

<u>Condition</u>	<u>% Clay</u>	<u>% Asbestos</u>	<u>% TiO₂</u>	<u>% Glue</u>	<u>Opacity</u>
1 (control)	4		8.25	0.25	89.5
2	1	3	7.0	0.25	92.5
3	1	3	6.0	0.25	91.
4	1	3	6.0	-	91.

In another trial, on a 37 lb bond paper, 2% asbestos was used for a corresponding amount of clay. Titanium dioxide amounting to 2.5% of the furnish was also going into this sheet for opacity. A summary of these results follows:

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<u>Condition</u>	<u>Opacity</u>	<u>% TiO₂</u>	<u>% Ash</u>	<u>% TiO₂ Retention</u>
Pre-trial	82.5	1.64	12.0	65.5
2% Asbestos Added	83.5	2.20	13.9	88.
Post Trial	82.0	1.75	12.2	70.

These data show an improvement in TiO₂ retention from about 68% to 88% with a 2% asbestos addition.

In addition, the saveall effluent was monitored during both the control and trial periods. The average solids content during the pre-trial and post-trial period was 2.3 pounds per 1000 gallons. During the trial the solids content was reduced to 1.5 lbs per 1000 gallons. Due to the improved efficiency resulting from the asbestos, a 35% reduction in solids loss was realized.

It is not unusual to expect saveall efficiencies improvement during these trials. In one trial, particular attention was paid to the saveall unit since it had been operating under a heavy load with a low efficiency. In this instance both the influent and effluent were monitored. A summary of these data follows: