

Air Hygiene & Manufacturing Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 6, 1968 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

In attendance:

H.H. Walter, Chairman - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
L.E. Moody - E.K. Porter Company, Inc.
H.H. Willingham - Uniroyal, Inc.
L.C. Williams - Raybestos, Manhattan, Inc.

Absent:

R.S. Smith - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
C.L. Sheckler - Johns-Manville Corp.
K.W. Nelson - American Smelting & Refining Co.
A.C. Link - Uniroyal, Inc.
K.Q. Beyard - Johns-Manville Products Corp.

Guests: Dr. L.J. Cralley - U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Bausch & Lomb Automatic Dust Counter

Mr. L.C. Williams gave a report on the tests conducted at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Charleston, S.C. The instrument has performed to the fullest satisfaction and proven its feasibility for spot checks as well as for the dust control (recording) over extended periods of time in connection with the Strip Chart Recorder.

To find a correlation between the Impinger and the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter, the instruments were placed approximately one foot apart and operated simultaneously over a period of one-half hour. The strip chart was running at a speed of 12 inches per hour, therefore charting the dust counts over a length of 6 inches on No. 37-01-31 chart paper. To find the average dust concentration during the test period, the following method was applied:

The highest and the lowest points between each pair of verticle green lines - selecting the ones touched by the recorder pen - were determined, subsequently totaled and divided by the number of readings, resulting in the averages of the high and low dust concentrations respectively. Then the average between the average high and the average low dust concentration was determined, resulting in the average dust concentration during the test period. The results were then compared with the ones from the Impinger. A comparison shows that the figures are - with few exceptions - very close together. Variations between the figures do not show any clear pattern.

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A number of advantages of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter versus the Impinger has evolved:

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1. Dust concentrations can be shown and documented at any given moment over any length of time.
2. The chart paper represents a permanent record.
3. Any extreme dust concentrations can be traced to their cause, for example, opening of windows, increased vibration, broken ends, etc.
4. The valuation of dust counts is simple, and not readily susceptible to human error.

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5. The instrument can be used for continuous unattended monitoring.
6. The operation does not require a skilled technician.
7. One person can easily conduct 25 to 30 tests per day, including the time needed for evaluation of the tests.
8. The dust counts can easily be broken down as to particle size.
9. The efficiency and simplicity of the instrument results in savings in labor cost. The instrument therefore should pay for itself in a relatively short period of time.

For the proper use of the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counter the following points should be watched carefully:

1. The air intake has to be protected by a screen in areas where many large fiber particles become airborne, to prevent the intake from clogging.
2. The instrument shall not be placed near a humidifier since it will record water droplets as dust.
3. The daily calibration requires special care and the instructions are to be followed closely.
4. Use of a pushcart is recommended whenever a series of tests in various locations is to be conducted.
5. For the use of the instrument over a longer period of time in same location, the use of an electrical outlet rather than of the batteries, is recommended.

The Dust Counter will be used at the Raybestos-Manhattan plant in Manheim, Penna., until the middle of July; then will be shipped to the Uniroyal Plant in Hogansville, Ga. The instrument may be shipped without any danger of damage, in a sturdy wooden box lined with Styrofoam.

Dust Control in the Manufacturing Process:

A member of the committee suggested that experiments should be conducted in wet spinning and/or wet twisting, since, due to proper enclosure the dust concentrations in the blending and carding operations are already reduced to a minimum. Although changes in the structure and appearance of the woven material will be unavoidable, it appears to be advisable to experiment in that direction for the protection of our employees and those of our customers. The application of proper finishing methods should also be explored to restore or even improve the appearance of material woven with wet spun and/or wet twisted yarns.

All committee members reported that their respective companies have discontinued the use of Lenox Anti-Fly SD-5. Most companies continue, however, the use of standard mineral oil in their blending operation. Efforts to find new spraying components to hold moisture in mixes are being made.

Environmental Health Survey

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Dr. L.J. Cralley, U.S. Public Health Service, reported on the progress made in research of the influence of toxic trace metals in connection with asbestos fiber. Various important publications are to be expected in the near future.

