Walls & Ceilings

formerly Plastering Industries



EXHIBIT
W 212

Manufacturer Co-operation — Life Blood of a Vigorous Industry

The firms listed are
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
of the iaWCC and
support the industry's
best interests in
every respect, adding
Technical Activity,
Product-Development,
Knowledgeable Sales
Skill and Friendship
on every level.

Know iaWCC Associate Members!

Associate Members of the iaWCC

Alabama Metal Industries Corp.
Birmingham, Alabama 35208

Asbestospray Corp.
Newark, N.J. 07102

Baruch Steel Corp.
New York, N.Y. 10022

The Bostwick Steel Lath Co.
Niles, Ohio

Harry R. Burson, Manufacturers' Rpt.
Gadsden, Alabama 35903

California Products Corporation
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Philip Carey Corp.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45215

Casings, Incorporated
West Middlesex, Pa. 16159

The Ceco Corporation
Broadview, Ill. 60153

Cement Enamel Development, Inc.
Detroit, Michigan 48239

Church and Clark of Dallas
Dallas, Texas

Ceram-Traz Corporation
Minneapolis, Minnesota

DESA Industries, Inc.
Park Forest, Illinois

Domtar Construction Materials Ltd.
Caledonia, Ontario, Canada

The Dow Chemical Co.
Midland, Michigan 48640

Essick Manufacturing Company
Los Angeles, California

Expanded Metal Engineering Co.
Long Island City, New York 11101

Finestone Corporation
Detroit, Mich. 48234

The Flintkote Company
East Rutherford, N.J. 07073

H. B. Fuller Co.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

General Portland Cement Co.
Dallas, Texas 75221

Georgia-Pacific Corp.
Portland, Oregon 97207

Goldblatt Tool Co.
Kansas City, Kansas 66110

W. R. Grace and Company
Cambridge, Mass.

GREFCO, Inc.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90005

Hallmark Chemical Corporation
Irving, Texas

Inland-Ryerson Const. Products Co.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Kaiser Gypsum Co., Inc.
Oakland, Calif. 94612

Keene Corporation
Sound Control Div.
Trenton, New Jersey

Keene Corporation
Parkersburg, West Virginia

K-Lath Corporation
Monrovia, Calif. 91016

Nathan Kimmel, Inc.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90021

Larsen Products Corp.
Rockville, Md. 20852

Manufacturers Sales Company, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland

Marino Industries Corp.
Westbury, New York 11590

Bob Martin Corporation
Landover, Maryland

Medusa Portland Cement Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

National Chemsearch Corp.
Irving, Texas 75060

National Gypsum Co.
Buffalo, New York 14202

Norton Company
Kansas City, Missouri

Ohio Lime Company
Woodville, Ohio 43469

Pennsylvania Perlite Corp.
Allentown, Penn. 18001

L. D. Peters & Sons, Inc.
New York 10010, N.Y.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
Toledo, Ohio 43604

Premix Products, Inc.
Miami, Florida

Ramset Fastening Systems
New Haven, Conn.

Fry Reglet Corporation
Los Angeles, Calif.

Rollform Inc.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Special Sections, Inc.
Bronx, New York 10469

Sprayon Research Corp.
Miami, Florida 33161

Standard Dry Wall Products, Inc.
Miami, Florida 33166

Star Expansion Co.
Mountainville, N.Y. 10953

Star Sales & Distributing Corp.
Boston, Mass. 02118

John Steiner, Mfg. Rep.
Atlanta, Georgia

Terrozzo & Marble Supply Co.
Chicago, Illinois

Thomsen Division-Royal Industries
Gardena, Calif. 90247

United States Gypsum Co.
Chicago, Illinois 60606

United States Mineral Products C
Stanhope, N J. 07874

Universal Fire Bar, Inc.
Arlington, Virginia

The Universal Insulating Machine
Winter Haven, Florida 33880

H. Verby Co., Inc.
Jamaica, N.Y. 11423

Western Metal Lath Co.
La Mirada, Calif. 90638

Wheeling Corrugating Co.
Wheeling, West. Va. 26003

LETTERS
from the readers

Technical Information

I'm listing some of the Technical Information I'd like to receive. I enjoy your magazine and wish it were published weekly. **Joseph L. Hudson,** Detroit, Michigan.

Perish the thought, Mr. Hudson. We can hardly keep up with it now.
—Thanks.

Veneer Idea

Thank you for the fine coverage you gave Plasterer's Local 8 in the August issue.

