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BULLETIN ON ASBESTOS PUBLICATIONS

No. 35

May 1960

77. Kennedy, D.O.
Asbestos. (Preprint from U.S. Bureau of Mines
Bull. 585, "Mineral facts and problems," 1960
ed.) 9pp. 10¢
78. U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Gaskets and asbestos insulations industry.
(Preprint MG(P)-32E-2 from "1958 census of
manufactures; industry and product reports,"
1960). 3pp.
79. Drysdall, A.R. & Newton, A.R.
Blue asbestos from Northern Rhodesia
Am. Mineral. 45, 53-59 (Jan.-Feb. 1960)
An occurrence of powder-blue, fluffy, silky
asbestos near Lusaka was investigated. Chemi-
cal analyses are given and compared with other
asbestos analyses. This deposit is a mag-
nesioriebeckite, similar to Bolivian samples.
80. IMM Abst. 10, #3, 91 (Feb.-Mar. 1960)
Crawford, A.R.
Talc and asbestos deposits -- Hundred of
Adams
S. Aust. Dept. Mines Min. Rev. #105, 71-73
(1958)
81. IMM Abst. 10, #3, 98 (Feb.-Mar. 1960)
Grindrod, John
Handling equipment at new Canadian as-
bestos plant
Mech. Handling (London) 46, 594-595 (Oct. 1959)

John Manville

82. Bus. Periodicals Index 2, #8, 6 (Mar. 1960)
Newton, G.
Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd.; statement by
chairman
Economist 191, 783 (May 23, 1959)
83. Chem. Abst. 54, 6188c (Mar. 25, 1960)
Fabrikant, T.L. & Vol'tman, V.L.
Asbovinyl and its application in the
chemical industry. Moscow, Gosudarst.
Nauch.-Tekh. Izdatel. Khim. Lit., 1958.
78pp. *book on jam*
84. Ind. Hyg. Dig. 24, #3, 15 (Mar. 1960)
Bohlig, H., Jacob, G. & Kallabis, B.
Morbidity and pathology of lung cancer
with asbestosis (in German)
Z. Unfallmed. Berufskrankh. 52, 64-78
(Mar. 15, 1959)
85. Ind. Hyg. Dig. 24, #3, 16 (Mar. 1960)
Nordvik, N.
Are silicosis and asbestosis predisposing
causes of cancer of the lung (in French)
Arch. belges Med. sociale 17, 85-99 (Feb. 1959)
86. Rev. Materiaux Construct. et Trav. Pub., Ed. C,
#534, 15-D (Mar. 1960)
Etablissement pour Materiaux de Construction
Pressure device for machines making
asbestos cement pipe
FRENCH 1,184,339 (Oct. 14, 1957)
87. Textile Inst. J. 51, A142 (Mar. 1960)
Arkosi, K., Bidlo, G. & Odor, I.
Investigations on the structure of
asbestos
Magyar Textiltech. 10, #8/10, 302-305 (1958)
88. Sinclair, W.E.
Development of chrysotile in Southern Rhodesia
Asbestos 41, #10, 2,4,6,8,10 (Apr. 1960)
This is an account of the difficulties en-
countered in making the Southern Rhodesian
mines a commercial success.

89. Gates, P.T.
Felt installation and its importance to
asbestos-cement machine operation
Asbestos 41, #10, 12, 14, 16, 18 (Apr. 1960)
A felt manufacturer offers some practical
suggestions on their use.
90. Woodrooffe, H.M.
Canadian asbestos - 1959
Asbestos 41, #10, 26, 28 (Apr. 1960)
Reprinted from Canadian Mining Journal.
91. anon
Plastic pipe reinforced with asbestos resists
temperatures to 300°F
Chem. Processing 23, #4, 95 (Apr. 1960)
Short note about a Johns-Manville product
suitable for service with alkali, solvents, or
mild acids. Asbestos content of this phenolic
or epoxy pipe approaches 50%.
92. Stein, Erwin
Foreign trade in asbestos and goods manufactured
from it in the important European countries.
Part II (in German)
Gummi u. Asbest 13, 311-316 (Apr. 1960)
This part of the article covers statistics for
France, Belgium-Luxemburg, the Netherlands,
and Germany.
93. Ind. Eng. Chem. 52, #4, 104A (Apr. 1960)
"Two bulletins are now available on asbestos
and glass fiber laminates, reported to with-
stand temperatures up to 500°F. Laminates
available in tube form, also. The Synthane
Corp., Oaks, Pa."
(this item is copied here in its entirety)
94. Ind. Hyg. Dig. 24, #4, 19 (Apr. 1960)
Tomic, A.
Public health and hygienic factors in
the region of an asbestos mine and factory
Higijena (Belgrade) 10, 273-286 (1958)