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Hygiene and Labor Relations:

All committee members present agreed that it seems to be imperative to improve working conditions, rest rooms, and the general plant appearance to an extent that the asbestos textile industry can compete successfully with other industries in attracting labor, inasmuch as a higher wage level does no longer mean a decisive factor in obtaining desirable operators. Air conditioning might become a "must" in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Walter
Chairman

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NOTICE
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Minutes

SALES PROMOTION COMMITTEE
Asbestos Textile Institute
June 5, 1968 - Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

The Sales Promotion Committee met on June 6, 1968 with representatives of four member companies in attendance.

Many of you will recall past reports of this committee which described our concern of the threat of imported Japanese asbestos cloth. The latest reports obtained thru the Department of Commerce show that cloth imported into the U.S. from Japan increased 30% in 1967 versus 1966. Such a large percentage increase is alarming and the committee spent much of its time discussing weapons available to combat this threat. Some members feel that, because of the extremely low prices that this cloth is selling for, a possible charge of "dumping" might be leveled against the Japanese industry. We requested Counsel to investigate this possibility through an approach to the Board of Trade Commission. Many felt that an effective approach to the problem would be to attack in the market place since reports indicate that the Japanese are producing a generally inferior textile product. Since members reported a conflict in test results of Japanese cloth, it was decided to ask the Board of Governors to approach the Technical Committee for a cooperative effort on correlating test data in this area. Hopefully, this data will prove conclusively that Japanese cloth is demonstrably inferior and that this data will be available for the use of all members in the field.

At our last meeting it was reported that the Government procurement policy was such that member companies were discouraged in bidding. We felt that the Government procedures hindered us in submitting our best bids because of the excessive inventories that must be maintained in order to fulfill their oftentimes abnormal demands. Mr. Richard Clark and I visited their offices in Columbus, Ohio, in order to educate ourselves on the reasons for their policy and to ascertain whether or not we could influence them to change the procedure. We discussed this subject in detail at our meeting and arrived at the conclusion that as long as the system presently employed was, in truth, working to the best advantage to the Government, (though indeed not to the industry) we stood little chance of success to alter it.

As has become customary, we discussed at length the problem of the hazards involved in the processing and use of asbestos textile products. We remain vitally concerned about the problem and seek avenues leading to cooperative efforts of the other committees. Many suggestions were made and discussed thoroughly but each seemed to introduce more problems than solutions. However it does seem desirable to make a beginning in educating salesmen in the field so that they can answer queries concerning the health hazard. We feel that this should be the responsibility of each member company and it was decided that, for the time being, we should not try to approach the problem by collective action.

Respectfully submitted,

H.Q. SCOWCROFT, Chairman

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Minutes
BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S MEETING
Asbestos Textile Institut
June 6, 1968 - 3:00 P.M.
The Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

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In attendance:

J.L. Rainey - American Asbestos Textile Corp.
E.A. Schuman - Johns-Manville Corp.
J.A. Brown, Jr. - Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
J.L. Mitchell - Tallman-McCluskey Fabrics Company
L.E. Moody - H.K. Porter Company, Inc.
P. Jay Flocken, Legal Counsel - Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
H.E. Sunbury - Secretary, A.T.I.

Absent: R.P. Clark - Uniroyal, Inc. (Due to illness)
G.P. Wiess - Garlock Inc. (Due to company business)

Guests: Dr. L.J. Cralley - U.S. Public Health Service

***** Minutes *****

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 3:00 P.M., and stated that R.P. Clark of Uniroyal, Inc., was unable to attend due to being in the hospital suffering from what appeared to be a sudden attack of kidney stone. Also, that Garlock Inc., did not have either Mr. G.P. Wiess or Mr. Alex Kuzmuk present as both were tied up with a company wide meeting during the current week.

2. The regular order of business was changed for the convenience of Dr. Cralley, U.S.P.H. Service, who had been specially invited to attend this meeting by President Rainey., for the purpose of reporting on the present status of the Environmental Health Study and associated matters of great importance to our industry.

Dr. Cralley exhibited a copy of a paper entitled "Characterization and Solubility of Metals Associated with Asbestos Fibers". This paper was presented May 13-18, 1968 at the American Industrial Hygiene Conference. Discussed procedures followed in obtaining data for the above paper. Found that solubility of various metals varied greatly, and oxides were not soluble in serum.

