

INSULATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMEMORANDUM OF BATON ROUGE MEETING MARCH 2, 1955PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

EXX 7

A meeting was held in the conference room of the Central Mechanical Building in the Baton Rouge Refinery to discuss insulation materials and practices from the installation, materials, and maintenance point of view. It was attended by:

Mr. D. Donald - Asst. Head, Stores Dept., Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. W. W. Evans - Foreman, Masons, Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. R. J. Gebhart - Buyer, Purch. Dept., Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. D. W. Hanagriff - Gen. Foreman, Masons, Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. F. Houghton - Special Assignment, Mech. Eng. Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. J. E. Langley - Group Head, Equipt. Inspect. Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. H. Leiendecker - Equipt. Inspect. Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. R. B. Tucker - Div. I Engineer, Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. P. Wamsley - Asst. Dept. Head, Equipt. Inspection, Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. J. Whitney - Fire Protection, Equipt. Inspection, Baton Rouge Refinery
 Mr. W. R. Hnot - Procurement Section, Esso Engineering

All those present representing Baton Rouge were asked to give their opinions on the subject and they volunteered the following:

HOT PIPE INSULATIONCombination Insulation

*Super-X not
 considered necessary
 in combination with
 1200°F, as calcium silicate
 holds up to this temp.
 Calcium Silicates
 (like Kaylo, Thermobestos)*

They were indifferent to this material, suggested a super-X and calcium silicate combination be included in the new specs. They pointed out that Unibestos, 85% Magnesia, Calcium Silicates, Super-X were priced the same in this area.

They think these materials are equal to each other, and are not too fragile.

Calsilite

Haven't used this.

Sponge Felt

They are trying to get away from this material because of expense. It is approx. 41 to 56% higher than the calcium silicates. ✓

Fiberglas

Has temperature limits, have not used the blanket type.

Foamglass

Have used it with varying success. Is subject to vibration and fire damage.

(It was pointed out that at Baytown the trade unions do not like this material, and if used ask for many special concessions like showers, etc.; as a result the use of this material is being avoided.)

Cellular Silicate

This material is similar in some respects to Foamglass. It is an experimental material manufactured by Pittsburgh-Corning and is not yet available for use. Baton Rouge feels that this material has great possibilities and is waiting to try it.

Unibestos

They like this material. Have not had any difficulties with skin irritation. ✓

INSULATION TIES

They prefer the use of 14 ga. copper clad wire. Have used galvanized wire.

PIPE OUTER COVERING

Firetard

This material is used in the refinery. It is expensive. Costs about 21¢/sq' in place.

Fireguard

Has not proved satisfactory, as tears + cracks easily in wrapping smaller line

This is a cheaper, but lighter, substitute.

METAL COVERING

28 ga. Galv. Steel

walter that

Prefer this to Firetard even though it costs about 5¢/sq ft. more. It

looks better. In cost it runs about 26¢/sq ft. applied. The only advantage to metal over Firstard is appearance---especially since painting is the order of the day.

Aluminum
Childers, etc.

Cannot see any advantages except appearance. Do not expect much life from this material since aluminum corrodes rapidly in the Baton Rouge area (a contributing factor is the Ethyl Corporation plant nearby).

Seventy (70) miles away, the Shell Refinery recently completed new units with vessels and piping covered with aluminum. It was learned that they have had some difficulties, but mainly because of galvanic action due to dissimilar metals in contact.

Baton Rouge is of the firm opinion that aluminum does not have a place in this area.

STEAM TRACED LINES

Sponge felt squeezed to shape is, in their opinion, the cheapest and best application.

FITTINGS

They prefer prefabricated Unibestos fittings. These are purchased completely weatherproofed. They find that they are more economical in sizes 6 in. and up. The smaller sizes cost a negligible amount more. These fittings are now carried in the refinery storehouse. If, of necessity, the fittings have to be field fabricated they are built up of regular pipe insulation material, mitered, cemented, then weatherproofed with a mastic like Laykold.

They have also purchased prefabricated fittings without weatherproofing. There is no advantage in this. They will not do this again.

Flanges and Valves

Are rarely insulated, except for process or for personnel protection. They are experimenting with removable sections of insulation for these locations.