I thought you might be interested in a little household hint we use on our veneer plaster jobs in this area. As you know, after the laborer mixes and dumps the material onto the board, the mixing container (either plastic or metal trash can) must be washed out with water from hoses. This water gets all over the job area, making it extremely sloppy and dangerous. To eliminate this hazard, we use the large plastic trash can liner bags. The bags are inserted in the trash cans and the laborers mix the material with the electric drill, right in the liner. After the material is mixed and dumped on the board, the bag is then used for trash and then discarded and the need for washing out the trash can has been eliminated.

Thomas J. McCormick, business manager, local 8, Philadelphia.

Non-Asbestos Coating

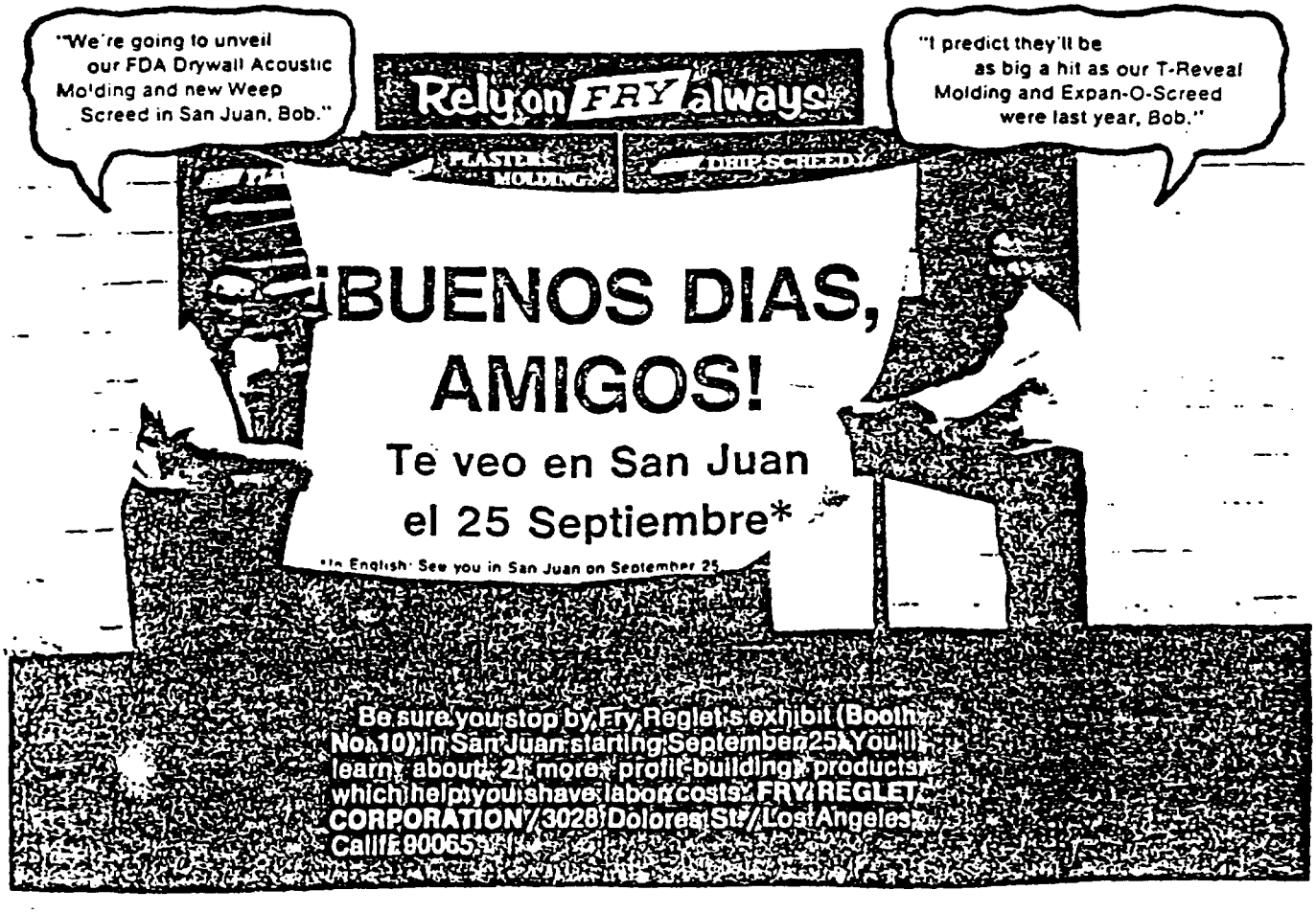
In your New Products section in the July issue you indicate the availability of a product which is claimed (at that time) to be "the "only commercially available direct-to-steel spray fireproofing which does not contain asbestos." Albi-Clad Intumescent Mastic contains no asbestos and has been commercially available for 8 years. **Seymour I. Kawaller,** Albi Manufacturing Co., Rockville, Connecticut.