Stated that talcum powders contain "fibrous" materials and metals, and it is believed that these can cause formation of ferruginous bodies in the lungs.

Discussed tests to determine asbestos particles in air due to disintegration of brake linings (in England) and said that little evidence was found to support some statements that had been made to the effect that abraded particles from brakelinings were a considerable source of such "asbestos particles".

Said advance orders for the new publication "Industrial Hygiene Highlights" Volum I, are excellent. Five thousand copies will be printed, but only two or three thousand will be bound to begin with, balance being held unbound. Availability - late July.

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Environmental Study: Work is proceeding with the collecting of background data on individuals employed in the industry. This will be broken down into years of service, where they worked (plant area) health record, etc. They micro-film the employee records. Now working in the Beryllium industry, and will go thru the asbestos textile industry soon, then other asbestos industries. In a year he expects that they will have more to talk about from data that has been accumulated by that time. Amount of money available is somewhat uncertain at the present time. The introduction of the Federal Health & Safety Bill, H.R. 14816, should have a favorable effect, if it becomes law, on the operations of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept.

In response to a question concerning the establishment of standards, Dr. Cralley said that his group would furnish data on which safety standards would be based as set up by a special board under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1968.

Mr. Rainey asked if any conclusions as to "safe limits" of dust counts had been reached as yet. Dr. Cralley said "No", not enough data was yet available, but said they did hope that in time they would have enough. Said that if, for example, the standard was as low as 2.5 MPPCF, a lot of "outside air" would have to be cleaned up, as frequently outside air is 3.0 MPPCF or greater in dust content. Also, he pointed out that in the area of even 5.0 MPPCF it is difficult to measure accurately and say definitely that data is correct.

Dr. Cralley said that the Bausch & Lomb Dust Counting Equipment purchased recently by the Institute for use of it's members will prove to be very valuable to our industry.

President Rainey thanked Dr. Cralley for attending this meeting, expressing appreciation on behalf of the Institute and Board.

3. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. On motion made by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Schuman, it was voted to omit the reading.

4. The Financial Report was presented by the Secretary. On motion made by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Moody, it was voted unanimously to accept the report, and same is made a part of these minutes.

5. President Rainey advised the Board that Mr. N.L.A. Martucci, Treasurer of A.T.I., had written the Secretary under date of May 15, 1968 requesting that his resignation be presented to the Board of Governors at this meeting, stating that his new duties with Garlock Inc. made his presence at future meeting unpredictable. BB 0021099

Mr. Schuman moved that the resignation be accepted with sincere regret. This motion was seconded by Mr. Mitchell, and so voted. The Secretary is to advise Mr. Martucci of this action. After some discussion it was decided not to elect a new Treasurer until the annual meeting next October. Meanwhile the Vice President is authorized to sign checks, where two signatures are required, should any emergency develop.

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6. President Rainey appointed Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr., as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to present a slate of officers at the next meeting of the Board of Governors to be held October 3, 1968. The normal two-year terms for all officers expire at that time.

7. Mr. Rainey reported that the subject of imports of Japanese asbestos textiles into the U.S.A. had been discussed extensively at the Sales Committee meeting earlier that day, and any further discussion at this meeting would be omitted. (*)

8. Mr. Brown stated that Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., would attempt to supply a speaker for our October 4th, 1968 General Meeting (on Friday morning) at Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa.

9. The Secretary exhibited copy of two different pamphlets sent him from the "Asbestos Information Committee", 10 Wardour St., London, England. These are entitled: "Asbestos - Safety and Control" and the other: "Problems Arising From the Use of Asbestos". It was suggested that the Secretary start these two pamphlets on a round of Board members.

10. Suggestions were asked as to location for the A.T.I. meeting in June 1969. Mr. Schuman suggested Seaview Country Club in Absecon, N.J. Mr. Moody suggested Bretton Woods, N.H.

11. The Secretary stated that he had received a letter, dated May 28, 1968, from Mr. J.A. Bettles, Jr., a former president of the Institute, suggesting that the Institute pay honor to Miss Edith M. Cox, who retired on March 31, 1968 as Editor of Asbestos Magazine, after completing more than 50 years of service in the asbestos industry. Mr. Bettles suggested that an excellent idea would be to invite Miss Cox to the A.T.I. meeting at Hotel Hershey next October, and present her with a plaque or watch, and pay her expenses. After considerable discussion Mr. Mitchell moved that Miss Cox be invited to attend the General Meeting to be held on Friday morning, October 4th, at Hotel Hershey, that we pay her expenses in connection with her attendance, and that we give her a "verbal tribute" at that time. This motion was seconded by Mr. J.A. Brown, and so voted. An invitation is to be sent Miss Cox.

