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JUTARNJI LIST
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RIJEČ DANA

Azbest

NOVINAR I KOMENTATOR JUTARNJEG LISTA
ANALIZIRA RIJEČI, IZRAZE I POJMOV

INOSLAV BEŠKER

Azbest je zajednički naziv za "vlaknaste vrste nekih silikatnih minerala", kaže Hrvatska enciklopedija, precizirajući da se "mnogo upotrebljava u tehnici" zbog posebnih svojstava, a ta su: "savitljivost, predivost, nesagorivost, otpornost prema višim temperaturama, slaba vodljivost topline, zvuka i

elektriciteta". Austrijanac Ludwig Hatschek je 1901. patentirao azbestcement i dao mu naziv eternit. Od eternita su proizvedeni crjepovi i ploče (1911.), lonci za cvijeće (1915.), vodovodne cijevi (1928.) koje su bile standardne za velike vodovode sve do sedamdesetih, te tipični valoviti

krovovi (1933.). Eternit se proizvodio i prodavao i u Hrvatskoj pod komercijalnim nazivom *salonit*. Azbest je korišten i za izradu vatrostalnih odijela ili štitova za vatrogasce i dr. Šezdesetih godina je ustanovljeno da azbestna vlakna uzrokuju niz smrtonosnih bolesti, prvenstveno u rudnicima

azbesta te u tvornicama koje su ga prerađivale. Najpoznatija je azbestoza, plućna bolest (fibrozna pneumokonioza), koja zahvaća bronhiole i alveole, skraćuje dah a može i ugušiti. Koban je mesoteliom, neoplazija plućne maramice (pleure), koja se razvija sporo

(15-45 godina) a zatim u roku od 1-2 godine vodi u smrt. Azbest je i jedan od uzroka karcinoma pluća. Zbog toga je posljednjih decenija zabranjen te ga se odstranjuje i ondje gdje je davno ugrađen. "Azbest" je u hrvatskome posuđenica: "ásbesthos" na grčkome znači nesagoriv. ●

ASBESTOS

INOSLAV BEŠKER

JUTARNJI LIST JOURNALIST AND COMMENTATOR ANALYSES WORDS, EXPRESSIONS AND TERMS

According to the Croatian Encyclopaedia, asbestos is the umbrella term for "fibrous sorts of particular silicate minerals", and the encyclopaedia goes on to specify that it is "used extensively in technical fields" due to its specific features, which include: "flexibility, weavability, incombustibility, resistance to high temperatures, and low heat, sound and electric conductivity".

In 1901, the Austrian Ludwig Hatschek patented asbestos cement and called it "eternit". Eternit was used to produce cement shingles and sheets (1911), flowerpots (1915), water pipes (1928) which became the standard for large waterworks until the 1970s, and corrugated roofs (1933). Eternit was also manufactured and sold in Croatia under the commercial name *salonit*. Asbestos was also used to manufacture fireproof suits or shields for firefighters, etc. In the 1960s, it was discovered that asbestos fibres cause a range of fatal diseases, especially in asbestos mines and factories producing asbestos.

The most commonly known illness caused by asbestos is asbestosis, a lung disease (fibrous pneumoconiosis), which causes bronchiolar and alveolar lesions, resulting in shortness of breath which can even lead to suffocation.

Mesothelioma is a fatal neoplasia of the lining of the lungs or pleura, which develops slowly (for 15 to 45 years) and then leads to death within 1 to 2 years.

Asbestos is also one of the causes of lung cancer.

For these reasons, its use has been forbidden in the last few decades and it is being removed from places where it was installed long ago. The word asbestos comes from the Greek "ásbesthos", which means incombustible.