BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

UNTREATED ASBESTOS PAPER

For Electrical Purposes

B.S. 3057 : 1958

THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Electrical Industry Standards Committee and endorsed by the Chairman of the Engineering Divisional Council, was published under the authority of the General Council on 31st December, 1958.

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 3000, indexed and cross-indexed for reference, together with an abstract of each standard, will be found in the Institution's Yearbook,

This standard makes reference to the following British Standards:

B.S. 358	Rules for the measurement of voltage with sphere-gaps.
B.S. 1780	Pressure gauges.
B.S. 2844	Memorandum on standard conditions for use during the testing and pre-conditioning of electrical insulating materials.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this standard:—
Committee references ELE/16, ELE/16/12
Draft for comment CX(ELE) 1701

PD 4761

Amendment No. 1, published 4 January 1963

to B.S. 3057 : 1958

Untreated asbestos paper

Revision

Appendix E. **Method of carrying out test for conducting paths.** Delete the third paragraph and replace by the following :

'The plate and roller shall be connected in series with a pair of telephone receivers of total resistance 2000 to 4000 ohms and a resistor of 100 000 to 200 000 ohms resistance, across a d.c. supply of 100 volts which, for example, could conveniently be a dry battery.'