12. There being no further business to come before this meeting it was duly adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, [BB 0021100]

H.E. Sunbury
H.E. Sunbury
Secretary

(*) Following the meeting Mr. Rainey instructed the Secretary to ask the Technical Committee to arrange for "Round Robin" tests on Japanese Cloth to compare its quality with that made in USA, Our Sales Promotion Committee had made the request this morning, in the hope that it could be proven that the imported cloth was of inferior quality. The Chairman of the Technical Committee has agreed to proceed with the round robin tests.

H.E.S.

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Minutes - GENERAL MEETING - Jun 7, 1968

The Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Ga.

In Attendance:

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.

J.L. Rainey
J.W. Christenbury
D.F. Quealy
H.H. Walter

GARLOCK Inc.
G.E. Houghton

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.
E.A. Schuman

H.K. PORTER COMPANY, Inc.
L.E. Moody
J.D. McCluer

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, Inc.
J.A. Brown, Jr
M.Q. Scowcroft
J.W. Hawkins
L.C. Williams
Dr. E.P. Stefl

TALLMAN-McCLUSKEY FABRICS CO.
J.L. Mitchell

UNIROYAL, Inc.
Dr. G.R. Cuthbertson
A.C. Link
E.A. Morris
H.M. Willingham

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED
G.F.A. Brink
P.E. Leclerc

BELL ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED
Wm. J.W. Smith
W.H. Smith

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.
J.G. Berry
T.T. Tigert

LAKE ASBESTOS OF QUEBEC LTD.
C.E. Stiefken

TURNER BROS. ASBESTOS CO. LTD.
W.M. Deckman

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
P.JAY Flocken (Legal Counsel)

A.S.T.M.
P.J. Smith

U.S. Public Health Service
Dr. L.J. Cralley

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
H.E. Sunbury (Secretary)

GUESTS

Dr. G.C. Holroyd - Uniroyal, Inc.
Marion Smith ---- Uniroyal, Inc.
Earl Wells ----- Uniroyal, Inc.
P.A. Meyer ----- Nicolet Industries, Inc.
J.K. Whittaker --- Nicolet Industries, Inc.

In addition, approximately thirteen wives of members were present
at Social Hours and at the luncheon on Friday noon, June 7th

***** Minutes *****

1. President Rainey called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. and asked each person to stand and identify himself and his company. He expressed particular appreciation that Dr. E.P. Stefl, Vice President of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., was in attendance. Also welcomed to the meeting were: Dr. G.R. Cuthbertson, Dr. G.C. Holroyd, Earl Wells and Marion Smith, all from Uniroyal, Inc.; and Messrs P.A. Meyer and J.K. Whittaker of Nicolet Industries, Inc.

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2. The minutes of the last meeting were presented for reading. It was moved by Mr. J.W. Christenbury that the reading be omitted. This motion was seconded by Mr. E.A. Schuman. So voted.

3. The Financial Report was presented by the Secretary. Mr. J.A. Brown, Jr. moved that it be accepted, and Mr. G.E. Houghton seconded the motion. It was so voted. The report is attached .

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5. The Fibre Producer's Report was given by Mr. Wm.J.W. Smith, Director, Vice President & General Sales Manager of Bell Asbestos Mines Limited.

Mr. Smith said, commenting on the overall sales picture for asbestos fibres (all grades), that 1966 was a "good year", 1967 was slightly less, and that 1968 is moving toward the 1966 level based on year-to-date figures. Further, that the sales of spinning fibre grades are in step with the overall picture.

In Europe, events of the past few weeks in France and other countries, may have an adverse effect on progress, although there is still considerable optimism there. In England, a more hesitant view is taken. In Japan, which he visited a few weeks earlier, Mr. Smith found that a good start has been made, and they should have a good year even if money gets "tight" as some fear may occur later this year.

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