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95. Mineral Trade Notes 50, #4, 3-4 (Apr. 1960)
"S.A. Mineracao de Aminato, which operates a chrysotile asbestos mine at Djalma Dutra (formerly Pocos) in the state of Bahia, produced 1,882 metric tons of chrysotile asbestos in 1959, compared with 1,545 tons in 1958. Shipments of asbestos in 1959, all to Brazilian ports, totaled 1,853 tons. Comparable shipments in 1958 totaled 1,534 tons."
(this item is copied here in its entirety)
96. Mining Congress J. 46, #4, 103 (Apr. 1960)
"The Johns-Manville Co. has decided to reopen its surface mine and abandon underground mines for the production of asbestos at Asbestos, Quebec. Studies have shown that the mine-to-mill cost of a ton of asbestos for surface mines is considerably less than that for underground mines."
(this item is copied here in its entirety)
97. anon
Black Lake Quebec
Mining Mag. 102, #4, 234-235 (Apr. 1960)
A short news item about the completion of dredging by Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd.
98. Mining World 22, #4, 58 (Apr. 1960)
"Canadian Johns-Manville is continuing its quality improvement program at the mill of its Jeffrey mine at Asbestos, Quebec. At the mine, the company is further expanding and extending its open-pit mining and has continued with stripping of overburden from a new area to be mined. After completion of this program in about two years, underground mining will be discontinued and substantial savings effected in mining. At the Advocate asbestos ore body in northern Newfoundland, exploration, test mining, and core drilling continue. A small pilot mill was built and final evaluation work is expected to be completed this year."
(this item is copied here in its entirety)

99. Mining World 22, #4, 60 (Apr. 1960)
"Kennecott Copper Corporation of the United States has recently completed legal requirements necessary for a mining company in Greece. Previously, Kennecott had exercised its option to purchase property containing asbestos deposits, after extensive testing and diamond drilling."
(this item is copied here in its entirety)
100. Prod. Eng. 31, #16, 6 (Apr. 18, 1960)
"A flexible high-temperature insulation less expensive than standard asbestos-fiber constructions and showing better resistance to abrasion is claimed by Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Madison, Wis. Key to both lower cost and improved performance is use of steel-wire reinforcement as a binding for bundles of short-fiber asbestos. The wire is a heat-resistant steel, wound around the fiber in an open spiral and so arranged that it serves as the warp (lengthwise fiber) in woven constructions. So little wire is used, says Bjorksten, that the effect on heat transmission is negligible. But the increase in abrasion resistance is considerable; and use of short fibers in place of the long ones normally required should help cut the cost. It should, says Bjorksten, "represent an opportunity for anyone seeking a lower cost flexible heat shield." The laboratory has patented the system, will license it for commercial production."
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101. R&D 16, #1, 10 (Apr. 6, 1960)
"Amcel Propulsion, Inc., P.O. Box 3049, Asheville, N.C., and Studebaker-Packard Corporation, CTL Division, 1240 Glendale-Milford, Cincinnati 15, Ohio, have submitted a joint proposal to Army Ordnance Materials Research Office, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for a five-phase all-plastic multi-stage missile development program. The five phases: (1) research and development; (2) plastic rocket motor development -- elimination of multiple construction

motors; (3) plastic missile body development -- including shrouds, nose cones, flight cases and other containers; (4) integration of components -- evaluation of resins including phenolics, epoxies, silicones, and polyesters; reinforcement materials including glass, Refrasil, nylon, graphite, Fiberfax, quartz, and asbestos; (5) static tests -- including simulated velocities up to Mach 2.5 at 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit and rocket blasts up to 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Basic propellant would be of the double-based plastisol types. Amcel is a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation of America."

(this item is copied here in its entirety)

102. anon

Industry's "cancer role"

Sci. News Letter 77, #15, 227 (Apr. 9, 1960)

Dr. Wilhelm C. Hueper of the National Cancer Institute is reported as criticizing industry's lack of interest in cancer prevention. He specifically mentioned the suppression of a report which indicated that the probability of asbestos workers developing cancer was 15 times greater than that of the general population.

H. McBride

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