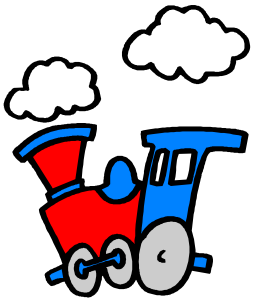
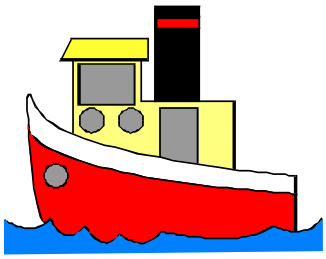


Wheels and Floats



Newsletter No. 346 Nov / Dec 2015

TAURANGA MODEL MARINE AND ENGINEERING CLUB

The Secretary
P.O. Box 15589,
Tauranga 3112
Palmerville Station Phone 07 578 7293

Rail Track Memorial Park
Open to Public weather permitting.
Sundays 10.00am to 4.00pm
Web Site. www.tmmec.org.nz

NOTICE OF MEETING
The next general meeting will be on
Tuesday 3rd Nov at 7pm
At Palmerville Station

Patron:	**Noel Pope**	
President:	**Peter Jones**	**(07) 543 2528**
Vice President:	**Bruce Harvey**	**(07) 548 0804**
Secretary:	**Bruce Harvey**	**(07) 548 0804**
Co-Treasurers:	**Clive Goodley**	**(07) 572 2959**
	Owen Bennett	**(07) 544 9807**
Editor:	**Clive Goodley**	**(07) 572 2959**
	goodley@clear.net.nz	

Committee:	**Warren Belk, Shane Marshall, John Stent, Bruce Mckerras Peter Lindsay. John Nicol. Mike Webber**
Boiler Committee:	**Peter Jones, Paul Newton, Bob Batchelor. Bruce McKerras John Heald**
Safety Committee	**Warren Karlsson, Bruce Harvey J. Nicol. Malcolm George,**

Conveners:	
Workshop:	**Malcolm George, John Nicol**
Track:	**Bruce Harvey, John Stent, Russell Prout**
Marine:	**Warren Belk, Ken Fox**
Librarian:	**John Nicol**
Rolling Stock:	**Clive Goodley, M. Webber**
Website by:	**Murray de Lues**
Driver Training:	**Clive Goodley, M. Webber**
Club Captain:	**B. McKerras**

Operators Nov / Dec

08-11-15	**B. Fitzpatrick**
14-11-15	**C. Goodley**
15-11-15	**B. Harvey**
22-11-15	**P. Jones**
29-11-15	**W. Karlsson**
06-12-15	**B. Kinkaid**
13-12-15	**P. Lindsay**
20-12-15	**B. McKerras**
27-12-15	**M. Webber**

Next Committee Meeting Thurs 12th Nov at 7pm.

Presidents Points,

Greetings Members,
I start this report by advising that member Geoff Barnes Snr. has passed away. Geoff was well known in model engineering circles throughout New Zealand, and after shifting from Auckland to Waihi became a regular attendee at our track, running his 5" LMS 0-6-0 and Hunslet locomotives on our raised track. Over the last couple of years Geoff Jnr took over the running of the locomotives as Geoff Snr was sidelined due

to failing health. He never lost his sharp memory or sense of humour and was always ready to reminisce his experience's during the war and philosophy on life. Our condolences to Geoff junior and family,
Owen Bennett has advised that he wishes to retire as an operator and will be removed from the roster. Thank you for your efforts over the years Owen, carrying out the duties of an operator for our club, and we welcome Geoff Barnes as a trainee duty operator.
Just as a reminder to our train operating staff who carry out this vital task during operating days, you must be identifiable to the public as a member of our club when carrying out train running duties. The club provides hiviz vests, if for some valid reason these are not suitable to wear discuss an alternative with the committee.

