CRMC
CLAIMS RESOLUTION MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

MARGARET J. BAUMGARDNER
RESEARCH COORDINATOR

March 16, 2005

J. Conard Metcalf
Trine & Metcalf, P.C.
1435 Arapahoe Avenue
Boulder, CO 80302

Re: Okonite

Dear Mr. Metcalf:

Enclosed are the documents relating to Okonite. Below are the charges for this research. The charges include time for me to prepare an affidavit and have it notarized.

Research Coordinator's time	
1.0 hours x $125.00 per hour	$125.00
Production Assistant's time	
0.25 hour x $50.00 per hour	$ 12.50
Bates labels – 9 labels x $.07 each	$ 0.63
Copies, microfilm – 7 pages x $.40 per page	$ 2.80
Copies, copies – 1 page x $.23 per page	$ 0.23
TOTAL	$141.16

Please forward a check for **$141.16** payable to the *Claims Resolution Management Corporation*, to my attention in Denver. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Margaret J. Baumgardner

cc: Joanne R. Marvin

Enclosures

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)

I, Margaret J. Baumgardner, being of full age and first duly sworn do hereby state:

1. I am the Research Coordinator for the Claims Resolution Management Corporation ("CRMC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust ("Trust"). The CRMC was created in December 1998 and is staffed by former Trust employees. On January 1, 1999, CRMC began providing claims resolution facility services to the Trust.

2. In this position, I manage the Asbestos Claims Research Facility ("Facility"), a document and records repository, located at 4755 East 46th Avenue, Denver, Colorado. The Facility contains the business records including but not limited to correspondence, memoranda, reports, records and data compilations ("records") of Manville Corporation or related entities ("Manville"), generally, as well as Manville records relevant to litigation of asbestos liability. The Trust has managed and operated the Facility from November 28, 1988, the date on which the Manville bankruptcy plan was consummated.

3. My experience and familiarity with the documents at the Facility began in 1983 while working for Manville. In my work as a paralegal for Manville, I assisted in locating, indexing and packing many of the records which became the foundation documents for the Facility. I continued to work for Manville until September 1987. From March 1988 to September 1988, I was hired to supervise and assist in the indexing of the first 20,000 boxes which were turned over to the Trust in November 1988. From September 1988 to January 1989, I assisted in the privilege review of documents to be given to the Trust. From November 1988 to April 1994, I worked for Freeborn & Peters and was put in charge of the Facility, managing all productions and "new" acquisitions. In September 1995, I was hired by the Trust to manage the Facility. In December 1998, I was hired by the CRMC to manage the Facility for the Trust. Accordingly, I am personally familiar with many of the records stored at the Facility, as well as how the records have been gathered.

4. To the best of my present knowledge, information and belief, I certify that these records were made at or near the time by, or from information transmitted by, a person with knowledge, were kept in the course of the regularly conducted business activity of Manville, and it was the regular practice and the business activity of Manville to make the records.

5. Documents from this Facility were copied for Trine & Metcalf. The documents copied came from asbestos fiber sales notebooks and microfilm at the Facility and are bates labeled MT004340 through MT004348, and these documents are true and correct copies of documents found at the Facility.

Margaret J. Baumgardner

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 14th day of March, 2005.

Notary Public

TINA LAUE
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF COLORADO

My Commission Expires 05/27/2008

AL1022022044

Form GA-106
(10-2 (2)

WPB
Natl Archives

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

3298

April 8, 1944

To: Mr. William T. Meloy, Director
Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division

From: Jack E. Cole, Chief
Packings and Gaskets Section

Subject: Expansion of Navy Cable Program

We have received a memorandum from Mr. J. W. Mullally, Chief, Wire Mill Branch, Copper Division, dated April 7, 1944 advising us that there will be a 20 per cent expansion in the production of Navy cable. This expansion will take place in the plants of the General Electric Company, Okonite Company, and General Cable Corporation.

With present facilities, there is no possible chance for the asbestos industry to increase shipments of Navy cable material by 20 per cent. Due to manpower shortages, I do not believe that the industry will be able to meet this program in the near future, even with all the additional facilities that could be obtained.

There are several steps which should be considered in order to meet this program.

(1) New Equipment. One or two of the asbestos companies could possibly increase their production of Navy cable material with new equipment, however, this will be a very small amount in the total picture.

(2) Elimination of all other end uses of material similar to that used in Navy cable. At the present time we have been allocating small quantities of roving for heater cords. If it is determined that the Navy cable program is more important than the ironing cord program, it will be necessary to eliminate the use of asbestos in electrical heater cord.

