

1 remember here today is that when chrysotile fibers get
2 into the human bodies, they degrade, while amphibole
3 fibers do not.

4 What I mean by that is if chrysotile gets
5 into the human body, within a month or a few weeks of
6 getting into the human body, it disintegrates and goes
7 away.

8 Now, on the other hand, the human body is
9 incapable of ridding itself of amphibole fibers. Once
10 in, they stay there forever, where they sit around and
11 are available to cause disease many years later, so
12 that is really the third reason.

13 The difference in the body's ability to deal
14 with chrysotile and amphibole asbestos.

15 Now, the fourth reason is something that
16 really doesn't have anything to do with the difference
17 in fibers.

18 What it has to do with is the manufacturing
19 process by which brake and clutch products are
20 manufactured.

21 You are going to hear evidence in this case

1 earlier during Mr. Shellenberger's opening statement?

2 When you grind brake parts, what happens is
3 that the chrysotile fibers don't come off free, they
4 come off stuck in that resin and what that resin does
5 is frequently prevents people from breathing those
6 fibers, and that is because it both makes the fibers
7 bigger and changes their shape so they get stuck in
8 the body's defensive system.

9 That brings us to the fifth out of five
10 reasons why mesothelioma is not caused by brake and
11 clutch parts.

12 Again, this really has nothing to do with
13 the difference between chrysotile and amphibole
14 fibers. It has more to do with the actual science
15 behind the braking and clutching process itself.

16 Now, what happens when you either brake or
17 clutch is two parts come together and create friction,
18 and they come together like this, and what happens is
19 when the two parts come together, the car stops or the
20 gear is disengaged so that you can change gears.

21 As a byproduct of the two parts coming

1 somewhere between approximately 25 or 30 percent or 60
2 percent of each brake and clutch part used to be
3 composed of chrysotile fibers. What makes up the
4 remaining percentage? The 70 percent, 40 to 70
5 percent that is left over.

6 Generally speaking, what is used to make up
7 the rest of the product is something called a resin
8 which is just another name for a man-made sap or
9 glue.

10 When you think about it, it makes sense that
11 you need a resin because the resin actually holds the
12 chrysotile fiber together so that the part would
13 work.

14 If you didn't have a resin, all you would
15 have would be a bunch of loose chrysotile fibers. You
16 wouldn't have a part. You wouldn't be able to stop
17 your car or change gears.

18 The resin holds the part together.

19 What is so important about the resin when we
20 are talking about mesothelioma?

21 Remember about the grinding you heard

1 together, you get incredible heat. When I say
2 incredible heat, I mean heat in the range of 2000
3 degrees Fahrenheit.

4 What it does during the braking process, it
5 takes the chrysotile fibers that come into contact
6 with the other part of the brake and it melts them.
7 They are gone and converts them into a different
8 product entirely.

9 Studies show that the braking process
10 converts almost all of the chrysotile fibers that are
11 available into forsterite which is this different
12 substance that I was talking about.

13 The important thing to remember about
14 forsterite is just like the chrysotile products that
15 are used in brake and clutch products, forsterite
16 doesn't cause disease either. It causes no disease,
17 including mesothelioma.

18 All right. So I have talked to you about
19 the five reasons why mesothelioma is not caused by
20 brake and clutch parts. But how do we know that that
21 is so?