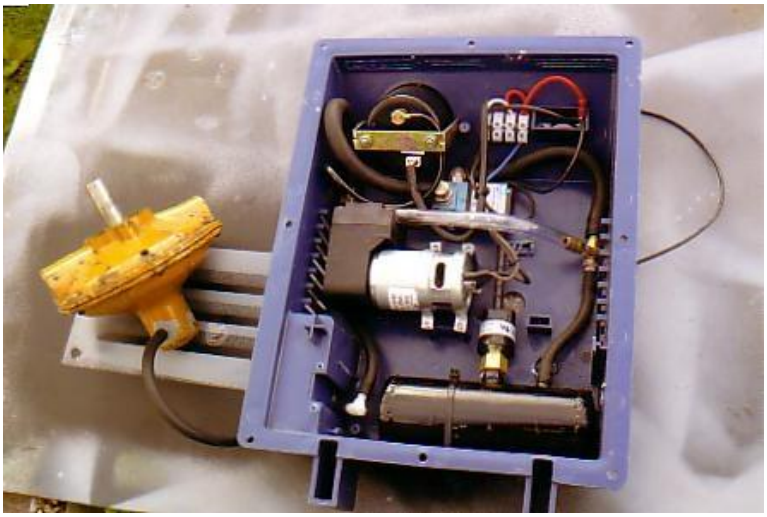
I have included a photo of the portable brake unit we will use to control the brakes on our ride cars for those that need to use the cars and have no way of generating a vacuum on their locomotive. The system is set up to operate manually, but we are working on a remote control system so that the driver has direct control.

The new fences have been placed around the north steaming bay and the marshalling tracks are all but finished and the whole lot is looking really tidy, a credit to our members who have spent countless hours on the project, thank you all well done.
Happy modelling. Peter Jones.

Thieves have stolen more than 37m of track from a miniature railway in Kent, England. The theft, which happened at Mote Park in Maidstone last week, has been described as "devastating". The railway is normally open to the public on Sunday afternoons during the summer for 30p a ride.
The Maidstone Model Engineering Society, which runs it, said it would have to run a restricted service over the next few weeks. Tom Parham, chairman of the society, said: "We put so much love into it and then to find that is almost devastating really. Copied from EBOP Society of Model Engineers newsletter.

In a recent edition of the Model Engineer magazine there was a report on an incident that resulted in serious burns to an English club member operating a scale traction engine.
The gist of it was that spark or cinder had blown out of the chimney and landed on the HiViz vest being worn by the driver setting it alight. This in turn set the puffer jacket being worn to keep warm alight, then the poly-cotton shirt and finally his synthetic underwear.
The common theme in all this was that all the clothing was synthetic and highly flammable.
In my industry (Power Generation) we are required to wear fire retardant overalls and it is highly recommended that all clothing wore underneath be either woolen or cotton including underwear.
While it is hard to find HiViz vests that aren't synthetic, pure cotton overalls are readily available as are cotton or denim shirts, shorts, jeans etc. Jackets or jerseys should be woolen. And of course the overalls need to be clean. After all oil soaked cotton is just about as flammable as the synthetics.
A little bit of thought about how you dress could save you from a long painful hospital stay.

APHORISMS
Archaeologist: A person whose career is in ruins.
Why was the math book sad?: Because it had so many problems.
Never ask a 2 year old to hold a tomato.
Why did the chicken cross the road, roll in the dirt, and cross the road again?: Because he was a dirty double crosser.
Why is there an expiration date on sour cream?
A clear conscience is the sign of a bad memory.
Help Wanted: Freelance Telepathist: You know where to apply.
How many roads must a man walk down…. Before he admits he is lost.
Advice to a cowboy: "Don't squat on your spurs".
Did you hear about the guy who parked his car in front of a sign that said " FINE FOR PARKING



Peter Jones portable vacuum pack unit includes vacuum reservoir, cut out valve, vacuum pump, gauge, control switch and three-way valve. Somehow I have to fit a remote control unit in there also

At right, The late Geoff Barnes doing what he loved.

Above, We now have advertising on three ridecars, a helpful addition to our finances

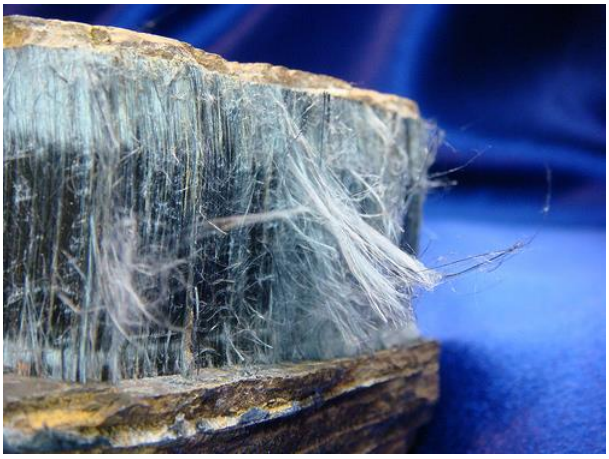
Left. Mike Treloar with his right leg on a scooter, this is not new to the club as Coulston Langdon was playing on a scooter last year.

In the pub last night I saw a fat chick dancing on a table. I said, "Nice legs." The girl giggled and said with a smile, "Do you really think so." I said, “Definitely. Most tables would have collapsed by now."

Next page at left, the new traverser hoist and at right Shane with his car and trailer with the gate in between them..

During my five year sojourn at Hamersley Iron in Western Australia I passed through Wittenoom quite a few times on my travels to ghost gold mining towns with my trusty metal detector. Wittennoom was also a ghost town, (town being a bit of an exaggeration, even by NZ standards). It was not far from my home in Paraburdoo, about one hundred and twenty five Kilometres as the crow flies and two hundred by road. Quite close, by Western Australian standards. Its reason for existence had been the asbestos mine in the Wittenoom Gorge nearby. The town in its heyday had a population between 200 and 20,000, depending on who you believe, as there were only fifty houses, and allowing for single men's quarters and campers it was probably around 400 but three residents had refused to move away when the mine was shut down in 1970. The town had also been declared a dangerous health risk and on paper was closed and non-existant, allowing local authorities to remove references to Wittenoom from maps and road signs.

The houses and roads were still in being during my forays, although I did not notice the school. The town did have one once, I seem to recall seeing a churchlike building.
During its years of operation, tailings from the mine were used to not only pave the roads and footpaths, but also the school playground. This was all done supposedly in blissful ignorance of the catastrophic effect of asbestos on human lungs. A little bit of research came up with some other information. One of the earliest uses of asbestos was in the manufacture of cloth, and over 2000 years ago Pliny the Elder noted that asbestos weavers suffered from illnesses of the lungs. The Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne's (747-814) party trick was to throw the asbestos tablecloth onto the fire to clean it. Its fire resistant properties had been used for over a thousand years previous to that, for magical tricks to impress and influence the masses. The material was also used for everlasting funerary lamps and cremation shrouds, the latter allowed the body to be burnt without its ashes being mixed in with that of the funeral pyre.
Not until the nineteenth century did industry make use of asbestos's peculiar properties.



Asbestos in its natural form

Too little too late

In 2009, 2.2 million tonnes of asbestos was mined worldwide. The Russian Federation was the largest producer with about 50% world share followed by China (14%), Brazil (12.5%), Kazakhstan (10.5%) and

Canada (9%). In late 2011, Canada's remaining two asbestos mines, both located in the Province of Quebec, halted operations. In September 2012, the government in the Province of Quebec halted asbestos mining.

Big business in the USA ensures it is still used in building and industry. Health issues related to asbestos exposure can be found in records dating back to Roman times. By the beginning of the 20th century concerns were beginning to be raised, which escalated in severity during the 1920s and 1930s. By the 1980s and 1990s asbestos trade and use started to become banned outright, phased out, or heavily restricted in an increasing number of countries. The severity of asbestos-related diseases, the material's extremely widespread use in many areas of life, its continuing long-term use after harmful health effects were known or suspected, and the fact that asbestos-related diseases can emerge decades after exposure ceases, have resulted in asbestos litigation becoming the longest, most expensive mass tort in U.S. history, but a much lesser legal issue in most other countries involved. Asbestos-related liability also remains an ongoing concern for many manufacturers, insurers and reinsurers.

