

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

WV-001563

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

05141-00

OWENS-ILLINOIS

BERLIN, NEW JERSEY

PUBLISHED BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE OF

THE BERLIN PLANT

ONE OF THE **(I)** FAMILY

KAYLONIZER

Volume 1

July 1956

Number 3

NEO SERINIS, "POPPY" SCURTI RETIRE

Retired at the end of last month were two men familiar to most Plant 95 Onizers. They were NEO SERINIS and DOMINIC "POPPY" SCURTI.



DOMINIC SCURTI

NEO SERINIS

DOMINIC "POPPY" SCURTI, a nine-year employee in the Berlin Plant, was born in a town near Naples, Italy in 1891. Arriving in this country, then he lived in Philadelphia and Jersey City before moving to W. Berlin.

He began work here in 1947 in the Maintenance Department, was transferred to Personnel as office janitor, and his last job was in the Production Department.

The father of three children, POPPY lives on Pine Avenue in West Berlin. His son, JOE SCURTI, works in the Mold Repair Department.

POPPY will long be remembered for his many fine games of bocci and morra on the Diamond Derby Days.

Now that he has retired, he will occupy his time with gardening which has been

NEO SERINIS, who had been employed with the Company for 13 years, was born in Caesaria, Turkey in 1889 and attended high school and Anatolia college in that country.

Coming to the United States in 1919, at the age of twenty, he completed his education at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, where he majored in chemistry. Recently he attended his graduation class's 40th year reunion at that school.

NEO came to the Berlin Plant of Owens-Illinois in 1943 and became plant chemist, a position he was to hold until his retirement last month.

In his research capacity he played a major part in the development of the SID (Simultaneous Indurating and Drying) process currently used in the production of Kaylo which speeded up the operation and proved more economical, than the previous method.

The father of four children, Neo lives at 5 South Cedar Avenue in Berlin.

In the future he will be assisting in the General Research Department on a consultation basis.

NO-ACCIDENT MARK SET

The people of Owens-Illinois Plant 95 have worked over six months without a lost-time accident, comprising a total of 201,041 accident free man-hours.

The last lost-time accident was December 7, 1955.

SKELETONS IN KAYLO PRODUCTS

Did you know that every cubic foot of Kaylo contains millions and millions of skeletons?

It's true, for one of the materials that goes into the production of Kaylo products is diatomaceous silica which is made up of the tiny skeletons of single celled plants called diatoms.

Diatoms, which are types of algae that live in the water, cannot be seen individually with the unaided eye, but in colonies they appear as jelly-like globs either floating free or attached to other plants.

Through a microscope the thousands of different diatom types can be seen. Some are shaped like discs, others have elliptical, triangular or rectangular shapes, while still others are thread-like in appearance.

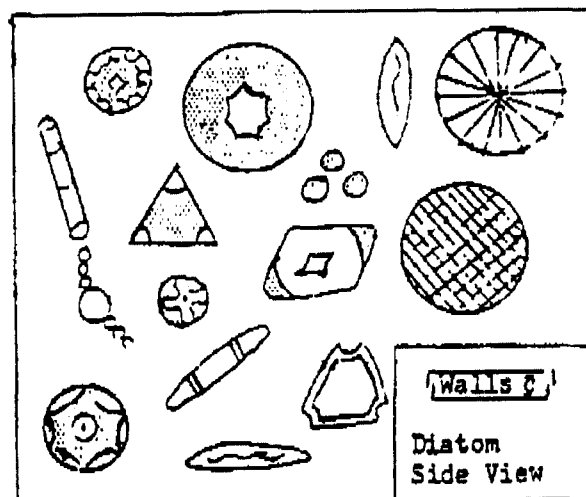
The cell walls of these plants have unusual designs on them, arranged in ornate patterns and resembling jewels. They are some of the most beautiful creatures of the microscopic world.

The unique thing about the diatom is that it lives in a glass house. The living diatom is composed of live matter inside two walls held together by a band or "girdle," so that it looks much like a pillbox.

The cell walls are made of silica which the plant extracts from the water and incorporates in itself. The walls have a glassy, transparent quality and the plant, in reality, lives behind "windows" of a sort.

At certain times in the past when conditions were favorable for growth and reproduction, huge numbers of them existed in the oceans. One such period was the Miocene age, millions of year before man made his appearance on the scene.

At that time, food, temperature and light



Some diatom sizes and designs and anatomy diagram.

conditions were right for diatoms. And too, because of the many volcanoes, the oceans of the Miocene era were full of soluble silicas. The wealth of silica permitted these algae to multiply very quickly.

As huge numbers of these plants reproduced and died, their skeletons sank to the bottom of the sea, gradually building up thick deposits.

In following ages, the crust of the earth buckled and the ocean floor was lifted into the air, becoming mountain ranges and laying bare the layers of diatoms, now white and chalky in appearance.

But it was not until a relatively few years ago, in 1890, that anyone realized the value of these deposits. It was discovered that this diatomaceous earth was an excellent insulating material and mining operations were begun. Since, the demand for this material has grown as new uses for it are discovered.

Besides its ordinary insulating properties, diatomaceous silica is used in Kaylo products because it can withstand very high temperatures without melting and thus is valuable as insulation in areas where great heat is generated.