attachments such that the dust created is arrested at the source and collected in filter bags. Commercial devices are available but normally firms with a sincere interest in pollution control, design and fabricate their own devices. Two examples of such devices are shown in Figures 6 and 7. These control hoods work on the high velocity, low volume principle and can be readily adapted to industrial vacuum cleaner systems.

When arrest-at-the-source systems are not possible, techniques similar to those employed by the asbestos spraying industry may be utilized. Rules which relate more specifically to fabrication of asbestos products may be found in such publications as:

1. "Recommended Practices for Fabricating, Handling and Construction Industries," Health and Safety Council-Asbestos Cement Products Association.

2. "Recommended Health Safety Practices for Handling and Applying Thermal Insulation Products Containing Asbestos," National Insulation Manufacturers Association (NIMA).

3. The Asbestos Research Council - Control and Safety Guides (London, England).

4. "Recommendations for Handling Asbestos," Engineering Equipment Users Association (EEUA), E.E.U.A. Handbook No. 33.

3.3.3 Friction Material Applications

Typical friction materials contain 30 to 50% asbestos and may be up to 70%, and the industry that manufactures these materials is ranked third (1969) in the consumption of asbestos fibers. Crysotile is the preferred variety because it has better frictional properties than amphibol asbestos and does not exert so much wear on the opposing surface.

The major uses of asbestos-containing friction materials include brake linings, brake discs and clutch facings. These products have been applied to a wide variety of industrial and commercial products.