Asbestos use in human culture dates back at least 4,500 years, when evidence shows that inhabitants of the Lake Juojärvi region in East Finland strengthened earthenware pots and cooking utensils with the asbestos mineral anthophyllite.
The most common asbestos mineral, chrysotile, white asbestos, accounts for 95% of production. Amosite, brown asbestos was mined in S. Africa. Crocidolite, blue asbestos was mined in S. Africa and Australia.
Industrial scale asbestos mining began in 1878 in Thetford, Quebec but was unsuccessful in creating a market.

Production of asbestos paper and cloth in Italy began in the 1850s. Samples of asbestos were displayed in London in 1862, and the first companies were formed in England and Scotland to exploit this resource. Asbestos was first used in the manufacture of yarn, and German industrialist Louis Wertheim adopted this process in his factories in Germany. In 1871, the Patent Asbestos Manufacturing Company was established in Glasgow, and within the following decades, the Clydebank area became a centre for the nascent industry.
Industrial scale mining began in the Thetford Hills, Quebec from the 1870s. Sir William Edmond Logan was the first to notice the large deposits of chrysotile in the hills in his capacity as head of Geological Survey of Canada. Samples of the minerals from here were displayed in London, and excited much interest. With the opening up of the Quebec Central Railway in 1876, mining entrepreneurs, established the asbestos industry in the province. The 50 ton output of the mines in 1878 rose to over 10,000 tons in the 1890s with the adoption of machine technologies and expanded production. For a long time, the world's largest asbestos mine was the Jeffrey mine in the town of Asbestos, Quebec.
Asbestos production began in the Urals of the Russian Empire in the 1880s, and in the Alpine regions of Northern Italy with the formation in Turin of the Italo-English Pure Asbestos Company in 1876, although this was soon swamped by the greater production levels from the Canadian mines. Mining also took off in South Africa from 1893. The U.S. asbestos industry had an early start in 1858, when fibrous anthophyllite was mined for use as asbestos insulation by the Johns Company, a predecessor to the current Johns Manville, at a quarry at Ward's Hill on Staten Island, New York. US production began in earnest in 1899, with the discovery of large deposits in the Belvidere Mountain.
The use of asbestos became increasingly widespread towards the end of the 19th century, when its diverse applications included fire retardant coatings, concrete, bricks, pipes and fireplace cement, heat, fire, and acid resistant gaskets, pipe insulation, ceiling insulation, fireproof drywall, flooring, roofing, lawn furniture, and drywall joint compound. In 2011 it was reported that over 50% of UK houses still contained asbestos, despite a ban on asbestos products some years earlier.
In Japan, particularly after World War II, asbestos was used in the manufacture of ammonium sulfate for purposes of rice production, sprayed upon the ceilings, iron skeletons, and walls of railroad cars and buildings (during the 1960s), and used for energy efficiency reasons as well. Production of asbestos in Japan peaked in 1974 and went through ups and downs until about 1990, when production began to drop dramatically.
Pliny the Younger wrote in AD 61–114 that slaves who worked with the mineral asbestos became ill. Much later in 1899, Dr. Montague Murray noted the negative health effects of asbestos. The first documented death related to asbestos was in 1906. In the early 1900s researchers began to notice a large number of early deaths and lung problems in asbestos-mining towns. The first such study was conducted by Dr. H. Montague Murray at the Charing Cross Hospital, London, in 1900, in which a postmortem investigation of a young man who had died from pulmonary fibrosis after having worked for 14 years in an asbestos textile factory, discovered asbestos traces in the victim's lungs. Adelaide Anderson, the Inspector of Factories in Britain, included asbestos in a list of harmful industrial substances in 1902. Similar investigations were conducted in France and Italy, in 1906 and 1908, respectively.

