FROM THE AUDIENCE: Are you going to be able to differentiate individuals whose predominant exposures were outside respirable range?

DR. KONZEN: The majority of wool fibers will still be greater in diameter than can be respired. In other words, we are lowering diameter from the range of broomstraws to something less than broomstraws.

FROM THE AUDIENCE: What kind of curve of distribution do you expect if you have a hundred million fibers? I get concerned with mediums and averages as compared to distribution.

DR. CRALLEY: This ties into what Paul Gross is going to be talking about a little later on. We have a cohort of people under study and as workers for any reason come to autopsy, Dr. Gross will get lungs for study of the nature of the fibers present. Having the background (i. e., work history and studies of the environment), we will be able to develop a broader picture than any one parameter alone would give.

FROM THE AUDIENCE: Is this a mortality study or a disability study or what?

DR. CRALLEY: Right now, it is a mortality study. This retrospective approach, turning into a longitudinal one, with an environmental study tied onto it, will fit into other studies already underway.

FROM THE AUDIENCE: Is there any potential of getting useful data as to disability from the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance?

DR. CRALLEY: We plan to check into that but have not done so yet.

CLIFFORD SHECKLER (Johns-Manville Corporation): I think the term microfibers is misleading because we are talking about—and I am just guessing—perhaps one percent of the total fibrous material manufactured; so, I think that when we talk microfibers we ought to talk "specialties," and when we talk "insulation" fibers we ought to talk "insulation" fibers.

FROM THE AUDIENCE: But they all come under the generic term fibrous glass, which is the subject of our conference today.

SIDNEY SPIEL (Johns-Manville Corporation): In this regard, I feel there is a point that ought to be brought up here. We talk about glass fibers, beta fibers, textile fibers, etc. There is a standard terminology, using letters; in other words, a C fiber is around 5 or 6μ; a B fiber (whether it is a beta fiber textile drawn, or whether it is B fiber insulation) is around 4μ. There is an A fiber around 2μ. Double A (which Johns-Manville makes) ranges from between three-quarters of a micron and one and a

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