

## MEMORANDUM

October 18, 1948

MR. H. C. PERRY  
REGIONAL SALES MANAGER

Re: Turner Newall Company  
Montreal, P.Q., Canada

Mr. H. C. Perry, Regional Sales Manager, Mr. Gordon Pfeiffer, Group Supervisor, and I made a visual survey of this plant on Tuesday afternoon, October 12, 1948.

We met Mr. Jackson, President, who introduced us to Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson conducted us through the plant and through his conversation showed that he was familiar with the many details of the plant processes.

The plant is housed in a one-story reinforced concrete building with monitor type roof. Daylight provides excellent natural illumination while artificial illumination is provided by properly hung and spaced fluorescent type lamps.

The floor is of concrete and has an area of 2.5 acres.

The textile department is partitioned off from the rest of the processes.

The manufacturing operations comprise:

1. Textiles

- a. Carding
- b. Ring spinning, spinning, and twisting
- c. Spinning
- d. Weaving of tape, brake band material and cloth

2. Manufacture of pipe and insulation

- a. Calculating of dimensions
- b. Mixing of asbestos with water
- c. Stripping and forming of pipe and rods
- d. Drilling and cutting to length
- e. Packaging for shipping

3. Manufacture of asbestos lining

- a. Weighing and bagging of asbestos fibers
- b. Drying of asbestos and bagging
- c. Lining of pipe and rods
- d. Stamping and forming of brake bands
- e. Grinding, drilling, and finishing of brake bands
- f. Packaging of brake bands for shipment

4. Asbestos cement and other

This process is not in production. The machinery is being installed. The process will produce a variety of insulating cement.

### 1. Textile Department

This department has a mechanical humidifying system in which humidified air is distributed to the room through ducts. Air is withdrawn from the room, passed through the bag filters and recirculated to the room during the winter months in order to conserve heat. During the summer months the air is discharged to the outside atmosphere.

Cotton is opened by passing it through a picker in a room separated from the textile department. The opened cotton is mixed with asbestos fiber on the floor of a balcony at one end of the department.

A garnet machine and a waste yarn chopper are used to reclaim waste materials. These machines are efficiently hooded and exhausted.

The carding machines are hooded and exhausted to prevent the dispersion of dust.

No dust control measures are applied to the spinning, twisting, and spooling machines and visually no dust, of any consequence, is generated by these machines.

Exhaust is applied to the looms and in some instances the warp is passed under a water spray.

The "dope" brake band lining is woven in this department. This is of extreme importance in evaluating the health hazards associated with the manufacturing operations in this department because the "dope" material usually contains lead compounds and harmful solvents. The "dope" is applied by passing the warp through a pan of the material. Naturally solvent vapors and lead compound bearing dusts are dispersed into the work room atmosphere. In many weave rooms of textile departments, a greater potential lead hazard than an asbestosis hazard was found.

### 2. Manufacture of Magnesite Insulation

The calcining of magnesium carbonate (dolomite) is done in a rotary kiln in a separate room. The rest of the processes are wet and dust dispersion is negligible. Any material scattered upon the floor is washed down a floor drain so the drying dust and dispersion of the dried material, as dust, is kept to a minimum.

The formed pipe insulation is slit and cut to length on circular saws that are well exhausted.

### 3. Manufacture of Molded Brake Lining

The weighing, batch mixing, and bagging of asbestos fiber generates some dust at the present time. Although exhaust is applied to these operations, to prevent the dispersion of dust, the system is not complete. Until such time that the exhaust system is fully installed, respirators are furnished to employees working at these operations.

The asbestos fiber is mixed with binders and petroleum naphtha in a hooded and exhausted chaser.

The blended mix is then put into autoglaves to complete the solution of the binders, and is then molded on steam presses after which it is sized on grinders and finally dilled for the rivet holes.

The grinding operations are efficiently exhausted.

#### Asbestos Cement Manufacture

This process is not in production at this time.

The type of machinery installed and the fact that a wet type of cement is to be made indicate that the dust production will be kept to a minimum.

#### Medical Services

A well equipped hospital staffed by a full-time nurse and a part-time physician is maintained.

The medical program includes a premedical examination including a chest X-ray of all employees. Periodic physical examinations including chest X-rays are planned for all employees on the basis of three months, six months, and one year, depending on the degree of dust exposure of the employee. No applicants from competitive asbestos industries or those afflicted with any respiratory diseases are accepted.

#### Conclusions

##### Factory Layout and Manufacturing Processes

This is undoubtedly the most modern and best laid out plant on the American continent.

##### Potential Health Hazards

The generation and dispersion of all types of dust are kept to a minimum by types of machines constructed so as to generate a minimum of dust and by a scientific application of exhaust hoods to points of dust generation. No potential health hazards other than a minimum of asbestos dust exposure were found.

#### Recommendations

On the basis of observations made of the medical setup and manufacturing operations in this plant, in comparison with the experience gained in surveying similar plants during the past twenty years, I would recommend that the Group Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company grant this company a preferred rating in quoting any forms of group insurance.

*John F. Fehnel*  
John F. Fehnel, Director  
Industrial Hygiene Laboratory and Field Service