(3) Elimination of asbestos in certain types of Navy cable. For some time I have suspected that some of the cable companies may be using asbestos fillers where cotton or jute fillers are approved and could be substituted. I intend to take this matter up with the Navy on the one hand, and the General Cable Corporation on the other hand.

MT004341

(4) Use of heat and flame resistant material other than asbestos. Obviously, the use of fibrous glass must be further explored. The use of fibrous glass in certain types of cable has been proposed in the past, and up to about a year ago some of the cable companies were using fibrous glass material. However, there were certain difficulties presented, and I do not believe that there have been any fibrous glass materials used in Navy cables for the past 12 - 18 months.

I intend writing all of the actual and potential suppliers of Navy cable material advising them of the impending increase, and requesting that they give some thought to their individual ability to step up production. It is my recommendation that an industry meeting be held in the very near future to further discuss this matter. I intend to discuss the matter of usage with the Navy the first of next week, and I am planning to discuss this whole matter with the General Cable Corporation in their offices in New York the last of next week.

I am unable to determine whether there are other cable components that may not be available for this expansion. It is, however, a definite matter of record that this program will call for considerable effort on our part as well as the industry's part, if we are to satisfy the requirements. Asbestos could very possibly be the determining factor controlling the percentage of expansion in the Navy cable industry.

Jack E. Cole

Jack E. Cole

AT 10054236S
Post Copy

CORNING GLASS WORKS
CORNING, NEW YORK

FIBRE PRODUCTS DIVISION
L W W MORROW
GENERAL MANAGER
G E GREGORY
SALES MANAGER

July [illegible]

U. S. Maritime Commission
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mr. L. L. Lasier

Gentlemen:

I am answering your letter of July 9 to Mr. L. W. W. Morrow, our General Manager, with reference to information and samples on our fibrous glass materials. This letter refers only to the electrical insulation as it is the type of product handled by myself.

You are probably familiar in a general way with what we are doing. We are making textile fibres of glass by two processes which are similar, but differ in the detail of method of drawing the fibre. The staple fibre is drawn with high velocity steam and, as the word infers, the fibres are of definite length of around 8" or more. The continuous filament fibres are drawn by mechanical means and are endless, in the same way as rayon filaments. The diameter of the fibres of both products are of the same order, namely, .00003".

For our electrical work, it has been found necessary to use special grades of glass which are substantially free of alkalis. The purpose of this is to give the fibres greater permanence and also to give them the finest electrical characteristics. Tests have shown that we can obtain leakage resistances of our yarns, which are extremely high, comparable to those of the best insulating materials now available.

In comparing our yarns and products fabricated from our yarns, with other electrical insulation used for high temperature, namely, asbestos and mica, it is found that our glass products are very much higher in their tensile strength and general mechanical properties. When our tapes and cloths are impregnated, they have dielectric strength much higher than those of asbestos products, due to the impurities which cannot be eliminated from the natural asbestos fibres.

These dielectric values are comparable with those of fabricated mica. A further advantage of [illegible] is that it is very adaptable to textile processes so that [illegible] as fine as .035" thick have been woven without difficulty.

From the standpoint of temperature resistance, we find that yarns and tapes of practically no diminution in strength at 300° C., while this strength drops off from this point to perhaps 500 to 600°, although there is still perceptible strength left at these temperatures. We have, in fact, had cloths operating on high temperature steam pipes of 900° F. with satisfactory results. You will realize that the above temperatures are greatly in excess of any operating temperature for electrical equipment and makes them suitable for emergency conditions, such as are required for certain types of navy cables, etc.

In addition to electrical tapes, we have also been working on fine cloths of .005" thickness to be used for coating in the same manner as varnished cambric. It is anticipated that this material will find definite uses in the electrical industry.

We have also done a large amount of work on a light felted sheet bonded with certain electrical resins. This sheet is called our type [illegible] sheet, and has been used for coating with varnish as a reinforcement in phenolic sheets. From the standpoint of this latter product, we have found it to have excellent possibilities in the radio field due to its very low power factor even at high frequencies. Our [illegible] No. 719 glass is found to have a power factor of .3% and .4% at one megacycle and when used as a reinforcement for low loss resins, the power factor of the combination has been found to be around .6%.

The important point from all these products from a marine standpoint is that they not only resist chemical action, but due to the form of the fibre, it is found that the moisture absorption is extremely low in its complete fabricated form where varnishes, resins, etc., are used. This has been found to be a very definite advantage over asbestos.

