
	" I. C. Campbell,	-	" "
	" P. H. Riordon,	-	" "
	" W. H. Foster,	-	" "
	" M. J. Kessel,	-	Lake Asbestos
	" L. G. Pluze,	-	" "
	" D. Pulviser,	-	Flintkote
	" J. Main,	-	" "
	" M. Pruss,	-	Carey-Canadian
	" R. Dodds-Nehrun,	-	Bell Asbestos
	" P. A. Meyer,	-	Nicolet Asbestos
	" P. A. Filtem,	-	Q.A.M.A.

1. Mr. Kessel opened the meeting - he noted that it was a special meeting in an effort to resolve S.U. classification. Mr. Kessel turned the meeting over to W. H. Foster.
2. Mr. Foster tabled three summaries:-
 - a. "Classification of Asbestos based on F.S.U."
 - b. "Proposal for bag marking of F.S.U. Fibres".
 - c. "Comments by Chairman on the role of the Sherbrooke Laboratory and the Fibre Inspector particularly in regards to the new F.S.U., McNett & Colour Tests."

These were read by those present. Copies are attached to these minutes.

3. Mr. Lindall stated that the S.U. classification was an internal Q.A.M.A. matter and the provincial government was not involved. Mr. Lindall stated also that originally S.U. was based on C.J.M. AT-28 having an S.U. of 100. In his opinion also as far as S.U. classification was concerned the minimum guaranteed test was important but maximum was irrelevant (as per the present Q.S. classification).

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4. The meeting felt that "Point Value" (P.V.) should be used for classification rather than S.U.

(Note: Since this meeting the Chairman has obtained two formulae for converting S.U. to P.V., a compromise might be:-

$$P.V. = \frac{S.U. - 10}{1.387}$$

This formula gives a P.V. of 64.9 from an S.U. of 100 compared to 65.0 for C.J.M. formula and 64.8 for A.C.I. formula).

5. It was accepted that fibre produced under a P.V. classification should continue to show at least a Q.S. Fibre Group classification on the bags but might also show both a Q.S. Fibre Group and Fibre Grade Designation.

However, if the fibre was shipped under a P.V. classification then the bags are to be marked by a standard colour code or a P.V. number. In this case the P.V. classification overrides any Q.S. Fibre Group or Grade that might be on the bags.

6. In regards to marking the P.V. classification the bags could be marked:

(a) P/V - 85 (etc.)

or

(b) Standard colour code as per C.J.M. suggested colours.

(Note: There were possible problems in regards to plastic bags which C.J.M. will check out and report.)

7. In reply to a question in regards to the problem of policing P.V. shipments (which were produced as a Q.S. fibre but shipped under a P.V. classification and therefore gone) the suggestion was made that the shipping sample could be used (to Sherbrooke Lab,?).

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8. In regards to McKnett Classification some suggestions were:-

- (a) that it should correlate with present Q.S. groups (3 to 6).
- (b) should be used only for 3 Group?
- (c) forget points
- (d) find out what grades from all companies might be involved in a McKnett classification.

(Note: Would each Company do so please for the next Uniform, Classification & Grading Meeting).

- (e) customers are going to be basically interested in 4 mesh, 14 mesh accumulative, and perhaps 35 mesh accumulative. However, crumbliness or openness must probably be included.

9. The suggestion was made that we need a new method of evaluating 3 Group fibres.

WHF/dd.

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Q.A.M.A. UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION & GRADING COMMITTEE

PROPOSAL FOR BAG MARKING OF F.S.U. FIBRES

Alternatives that have been discussed to date are as follows:

Alternative No.1

Uniform Classification & Grading Committee's tentative suggestion on November 4, 1965.

Bags to be marked by one of three methods:-

- (a) The Q.S. Fibre Group plus a lot number
- Or (b) " " " " " " " F.S.U. classification number.
- Or (c) A Q.S. Group and Q.S. grade designation with an F.S.U. number or a lot number.

Alternative No.2

Three alternatives open for choice as follows:-

- (a) An F.S.U. classification number only (fibre only required to meet this F.S.U. classification)
- Or (b) A Q.S. Fibre Group plus an F.S.U. classification (in which case the fibre must meet both standards - the Q.S. Group Test and the F.S.U.)
- Or (c) A Q.S. Fibre Group and Grade Designation plus an F.S.U. classification (in which case the fibre must meet the Q.S. test for the Grade plus the F.S.U. classification).

