

The RUBEROID Co.

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

For Attention Mr. M. Messel - Vermont

Date July 25, 1951

Copy to Messrs. Cowan - King

Reference:

Subject

ARTICLE FROM ST. REGIS SALES CORPORATION DESCRIBING THE PACKAGING OF
ASBESTOS FIBRE IN PAPER BAGS

You will find attached an article taken from the
June 1951 Monthly Bulletin of the St. Regis Paper
Company International Division. I have asked for
additional copies of this article and will show
them to Messrs. Cowan and King when they come in.

KRM:P
Att.

K. R. MacDonald

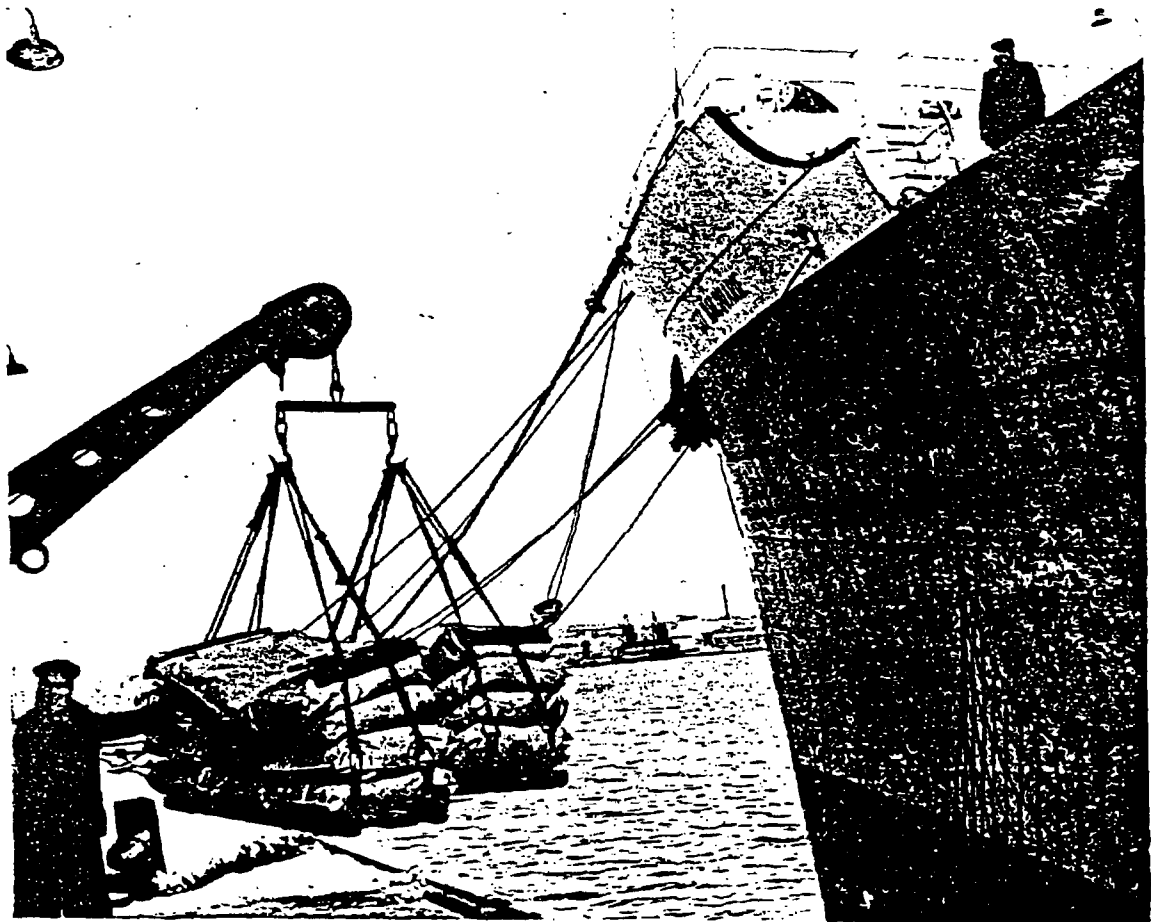
CANADIAN ASBESTOS PRODUCERS

USING MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS

The Canadian asbestos fibre industry is changing from jute to multiwall paper bag packaging following a prolonged series of domestic and export commercial shipments which have proved successful during the past two years.

Canada, the principal producer of asbestos, employs valve and open-mouth paper packaging for this product.

The degree of success attained in paper shipments of this fibrous material is seen in a shipment of 3,000 paper bags from the Port of Montreal to Sydney, Australia. While this particular shipment is used as the basis of this



Slung over the side on wooden pallets, these multiwall paper asbestos bags arrived at Sydney in excellent condition after five-week voyage from Montreal.