Protests News Release

On behalf of my company and the other member companies of the Sprayed Mineral Fiber Manufacturers Association, I am writing in protest to the article pertaining to sprayed fireproofing, which appears on Page 15 of the August, 1790 issue of "Walls and Ceilings."

It is realized the information reached you by an indirect means:





PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 1633

MINUTES
SEMIANNUAL MEETING
THE HOMESTEAD
HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

October 10-12, 1973

The meeting was called to order by President T. E. Armstrong, Sr., at 9:00 a.m. on October 10, 1973. Those in attendance were:

W. D. Herbert	The Celotex Corporation
E. R. Kiehl	The Celotex Corporation
D. W. Miller	The Celotex Corporation
C. E. Abbey	The Flintkote Company
M. C. Carpenter	The Flintkote Company
E. R. Stainback	The Flintkote Company
J. D. Friedlein	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
G. E. Wilson	Georgia-Pacific Corporation
G. I. Fischer	Grand Rapids Gypsum Company
J. Maddox	Grand Rapids Gypsum Company
J. H. Walton	Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corporation
E. J. Killian	National Gypsum Company
J. D. Shull	National Gypsum Company
T. E. Armstrong, Sr.	Temple Gypsum Company
T. E. Armstrong, Jr.	Texas Gypsum Company
W. W. Holloway	United States Gypsum Company
A. J. Watt	United States Gypsum Company
R. Baker	Legal Counsel
R. B. Cartwright	Legal Counsel
D. R. Macdonald	Legal Counsel
A. V. Abnee, Jr.	Gypsum Association
D. E. Brackett	Gypsum Association
J. L. Houser	Gypsum Association
F. J. Rogers	Gypsum Association

OPENING REMARKS

President Armstrong opened the meeting with brief welcoming remarks and invited all present to introduce themselves and their company affiliation to the membership. Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the minutes of the last meeting of the membership were approved as distributed by the Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Mr. A. V. Abnee, Jr., Secretary of the Association, welcomed the membership on behalf of the staff. He briefly reviewed some of the more recent staff activities and some of the more important duties for the near future. He reported in detail the assigned duties of members of legal counsel, Baker & McKenzie, and the major areas of responsibilities for their legal work of the Association. He then called the membership's attention to the agenda and stressed that each committee's report would

DEF. EX NO. 21

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 1633(2)

Memb Mtng Oct 10-1 19

contain items which hopefully could be thoroughly discussed in the membership meeting so that the Directors would have as much information as possible in order to take appropriate action at their meeting later in the week.

The Secretary previewed the various committee chairmen's reports and highlighted those areas which were felt to need explicit action on the part of the membership and the Board of Directors, as follows: Safety Committee - Uniformity in accident reporting, asbestos dust in plants, and need for additional assistance in legislative activities. Manufacturing and Mining Committee - Paper shortage and air emission study. Building Code Committee - Continued analysis of third party inspection, label service and Association representation on the East Coast and in Washington, D.C. in particular. Technical Committee - Industry conversion to the metric system, effect of smaller lumber sizes, more industry asbestos testing programs, continuation of the Research Associate program at the National Bureau of Standards. Promotional Committee - Support in the use of Gypsum Association code numbers from the Fire Resistance manual by member company salesmen, building officials and architects. Materials Handling Committee - Request for a reorganization and name change to better fit the activities. Traffic Committee - New AAR test program.

Mr. Abnee then reviewed the agenda scheduled for the ensuing two-day meeting.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. G. E. Wilson, Treasurer, presented the financial position of the Association. Income during the first five months of the present budget year was approximately $213,300 from assessments, $5,600 from literature sales, $3,300 from interest on savings and $480 printing royalty.

Expenditures during this period were approximately $142,200 against an approved budget of $184,600. Our cash position as of September 30, 1973 was approximately $74,000. Mr. Wilson reported that, in his opinion, the Association was in a sound financial position. The Treasurer's report was accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. Russell Baker, senior partner of Baker & McKenzie, gave the legal counsel report. He briefly reviewed his concept of the responsibilities and activities of such a firm being retained by a national trade association. He traced the history of anti-trust laws since the enactment of the Sherman Anti-trust Act and the various changes that American business has endured during the ensuing 83 years.