Left. Nellie Kershaw, factory worker, whose death from pulmonary asbestosis was the first such case to be described in medical literature.

The first diagnosis of asbestosis was made in the UK in 1924. Nellie Kershaw was employed at Turner Brothers
Asbestos in Manchester, England from 1917, spinning raw asbestos fibre into yarn. Her death in 1924 led to a formal inquest. Pathologist Dr William Edmund Cooke testified that his examination of the lungs indicated old scarring indicative of a previous, healed, tuberculosis infection, and extensive fibrosis, in which were visible "particles of mineral matter of various shapes, but the large majority have sharp angles. Having compared these particles with samples of asbestos dust provided by Dr S.A. Henry, His Majesty's Medical Inspector of Factories, Cooke concluded that they "originated from asbestos and were, beyond a reasonable doubt, the primary cause of the fibrosis of the lungs and therefore of death".
As a result of Cooke's paper, parliament commissioned an inquiry into the effects of asbestos dust by Dr E. R. A. Merewether, Medical Inspector of Factories, and C. W. Price, a factory inspector and pioneer of dust monitoring and control. Their subsequent report, was presented to parliament on 24 March 1930. It concluded that the development of asbestosis was irrefutably linked to the prolonged inhalation of asbestos dust, and included the first health study of asbestos workers, which found that 66% of those employed for 20 years or more suffered from asbestosis. The report led to the publication of the first Asbestos Industry Regulations in 1931, which came into effect on 1 March 1932. These regulated ventilation and made asbestosis an excusable work-related disease. The term mesothelioma was first used in medical literature in 1931; its association with asbestos was first noted sometime in the 1940s.

Similar legislation followed in the U.S. about ten years later. New York City's twin towers collapsed following the 9/11 attacks, Lower Manhattan was blanketed in a mixture of building debris and combustible materials. This complex mixture gave rise to the concern that thousands of residents and workers in the area would be exposed to known hazards in the air and in the dust, such as asbestos, lead, glass fibers, and pulverized concrete. More than 1,000 tons of asbestos are thought to have been released into the air during the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York on 9/11. Inhalation of a mixture of asbestos and other toxicants is thought to be linked to the unusually high death rate of emergency service workers from cancer since the disaster.

Many thousands more are now thought to be at risk of developing cancer due to this exposure with those who have died so far being only the 'tip of the iceberg'. Some commentators have criticised authorities for using asbestos in the Towers' construction. In May 2002, after numerous clean ups, and air monitoring activities were conducted outdoors by EPA, other federal agencies, New York City and New York State, New York City formally requested federal assistance to clean and/or test residences in the vicinity of the WTC site for airborne asbestos. However, the impact of short term exposure in such instances has sparked much scepticism as to health risks. Up to this point most research can only associate long term exposure to high levels with reduced lung functioning.

Government acknowledgements of the problem

The United States remains one of the few developed countries to not completely ban asbestos which is legal and still widely used in such commonly used products as clothing, pipeline wraps, vinyl floor tiles, millboards, cement pipes, disk brake pads, gaskets and roof coatings.

In 1989 the EPA issued the Asbestos Ban and Phase Out Rule but in 1991, asbestos industry supporters challenged and overturned the ban in a landmark lawsuit: *Corrosion Proof Fittings v. the Environmental Protection Agency*. Although the case resulted in several small victories for asbestos regulation, the EPA ultimately did not put an end to asbestos use. This ruling leaves many consumer products that can still legally contain trace amounts of asbestos

In 2010, Washington State banned asbestos in automotive brakes starting in 2014. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has set limits of 100,000 fibres with lengths greater than or equal to 5 µm per cubic meter of workplace air for eight-hour shifts and 40-hour work weeksIn Canada asbestos is not banned. There are several misleading documents that lead people to believe that asbestos is banned in Canada. The use of asbestos has declined since the mid-1970s and early 1980s. Products containing asbestos

are regulated by the Asbestos Products Regulation (SOR 2007/260). This merely states that asbestos use has declined, but does not state that it has been banned.