The above may give you a general idea of our products and their possibilities. In addition, however, we are enclosing a copy of our memo on the properties of [illegible] textile fibres, technical information on our tapes, and price sheets on yarns, tapes, and on the type [illegible] sheet. It should be noted that the

discount to electrical manufacturers and to the U. S. Government is 60%, while in large quantities, there are additional quantity discounts. I have neglected to mention about the possibilities of wires and cables insulated with our fiber in the various forms. Nemet wire, manufactured by several companies, is now in the market and work is being done with other companies both on a larger wire with heavier insulating walls, and also on special cables. These will be used where high temperatures, acid conditions, and other requirements are met with. As we do not manufacture the wires ourselves, we would have to refer you to such companies as General Electric, General Cable, Anaconda, American Steel & Wire, Okonite, etc. These can undoubtedly give you information on wires and cables.

If we can give you any further information not covered on the above, we will be glad to do so to the best of our ability.

Yours truly,

E B Shand

E. B. Shand
FIBER PRODUCTS DIVISION

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enclosures

SUT00030820

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD
QUINCY, MASS.

M-11-1520 - P&A

LIST OF OPEN PURCHASE ORDERS SHOWING FROZEN SHIPPING PROVISIONS WEEK ENDING 3 JULY 1952

P.O. and Req. Date	Vendor	Insp. District	Material	Prev. P.S. Date	Revised P.S. Date Week 7/3/52
Ref. c-e 807-6005-T 10/1/51	Walworth	Pitts.	9" Gate Valve	6/14/52	7/5/52
Ref. h 1128-6013-T 12/15/51	Hajoca Corp. on Penn. Forge	Phila.	12 Items various Type Pipe Nipples	Ready Insp. Wk. 6/9	Ready Insp. Wk. 7/1
Ref. g 1205-6064-T 1/2/52	Crane Co.	Chicago	10 Items Various Type Valves	Ready Insp. Wk. 6/30	Part RI Wk. 6/30 7/7. 7/14 Bal. RI Wk. 7/28
Ref. g 104-6015-U 1/15/52	Johns-Manville	Newark	Brake Lining	May	Wk. 7/7
115-6072-U 2/15/52	C. F. Guyon P.O. B-10716 on Taylor Forge	Chicago	Items 1,3,4,6,7, 8 consisting of various type of pipe fittings	6/6	Part Wk. 7/7 Bal. Wk. 7/14
Ref. l 117-6040-U 3/1/52	Manning, Maxwell & Moore	Quincy Yard	Valves	Wk. 6/27	Wk. 7/7
Ref. g 408-6093-U 4/30/52	Johns-Manville	Newark	Brake Lining	May	Wk. 7/7
410-6001-U 6/1/52	Okonite	Passaic	1F. 2-3000' TSOA-9 Elec. Cable	June	Ready Insp. Wk. 7/3

MT004346

SUT 00190141

L4-3(11)/E126 SPC

3 Dec 1940

General Accounting Office
Audit Division
Washington D C

S I R S:

The executed originals of contracts, entered into by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts with the contractors listed below, are transmitted herewith for file in the General Accounting Office:

Contract Number	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Signed in Bureau
NOs-76035	The American Brass Co	14 Aug 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 77462	General Cable Corp	5 Oct 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 77693	Eastman Kodak Co	12 Oct 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78013	The Okonite Co	23 Oct 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 78020	Collyer Insulated Wire Co	23 Oct 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78218	Eclipse Aviation Div of Bendix Aviation Corp	28 Oct 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 78256	J M Young's Sons	29 Oct 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78257	Nichols & Stone Co	29 Oct 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78363	Spitzer Bros Inc	2 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 78404	H F Allen Co Inc	2 Nov 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78411	Gleason Works	2 Nov 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78433	Standard Supply Co	8 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 78455	The National Machinery Co	4 Nov 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78738	Major Edward Bowes	4 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 78584	Johns-Manville Sales Corp	5 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 78753	Mueller Co	11 Nov 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 78843	J P Den Hartog	1 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 78911	Chase Brass & Copper Co Inc	18 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 79006	Wm H Cole & Sons	19 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 79029	M C Wright Managing Owner	13 Nov 1940	30 Nov 1940
" 79268	Clipper Line Inc	19 Nov 1940	29 Nov 1940
" 79283	Carey Machinery & Supply Co of Baltimore City	25 Nov 1940	30 Nov 1940

Respectfully,

M A NORCROSS
Purchasing Officer
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

MT004347

INACTIVE	CUSTOMER	TERR.	GRADE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	THE O'BRIEN CORP ✓		7T15		1.05	40						
	OKENITE COMPANY ✓		7TF2		40.							
	SUBSIDIARY OF KENDALL PETROLEUM											