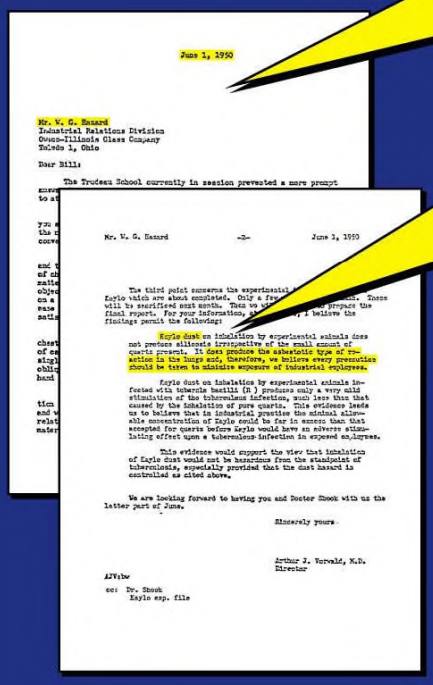
1950
Kaylo Causes Asbestosis



June 1, 1950

Mr. W. G. Hazard
Industrial Relations Division
Owens-Illinois Glass Company
Toledo 1, Ohio

Dear Bill:

The Trudeau School currently in session prevented a more prompt

Mr. W. G. Hazard -2- June 1, 1950

The third point concerns the experimental [illegible] Kaylo which are about completed. Only a few [illegible] These will be sacrificed next month. Then we [illegible] prepare the final report. For your information, [illegible] I believe the findings permit the following:

Kaylo dust on inhalation by experimental animals does not produce silicosis irrespective of the small amount of quartz present. It does produce the asbestotic type of reaction in the lungs and, therefore, we believe every precaution should be taken to minimize exposure of industrial employees.

Kaylo dust on inhalation by experimental animals infected with tubercle bacilli (H) produces only a very mild stimulation of the tuberculous infection, much less than that caused by the inhalation of pure quartz. This evidence leads us to believe that in industrial practice the minimal allowable concentration of Kaylo could be far in excess than that accepted for quartz before Kaylo would have an adverse stimulating effect upon a tuberculous infection in exposed employees.

This evidence would support the view that inhalation of Kaylo dust would not be hazardous from the standpoint of tuberculosis, especially provided that the dust hazard is controlled as cited above.

We are looking forward to having you and Doctor Shook with us the latter part of June.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Vorwald, M.D.
Director

AJV:bw

cc: Dr. Shook
Kaylo exp. file

June 1, 1950
Mr. W.G. Hazard

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