In the United Kingdom, blue and brown asbestos materials were banned outright in 1985 while the import, sale and second hand reuse of white asbestos was outlawed in 1999. The 2012 Control of Asbestos Regulations state that owners of non-domestic buildings (e.g., factories and offices) have a "duty to manage" asbestos on the premises by making themselves aware of its presence and ensuring the material does not deteriorate, removing it if necessary. Employers, e.g. construction companies, whose operatives may come into contact with asbestos must also provide annual asbestos training to their workers.

New Zealand In 1984, the import of raw amphibole (blue and brown) asbestos into New Zealand was banned. In 2002 the import of chrysotile (white) asbestos was also banned.

Australia The use of crocidolite (blue) asbestos was banned in 1967, while the use of amosite (brown) asbestos continued in the construction industry until the mid-1980s. It was finally banned from building products in 1989, though it remained in gaskets and brake linings until 31 December 2003, and cannot be imported, used or recycled.

Asbestos continues to be a problem. Two out of three homes in Australia built between World War II and the early 1980s still contain asbestos. The union that represents workers tasked with modifying electrical meter boxes at residences stated that workers should refuse to do this work until the boxes have been inspected for asbestos, and the head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions has called on the government to protect its citizens by ridding the country of asbestos by 2030.

Handlers of asbestos materials must have a B-Class license for bonded asbestos and an A-Class license for friable asbestos.

The town of Wittenoom, in Western Australia was built around a (blue) asbestos mine. The entire town continues to be contaminated, and has been disincorporated, allowing local authorities to remove references to Wittenoom from maps and roadsigns.

The death rate of those who had lived in Wittenoom was horrendous during and after my five years in WA. There were regular reports in the WA newspaper of this.

Issues contributing to delayed recognition and legislative activity in the 20th century

In a 1998 paper, medical historian Peter Bartrip examines why awareness and legislation appear to have lagged unduly, compared to evidence of the risks of asbestos. The paper concludes by agreeing with a previous paper ('Asbestos: a chronology of its origins and health effects', British Journal of Independent Medicine, 1990) and the 1930 report of Edward Mereweather (a factory medical inspector involved in the legislative investigations of the time), that despite theories suggesting a cover up and historical evidence that could be cobbled together after the fact, it is more likely that the issue was one of hindsight.

(Who paid his salary? Pliny the Elder was hardly a hindsight, or Nellie Kershaw, Ed).

Miners at play, an asbestos shovelling competition in 1962, All the miners involved except one died before their time.

The Asbetos Diseases Society of Australia claims over 2000 Ex Wittenoom residents have died from asbestos.

Advertisement in A Long Island Shop: Guitar for sale. Cheap, no strings attached.

Ad in Hospital Waiting Room: Smoking helps you lose weight one lung at a time!

On a bulletin board: Success is relative. The more the success, the more the relatives will look for you.

When I read about the evils of drinking. I gave up reading.

You know your kids have grown up when your daughter begins to put on lipstick, or when your son starts to wipe it off.

Sign in a bar: 'Those of you who are drinking to forget, please pay In advance.

Sign in driving school: If your wife wants to learn to drive, don't stand in her way.

Behind every great man, there is a surprised woman.

The reason men lie is because women ask too many questions.

Getting caught is the mother of invention.

Laugh and the world laughs with you; Snore and you sleep alone.

The surest sign that intelligent life exists elsewhere in the universe is the fact that it has never tried to contact us.

Sign in a barber's saloon: We need your heads to run our business.

A Traffic Slogan: Don't let your kids drive if they are not old enough or else they will never be.

Sign In A Restaurant: All drinking water in this establishment has been personally passed by the Manager.

Sign On A Famous Beauty Parlour Window: Don't whistle at the girls coming out, she may be your grandmother.