

Minutes

Page -1-

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3, 1968, Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

In attendance:

H.E. Walter, Chairman	-	American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L.E. Moody	-	H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
H.M. Willingham	-	Uniroyal, Inc.
R.C. Hunt	-	" "
L.C. Williams	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C.L. Sheckler	-	Johns-Manville Corp.
W.C. Seeds	-	" " "
R.B. Smith	-	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Absent: K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining Co.

Guests: R.M. Billings - Johns-Manville Corp.

Asbestos Health Seminar: The Seminar on October 2, 1968 was attended by all members of the committee and the topics presented there-in were subsequently discussed at the committee meeting.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter: Mr. J.P. Wronski gave a report on the tests that were conducted at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Manheim, Pa. The attempt to find a correlation between the Impinger and the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter lead to the conclusion that little correlation between the two instruments exists, particularly in regards to large particle size as well as in areas of high dust concentrations. This phenomenon is due to the low trapping velocity of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter, which is therefore not to be considered as a replacement for the Impinger. However, the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter has proven its feasibility as an excellent monitoring device.

Mr. C.L. Sheckler reported on the Membrane-Filter Method and will present a paper on that method at the next meeting.

Dust Control in the Manufacturing Process: Equipment designed for the reduction of dust in the various operations of textile manufacturing was extensively discussed:

1. A bag opening, emptying and storage system, designed by Barkley & Dexter, Inc.
2. A bag dumper, designed by the Wilkra Co.
3. Bag opening and handling devices, designed by the member companies.
4. Various systems of moving blends to cards.
5. Balloonless spinning and twisting.
6. Wet weaving

BB 0021133

3625

One member company reported on a balloonless spinning frame based on the woolen system. Balloonless spinning seems to be desirable inasmuch as the absence of a balloon results in a much lower dust count. Woolen type spinning frames operate usually at a considerable higher spindle speed than those now being used in the asbestos textile industry. As a result broken ends will stir up a great deal of dust. It is therefore imperative that the spindle will stop as soon as an end breaks. The manufacturer of the spinning frame has designed an automatic spindle stop motion and is at present experimenting with such a device, which is similar to the one already being used on balloonless twisting frames.

> (continued)

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT
NOT COME FROM PPG FILES

10/17/68

Minutes - Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee - continued:

It is hoped that top management will agree to an open exchange of health safety ideas, including designs, plans, photographs and visitors in areas of mutual interest in regards to the reduction (if ever possible) total elimination of dust in the manufacturing process. The members of the committee agreed to have technical information concerning health safety practices on hand at the next meeting.

Members of the committee stressed the point that dry weaving of asbestos cloth presents one of the greatest health safety problems in the production of asbestos textiles. To achieve the tentative ACGIH threshold limit values of 2MPPCF of air or the alternate, 12 fibres per cc-5 microns+, engineering asbestos dust abatement in the dry weaving process is, it appears, an impossible task. Wet weaving throughout the industry, however, will achieve tremendous strides towards accomplishing the standards recommended by the United States Public Health Service and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

It is also essential to produce and manufacture a product that will provide the fabricator and user maximum health safety. Again this can only be accomplished by the process of wet woven cloth.

This material (wet woven cloth) is less dusty and therefore less hazardous.

The Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee respectfully urges immediate action by the Board of Governors to coordinate this matter with all ATI standing committees and follow up with specific commendation for industry-wide action.

Respectfully submitted,

H.H. Walter
Chairman

BB 0021134 1

32

MINUTES

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
October 3, 1968
Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

Page -1-

NOTED
NOT COPIED

Many members have reported that Japanese cloth is demonstrably inferior to cloth made in U.S.A. With this in mind, we obtained a roll of Japanese cloth and asked the Technical Committee to arrange physical tests on it by each company. At this time we wish to express our appreciation to the Technical Committee under the leadership of John Hawkins for the report on the results of this testing. The test results of each company were sent to John Hawkins who compiled and submitted them to this committee. In general, the physicals were standard. However, they do reveal two areas which we feel could be exploited in the market. Despite the fact that they have a high asbestos content-ASTM Grade "A"--it was reported that they failed to pass a standard flame test. Members felt that this was because they (the Japanese) used acrylic fibers as a carrier. The cloth also had a relatively poor warp tensile. This was particularly revealed and emphasized in the heat aging test whereby the residual tensiles after heat aging were decidedly inferior to standards maintained by all member companies. In addition, one company was able to determine that the Japanese seemed able to use shorter fibers in their cloth than we in this country. This contributes to their lower costs but, in addition, causes lower tensile strengths. Copies of the report were given to member companies in attendance and copies will be sent to those companies who were unable to attend.

It was decided that no collective action would be taken as a result of these tests but each member can use the report as he sees fit. We feel that the cloth does not represent an economic purchase in relation to its projected life and that the data can be helpful in proving this premise.

BB 0021135 1

(continued)

As has now become customary, the greatest proportion of our time was consumed in the discussion of the problems of air hygiene. Everyone was impressed with the impact of the symposium held on Wednesday, afternoon (October 2, 1968). No one can be more concerned than the responsible members of our committee. And yet we are frustrated at our inability to come up with concrete proposals for collective

Finally, we discussed once more the purchasing procedures of the Federal Government and the hardships they impose on members. Though we made an attempt this year to try to have them alter the system, we were not successful. As long as the system works--as it does--to the advantage of the Government, there is no chance here to alter it. Again, no collective action seems advisable and efforts will be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

M.Q. Scowcroft
Chairman

1 BB 0021136 1