International Bulletin report, other shipments from Canada to Cuba and to Great Britain have been equally successful.

Five-Week Trans-Ocean Voyage

The asbestos fibre was packaged by the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., at Asbestos, Quebec, located approximately 50 miles from Montreal. The material was shipped to Montreal for loading aboard the S.S. Port MacQuarie, and reached Sydney five weeks later. The shipment underwent five inspections to determine its condition before it was released to the consignee, The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., at Sydney.

The asbestos, known as asbestos fibre grade 7-R, was shipped in bags having the following specifications: 21 x 5 x 42 inches; 6 ply construction, 3/50, 2/60 1/70 crepe, with 5-1/4 inch valve, crepe tuck-in sleeve. Each bag contained 100-pounds of the material.

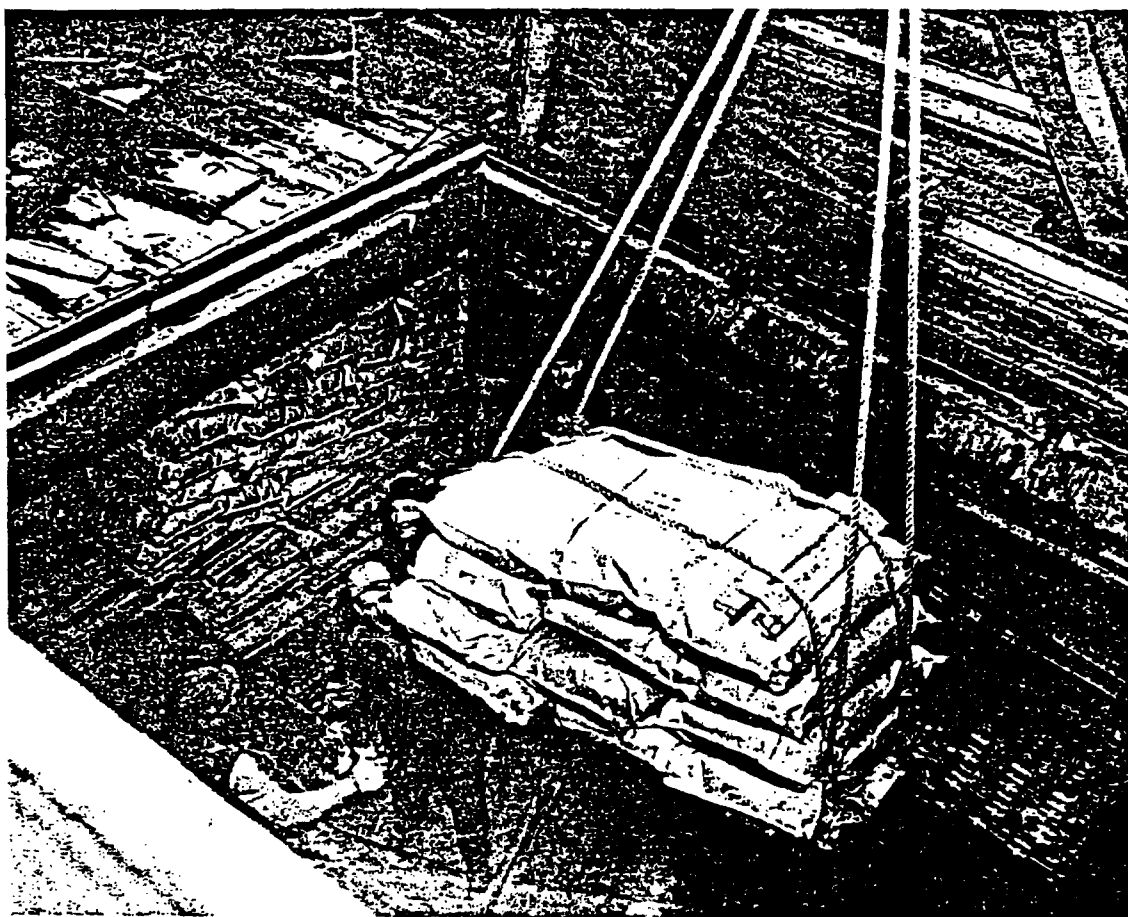
Stowage

The bags were stowed as follows: 2,401 in the No. 1 hold; 600 in the No. 5 hold. The bags were stacked in the holds in rows atop aluminum bars which served as supports. The stacks of bags were boarded on all sides, taking on the appearance of a large crate. No other cargo touched the bags.

Upon arrival at Sydney, the bags were unloaded by means of wooden pallets lowered into the holds. Usually 18 bags were stacked on each pallet in three rows of six bags. Two men handled each bag. The loaded pallets were hoisted by rope and slung over the side to the wharf for movement into a pier shed. Inside the shed, the bags were stacked 12 high.