Gypsum
Abnee [illegible] 72
1-25-85 [illegible]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 1633(3)

Mech Mtng Oct 10-1 197

Based on Mr. Benjamin's report, Mr. Houser's findings and the Technical Committee's general evaluation of the merits of our research activities within the Bureau of Standards, Mr. Shull requested that the Board consider approval of the continuation of the Research program for at least two more years.

In addition to the above request, the Technical Committee also stands in support of an Association staff man being headquartered in Washington, as recommended by the Building Code Committee.

Mr. Shull then reported on the asbestos dust test program relating to joint compounds. Mr. Shull read a written report from Mr. J. Volk, Chairman of the special committee to conduct this program (attached) and expanded on the request for an additional $2000 to move into Phase II of the program. Mr. Shull felt that this work was extremely important and that a complete and comprehensive report to the membership could be made by the end of January 1974 with the approval of the additional expenditure requested above. He further cautioned that following the completed analysis of Phase I and Phase II of this program, it might be found that additional testing would be required, and additional funds requested.

A third area of major concern is the inevitable transition from English measure to the metric system. Mr. Shull pointed out that this is an extremely complex problem and that the Technical Committee has established a basic task group to explore the ramifications which might be found in converting to metric numbers. This problem is so large that other association committees will have to be involved in any final determinations relating to converting to the metric system. He explained that converting from 5/8" thick gypsum board would leave a measurement of 15.875 mm; an extremely difficult number to work with. When the Technical Committee task force on metric conversion completes its work, Mr. Shull will recommend that an over-all task group made up of members from the Technical Committee, Building Code Committee, Promotional Committee and Manufacturing and Mining Committee, be established to work out the final recommendations.

Mr. Shull then described the recent fire test program. Two of the original tests slated to be conducted under the original program were donated to the Association by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, thus relieving the Association of the expense of these tests. A successful sound test was run on the "lot line" assembly which is constructed of two separate walls spaced 1" apart with 1/2" type X gypsum wallboard on each side of both walls and an additional face layer on the expected fire side. The fire test on this construction resulted in a two hour rating and the sound test resulted in a 57 STC without mineral fiber and a 59 STC with mineral fiber in the stud cavity.

Gypsum Wall Ex. No. 73
7-28-53 pms

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 1633(4)

Memb Mtng Report Oct 10-12,

REPORT OF SPECIAL TASK FORCE ON JOINT TREATMENT COMPOUND

This is the first report on the proceedings and status of the work being done by the Special Committee on Asbestos in Joint Compound. As you will recall, a recommendation was made to the Gypsum Association that it involve itself in the assessment of release of asbestos fibers during the use of the joint treatment products by the customer. This recommendation was based on the stringent regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. At the annual meeting, all committees and the Board supported a basic program and funds were appropriated to conduct a field test program to determine what level of asbestos fibers are released in mixing and sanding operations when using joint compound products. It was further stipulated that an independent laboratory would serve to monitor this type of program in order to minimize cost due to duplicate individual efforts by the membership.

In May of this year, representatives from the Gypsum Association met with OSHA representatives in Washington to discuss regulations pertaining to asbestos. The two purposes for this meeting were (1) a hope to obtain an interpretation of the law which would preclude the need for placing labels on containers of joint compound if the asbestos fiber environment generated during its normal use would not exceed the OSHA limits, and (2) a variance from the regulations which would eliminate the need for the contractor to provide monitoring at each job site. Although OSHA was impressed with our interest in our consumers use of the product, they verbally denied any general relief from either the labeling or the monitoring requirement.

Subsequent to the meeting with OSHA, a special Association committee was formed from member designates who were skilled in air sampling techniques and evaluations. This committee formulated a test program and selected George D. Clayton and Associates as the independent laboratory to do the monitoring for the test. The actual test work was conducted by Gardineer Drywall Company, Aurora, Colorado, and they provided excellent cooperation in order that the monitoring of dust and asbestos fibers could be evaluated.

Ten dry powder and ready mix topping grade joint compounds from five manufacturers were delivered to the site by the Association members. Containers were unmarked except for a code number assigned by the Association's confidential depository. Ten test houses, in close proximity to each other and of relatively comparable size were designated for the test program. One product was assigned for each house for the mixing and sanding procedures.

The mixing tests required about 15 minutes per product and the sanding required an average of one hour per house; sanding was accomplished in a manner typical of flat work.

Gypsum Assn DEP. EX. NO. 7
FOR ID., AS OF 7-28-87 [illegible]