

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 6, 1968 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Chairman - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L.E. Moody - E.K. Porter Company, Inc.
H.M. Willingham - Uniroyal, Inc.
L.C. Williams - Raybestos, Manhattan, Inc.

Absent:

R.S. Smith - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C.L. Sheckler - Johns-Manville Corp.
K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining Co.
A.C. Link - Uniroyal, Inc.
K.Q. Beyard - Johns-Manville Products Corp.

Guests: Dr. L.J. Cralley - U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

Mr. L.C. Williams gave a report on the tests conducted at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Charleston, S.C. The instrument has performed to the fullest satisfaction and proven it's feasibility for spot checks as well as for the dust control (recording) over extended periods of time in connection with the Strip Chart Recorder.

To find a correlation between the Impinger and the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter, the instruments were placed approximately one foot apart and operated simultaneously over a period of one-half hour. The strip chart was running at a speed of 12 inches per hour, therefore charting the dust counts over a length of 6 inches on No. 37-01-31 chart paper. To find the average dust concentration during the test period, the following method was applied:

The highest and the lowest points between each pair of verticle green lines - selecting the ones touched by the recorder pen - were determined, subsequently totaled and divided by the number of readings, resulting in the averages of the high and low dust concentrations respectively. Then the average between the average high and the average low dust concentration was determined, resulting in the average dust concentration during the test period. The results were then compared with the ones from the Impinger. A comparison shows that the figures are - with few exceptions - very close together. Variations between the figures do not show any clear pattern.

BB 0022982 1

A number of advantages of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter versus the Impinger has evolved:

1. Dust concentrations can be shown and documented at any given moment over any length of time.
2. The chart paper represents a permanent record.
3. Any extreme dust concentrations can be traced to their cause, for example, opening of windows, increased vibration, broken ends, etc.
4. The evaluation of dust counts is simple, and not readily susceptible to human error.

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT DID
NOT COME FROM PPG FILES

Minutes - Air Hygiene & Mfg. Committ - continued: Page -2-

5. The instrument can be used for continuous unattended monitoring.
6. The operation does not require a skilled technician.
7. One person can easily conduct 25 to 30 tests per day, including the time needed for evaluation of the tests.
8. The dust counts can easily be broken down as to particle size.
9. The efficiency and simplicity of the instrument results in savings in labor cost. The instrument therefore should pay for itself in a relatively short period of time.

For the proper use of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter the following points should be watched carefully:

1. The air intake has to be protected by a screen in areas where many large fiber particles become airborne, to prevent the intake from clogging.
2. The instrument shall not be placed near a humidifier since it will record water droplets as dust.
3. The daily calibration requires special care and the instructions are to be followed closely.
4. Use of a pushcart is recommended whenever a series of tests in various locations is to be conducted.
5. For the use of the instrument over a longer period of time in same location, the use of an electrical outlet rather than of the batteries, is recommended.

The Dust Counter will be used at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Mannheim, Penna., until the middle of July; then will be shipped to the Uniroyal Plant in Morgansville, Pa. The instrument may be shipped without any danger of damage, in a sturdy wooden box lined with Styrofoam.

Dust Control in the Manufacturing Process:

A member of the committee suggested that experiments should be conducted in wet spinning and/or wet twisting, since, due to proper enclosure the dust concentrations in the blending and carding operations are already reduced to a minimum. Although changes in the structure and appearance of the woven material will be unavoidable, it appears to be advisable to experiment in that direction for the protection of our employees and those of our customers. The application of proper finishing methods should also be explored to restore or even improve the appearance of material woven with wet spun and/or wet twisted yarns.

All committee members reported that their respective companies have discontinued the use of Lenox Anti-Fly SD-5. Most companies continue, however, the use of standard mineral oil in their blending operation. Efforts to find new spraying components to hold moisture in mixes are being made.

Environmental Health Survey

Dr. L.J. Cralley, U.S. Public Health Service, reported on the progress made in research of the influence of toxic trace metals in connection with asbestos fiber. Various important publications are to be expected in the near future.

BB 0022983 1

Hygiene and Labor Relations:

All committee members present agreed that it seems to be imperative to improve working conditions, rest rooms, and the general plant appearance to an extent that the asbestos textile industry can compete successfully with other industries in attracting labor, inasmuch as a higher wage level does no longer mean a decisive factor in obtaining desirable operators. Air conditioning might become a "must" in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Walter
Chairman

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT DID
NOT COME FROM PPG FILES

1 BB 0022884 1

THIS DOCUMENT WAS NOT A RECORD OF
PPG INDUSTRIES, INC. DID NOT COME FROM
IT'S FILES AND CANNOT BE AUTHENTICATED
BY PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.

79

8297

THIS DOCUMENT WAS NOT A RECORD OF
PPG INDUSTRIES, INC. DID NOT COME FROM
IT'S FILES AND CANNOT BE AUTHENTICATED
BY PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT DID
NOT COME FROM PPG FILES

Minutes

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 5, 1968 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

The Sales Promotion Committee met on June 6, 1968 with representatives of four member companies in attendance.

Many of you will recall past reports of this committee which described our concern of the threat of imported Japanese asbestos cloth. The latest reports obtained thru the Department of Commerce show that cloth imported into the U.S. from Japan increased 30% in 1967 versus 1966. Such a large percentage increase is alarming and the committee spent much of its time discussing weapons available to combat this threat. Some members feel that, because of the extremely low prices that this cloth is selling for, a possible charge of "dumping" might be leveled against the Japanese industry. We requested Counsel to investigate this possibility through an approach to the Board of Trade Commission. Many felt that an effective approach to the problem would be to attack in the marketplace since reports indicate that the Japanese are producing a generally inferior textile product. Since members reported a conflict in test results of Japanese cloth, it was decided to ask the Board of Governors to approach the Technical Committee for a cooperative effort on correlating test data in this area. Hopefully, this data will prove conclusively that Japanese cloth is demonstrably inferior and that this data will be available for the use of all members in the field.

At our last meeting it was reported that the Government procurement policy was such that member companies were discouraged in bidding. We felt that the Government procedures hindered us in submitting our best bids because of the excessive inventories that must be maintained in order to fulfill their oftentimes abnormal demands. Mr. Richard Clark and I visited their offices in Columbus, Ohio, in order to educate ourselves on the reasons for their policy and to ascertain whether or not we could influence them to change the procedure. We discussed this subject in detail at our meeting and arrived at the conclusion that as long as the system presently employed was, in truth, working to the best advantage to the Government, (though indeed not to the industry) we stood little chance of success to alter it.

As has become customary, we discussed at length the problem of the hazards involved in the processing and use of asbestos textile products. We remain vitally concerned about the problem and seek avenues leading to cooperative efforts of the other committees. Many suggestions were made and discussed thoroughly but each seemed to introduce more problems than solutions. However it does seem desirable to make a beginning in educating salesmen in the field so that they can answer queries concerning the health hazard. We feel that this should be the responsibility of each member company and it was decided that, for the time being, we should not try to approach the problem by collective action.

Respectfully submitted,

H.Q. SCOWCROFT, Chairman

BB 0022985 1

8298