Alternative No.3

Bags to be marked by all producers as at present (i.e. H-479-4T, 4K-1, 4T-30, 5R-600, etc.) but if the fibre is shipped as an F.S.U. fibre then a stencil to be applied to each bag such as:

"CON F.S.U. STANDARD - 95"

When this stencil is applied then the F.S.U. classification overrides all others and the fibre must only meet the F.S.U. classification.

Alternative No.4

Similar to Alternative No.3 - that is grades to be marked on production as at present but if the fibre is shipped as an F.S.U. fibre then a colour to be applied as a patch, bar, or in any recognisable manner to each bag. An individual colour to be used for each of about 12 to 15 F.S.U. classifications.

The 12 to 15 F.S.U. classifications being suggested as:-

40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110,
115, 120, 125, 130.

September 26, 1966.

Q.A.M.A. UNIFORM, CLASSIFICATION & GRADING COMMITTEE

COMMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN ON THE ROLE OF THE SHERBROOKE LABORATORY AND THE FIBRE INSPECTOR PARTICULARLY IN REGARDS TO THE NEW P.S.U., McNETT, & COLOUR TESTS.

1. General

- 1.0 The Sherbrooke Lab. was established to reduce the time and expense involved in obtaining samples, in the field, from customers.
- 1.1 Q.A.M.A. members initially submitted samples to the Lab. for testing which were to represent average production.
- 1.2 Later the decision was made to have the Fibre Inspector collect such samples, initially twice per year but now once per year.

2. Q.S. Test

- 2.0 At present each individual company reports monthly its "Shipping Tests" showing Highest Car, Lowest Car, and Average.

Unfortunately, the methods of obtaining the Q.S. results reported on this "Shipping Tests" Monthly Report are not standardized so that the reported figures are not necessarily comparable.
- 2.1 From this Monthly "Shipping Tests" Report the Fibre Inspector makes a monthly "Analysis of Shipping Reports" but it is only arithmetic based on the results reported from unstandardized procedures.
- 2.2 The Fibre Inspector checks all companies Q.S. testing machines once every two months and reports the necessary correlations.
- 2.3 When the Fibre Inspector, however, takes his once-per-year sample for the yearly cycle, and for shipment to the Sherbrooke Lab., he tries to ensure that it is representative, on the basis of Q.S. test, of the production in the past 12 months (back from the time he takes the new sample). The method of handling these samples is standardized so results reported by the Sherbrooke Lab. for Q.S., etc., are comparable.

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3. F.S.U. Test

- 3.0 It appears to this Chairmann that non-standard procedures which have crept into the Q.S. test and which create uncertainty are undesirable and should not be allowed in any new F.S.U. procedure.
- 3.1 If the internal Q.A.M.A. system used for Q.S. is to be repeated for F.S.U. (once all legal and legislative problems are cleared) then this would mean that:-

~~the~~ Companies would report on the Monthly Shipping Tests the fibre shipped by F.S.U. giving highest F.S.U. (?), lowest F.S.U. (?), and average F.S.U. for each F.S.U. classification used. Tonnages also presumably will be required for internal and governmental statistics.

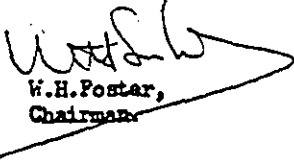
If I am correct in the above, I think it is extremely important that standardized methods of obtaining F.S.U. be used or reported results will be meaningless.

- 3.2 Will the Fibre Inspector or Lab. Director have a role in standardizing F.S.U. machine (as per Q.S. Machines) ?
- 3.3 If the Fibre Inspector will be required to take a once-per-year representative sample of each F.S.U. fibre classification used by a particular company he could only ask the company for such a sample (he could not take it himself) with a value at the approximate average F.S.U. for that grade over the past 12 months (method of arriving at average of past production would require a standardized statistical approach). This sample in Sherbrooke should give the same F.S.U. but would show Q.S., McNett, etc., also.
- 3.4 Fibres that were produced on a Q.S. Standard (and so marked) but later shipped as F.S.U. could cause difficulties in obtaining a representative sample for the Sherbrooke Lab.

4. McNett & Colour

Problems would be similar to F.S.U. depending on the final classification decided upon.

WHF/dl.


W.H. Postar,
Chairman