Bag Damage at a Minimum

Total loss from the 3,000-bag consignment amounted to three bags, or one-tenth of 1 percent. Only 17 bags were broken at the wharf during unloading and stacking, and most of this breakage could be discounted as



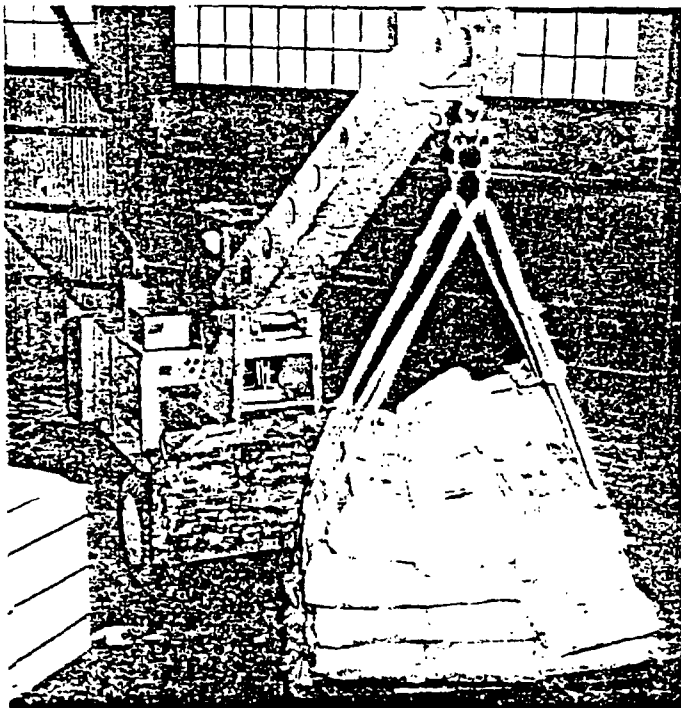
Note neatness of stowage in No. 5 hold. Only three bags were considered total loss in this 3,000-bag shipment of asbestos fibre in multiwall paper bags.

carelessness on the part of handlers rather than structural failure of the container. Most breakage occurred from sharp objects or motor vehicles used in handling operations. Another group of 19 bags were torn only at the outer crepe sheet, and most of these tears were in the gusset of bags placed next to wooden planking in the holds. No loss of product was reported from this group, nor was resacking necessary.

Consignee Expresses Satisfaction

Consignee of the shipment, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., summarized the shipment as follows:

"This consignment of asbestos fibre packed in St. Regis multiwall paper bags was well stowed, carried perfectly and turned out in excellent condition. From port of



100-pound multiwall paper bags filled with asbestos fibre arrive at Sydney and are stored in wharf shed (above) in stacks 12 bags high. Bags transported at the wharf on pallets holding 18 at a time, and moved into storage area by means of power-operated lift truck. Most damage occurred by trucks or sharp objects striking the bags during movement. Only three bags were total losses.

departure in Canada into consignee's work in Australia the loss from all causes was just under 0.1 percent. Notwithstanding previous handlings and the long voyage to Australia, hundreds and hundreds of the bags turned out at the finish with scarcely a mark on them, and reflecting its good shape and all-around cleanliness, the consignment conveyed the impression that here was a sound, well-packed product."

Asbestos Packaging

Canada is one of the major asbestos fibre producing areas in the world. The Canadian Johns-Manville Company is utilizing the following bags for its various grades:

<u>Brand</u>	<u>100-Pound Bag Size</u>
352 Shorts	18-1/2 x 5 x 39
Vermont Asbestos	18-1/2 x 5 x 39
7-M	18-1/2 x 5 x 39
7-M	21 x 5 x 43
7-T-F	18-1/2 x 5 x 39
7-R	21 x 5 x 42
<u>50-Pound Bag Size</u>	
352 Shorts	15 x 5 x 30

All 100-pound bags are constructed 3/50, 1/70 crepe (for domestic shipment) and 3/50, 2/60, 1/70 crepe (for export); 5-1/4 inch tuck-in sleeve valve. The 50-pound domestic bag is constructed 2/50, 1/70 crepe, 5-1/4 inch tuck-in sleeve valve.

Note that two sizes are listed for the 7-M grade. The standard size is 18-1/2 x 5 x 39, whereas the 21 x 5 x 43 is used for intra-plant shipments.

Johns-Manville uses a modified 100-LS packer with preweighing scale to fill multiwall asbestos valve bags, and employs a plunger device on the unit used to fill open-mouth bags. The filling and weighing cycle on the 100-LS installation is 55 seconds per bag.

Details of packaging methods and facts concerning various grades of asbestos will be found in an extensive article developed for the May '48 issue of the International Bulletin.