

AIR HYGIENE & MFG. COMMITTEE

Asbestos Textile Institute

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

G-478

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October 7, 1971 - Savannah Inn & Country Club, Savannah, Ga.

In attendance:

K.A. Roberts - Johns-Manville Corp. (Acting chairman)
C.L. Sheckler - " " " (Chm. Environmental Health Comm.)
G.M. Armstrong - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
J.L. Rainey - " " " "
H.H. Walter - " " " "
L.F. Dieringer - Uniroyal, Inc.
B.E. Carden - " "
R.C. Hunt - " "
J.L. Mitchell - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
E.C. Bratt - " "
E.A. Farrell - Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
Rafael E. Arnal - Manufacturas Multiples S.A. (Caracas, Venezuela)
Y. Sato - Nippon Asbestos Co., Ltd. (USA representative)

***** Minutes *****

This meeting was, in part, held as a joint committee meeting with the Environmental Health Committee. The meeting was opened with a brief review of some of the environmental protection equipment being used by some of our members.

Mr. J.L. Rainey presented a paper entitled "Moist Spinning Process" written by Mr. J.W. Weber, Chairman of the Board, American Asbestos Textile Corporation. Mr. Rainey discussed the data in the paper which indicates that a stronger, more dust free yarn is obtained when moisture, in the form of water or an emulsion, is applied at the rub apron of the carding machine. While the process was developed primarily for the purpose of reducing the atmospheric dust count on the delivery end of the carding machines (where the greater part of the card-tenders time is spent) it has been found that other advantages result in subsequent operations as explained in Mr. Weber's paper which is included with these minutes. Committee members were most appreciative of Mr. Weber's cooperation in supplying the results of his extensive experimental development work for the benefit of our industry. Members desiring further information on this process may write direct to Mr. J.W. Weber, American Asbestos Textile Corporation, P.O. Box 228, Norristown, Pa. 19404 (USA).

Considerable time was spent in reviewing the Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA) and the anticipated Emission Standards for asbestos soon to be established by the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Sheckler urged that the ATI member companies undertake to collect industry plant data and employee data that would be helpful to AIA/NA in testifying before sub-committee hearings in Washington, D.C.. At the present time our industry, as such, lacks the facts to refute or challenge statements so adverse to asbestos that have received such wide publicity in the last several years. It was therefore the joint recommendation of the Air Hygiene & Mfg. and the Environmental Health Committees that the Institute establish a program to obtain

meaningful data for use in guiding national standards. It was suggested that a start could be made by contacting Dr. Lewis J. Cralley, formerly in charge of Division of Epidemiology & Special Services, USPHS, Dept. of HEW, under whose supervision in-plant surveys of asbestos plants and employees were made by Federal authorities over a period of many years. Dr. Cralley is presently employed as a consultant to Marcus Key, M.D., Head of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. It is hoped that the data now in the Dept. of HEW files can be released for possible benefit to the asbestos textile industry.

Following the meeting, arrangements were made to ship the ATI's Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter to the American Asbestos Textile Corp. plant at Morristown, Pa. It will be shipped from GARLOCK INC.

Respectfully submitted,

K.A. Roberts, Acting chairman

MOIST SPINNING PROCESS

by:- J.W. Weber

Moisture is applied to roving at the rub-apron section of the carding machines. The moisture may be in the form of water or an emulsion. Sufficient moisture is added to increase the total water content of the roving to from 5 to 7 percent. Since the moisture is applied by the rub aprons to the fibers at the surface of the roving, this process is particularly effective in preventing asbestos from flying off the roving and yarn during the following spinning, twisting and winding operations. In relatively dry roving and yarn, the asbestos fibers adhering to the outside tend to become airborne.

The application of moisture to the outer surface of the roving also results in the retention of a relatively lofty yarn (which is desirable), rather than the creation of the condensed condition of an extruded yarn.

While the process has been developed primarily for the purpose of reducing the atmospheric dust count on the delivery end of the carding machines (where the greater part of the card-tender's time is spent), and in subsequent operations such as spinning, twisting, and winding, it has been found that this process imparts considerable strength to the roving and thereby results in greatly reduced roving breaks during spinning. This further reduces the dust count at the spinning frames, since broken ends on the bobbins raise a virtual dust storm. We have found further that, since the moist roving is in a somewhat more compact condition when being wound on the card spools, considerably more yardage can be wound on spools of the same diameter than can be achieved with relatively dry roving.

In order to determine the relative merits of moist vs relatively dry roving at the spinning operation, asbestos fiber counts were taken, results of which are indicated in the following table:-

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