

focused to obtain the diffraction pattern shown in Fig. 3b. The resulting beam damage is shown in Fig. 3c. The use of beam sensitivity to distinguish chrysotile from other non-beam-sensitive materials, e.g., the amphiboles, has been discussed by Langer *et al.* (1974).

Dark- and bright-field images of deformed UICC standards (B) are shown in Figs. 4a-4c). The effects of deformation are clearly seen in the dark-field images (4a and 4b) and in the electron diffraction patterns but not in the bright-field



FIG. 5. Sample (C): Burnishing dust from an automobile brake drum prior to installation. (a) Dark field, (b) diffraction pattern, and (c) bright field. Notice the well-preserved canal which shows up (the dark-field image) in (a), indicated by the arrow and arrowhead. This and the well-preserved diffraction pattern (b) shows that the fibers are not as deformed as the UICC samples—a conclusion that cannot be inferred from the bright-field image (c).