

EXHIBIT

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TBM 322/4PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

K-597 (b)

01-80311

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION

INTRA-COMPANY CORRESPONDENCE

TECHNICAL CENTER—GRANVILLE, OHIO

ATTENTION OF Mr. R. S. Grant - Toledo

June 5, 1968

FROM Mr. R. F. Shannon - Granville

cc: Mr. Eric Gay - Toledo

SUBJECT KAYLO RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY, 1968

Mr. M. Hardwick - Berlin

Mr. J. Helser - Berlin

Mr. A. J. Pearson - Toledo

Mr. J. Rhoads - Berlin

Mr. H. V. Smith - Toledo

This Report summarizes major Process Development activities carried out in May by the Kaylo Research & Development Laboratory in cooperation with the Berlin Plant personnel in support of plant operations. It also briefly summarizes the status of Marketing supported Kaylo Product Development Programs.

1. New Plant Facility

A study involving processing of JM filter pressed ware through a SID cylinder was undertaken and completed in May. This study eliminated the fear on the part of a number of people of not being able to use a SID cylinder to process filter pressed ware. Actually, no major processing problems were encountered. Except for a few hairline cracks, the ware survived the SID cycle in excellent shape. Our study also indicates the need for auxiliary driers at the new facility can probably be eliminated. The standard SID cycle now being used for processing pan poured Kaylo will produce filter pressed ware substantially free of moisture.

At the request of Toledo Engineering, a study was undertaken to determine how much material loss would occur when filter pressed pipe insulation was trimmed. As you know JM reported, during our initial meeting, trim loss would be "minimal". Our investigation indicates trim loss for filter pressed pipe will be in the 2.35 - 9.94% range.

The Engineering Agreement for the purchase of JM know-how relating to filter pressing was sent to JM for their consideration on May 23rd.

2. Stress Corrosion

Stress corrosion inhibited pipe and block, identified as "STS", are now part of the standard Kaylo product line being produced at Berlin. The STS products were placed in production at the same time Process 101 was placed on stream.

3. Process 101

This process was placed on stream May 27th. A Kaylo compatible carbon black dispersion, substantially lower in price per pound solids, was developed at Granville. A recommendation was made to the Berlin Plant to consider building a facility so we can manufacture this carbon black dispersion at Berlin. Trials are scheduled for the first week of June for the evaluation of the Granville developed carbon

black dispersion under plant conditions.

4. GE Self Cleaning Oven Door Insulation

A visit was made to GE's appliance center, Louisville, Kentucky to review the design and specifications for high temperature insulation self cleaning oven door inserts. GE agreed to redesign their door around tolerances we could live with for processing such inserts from Kaylo. A number of prototypes will be fabricated and submitted to GE next month. This will be a TEAM Division sponsored program. Potential GE market is 1/4 to 1/2 million units at \$3.00 each (initial price).

5. Kaylo Batch Raw Materials

A major effort is being directed toward locating alternate sources of Kaylo batch materials. Currently under investigation are alternate sources for quicklime, silica, diatomaceous earth, cement and asbestos.

6. Seattle Fire Rated Door

Seattle Door is giving serious consideration to the manufacture of a fire rated door based on K-17 core. They fabricated and shipped to Granville several prototype doors for our evaluation prior to fire testing at UL. Our analysis indicated the design and construction of the proposed Seattle fire door were of questionable quality. We submitted to Marketing our findings for transmittal to Seattle Door so that changes could be made before going to UL.

7. K-10 Cement Batch

During the past year the amount of cement added to K-10 batch has been increased stepwise to the current level of 8 bags per batch. Product quality, product strengths, job efficiencies, thru put rates and prehardening rates have likewise all gone up. It is possible we should go even further in cement content to gain additional process, product and/or cost savings. A program was undertaken to determine what the optimum cement content should be in K-10 batch. Initial results indicate we are currently operating near the optimum. Process disadvantages of going to higher cement contents seem to outweigh process advantages. This program will be completed in June. If the data warrants plant trials of higher cement content batch, plant trials will follow.

8. Replacement of Asbestos

This program remains on hold due to a lack of manpower.

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