

FOSECO, INC.



INTER-COMPANY AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: J. E. Williams
F. I. L.

FROM: D. J. Anderson

DATE: February 6, 1974

SUBJECT:

Dear John,

We commenced full blow development work of the Seal-On Gasket system yesterday. After obtaining the Hobart and press tool on Friday, we were able to complete some evaluation work last week. I have forwarded a copy of the proposed development program and must mention that our initial work is showing some promise. I should be in a better position to discuss the progress during our Friday telephone conversation.

I've written to Geoff Swinnerton re patents and would be obliged if you could chase him up on the subject, as I feel this area is very important; so important that I would be obliged if you would ask Geoff to discuss it with Richard Gallafent.

I sat in on a technical/production meeting on Monday and the following may be of interest.

OVEN CAPACITY

This has previously been cited as the limiting factor to increased production. However, R & D's new recipe, EP-5465, has enabled oven throughput times to be drastically reduced, by up to 25%.

A further analysis of the system now reveals that pulping capacity is the limiting factor. Machine capacity is far less of a problem.

ASBESTOS REPLACEMENT

The limit time for complete elimination of asbestos is now April 1st. Foseco, Inc, has suitable Proflex and Profax 31 recipes but to date their slurry Seal-On recipes do not include an asbestos-free type.

The only problem is that all Foseco, Inc.'s asbestos-free recipes require Wollastonite, and the story behind this is as follows: the limiting factor to complete availability of this material is the mine's crushing capacity. They planned to install new machinery last November to satisfy demand but now they do not see this equipment being installed until April. Problems: if the health authority pushes.

February 6, 1974

Back to other topics:

ALTERNATIVE BINDERS

I enclose a copy of Don Butler's work in this direction and would draw your attention to recipes U and V which are P.V.A. Poly Vinyl acetate types. Recipe W, which has a low transverse strength, was bound with a liquid resin derived from either coal or petroleum distillate residue. The system is a two pack and I suspect that one contains phenol (from its smell), and the other UF or formaldehyde.

Work with animal glues in conjunction with starch recipes, L M N O, gave inadequate transverse strength.

FERRUXES

Bob Reardon, (Foseco, Inc.'s Ferrux expert) maintains that he has a number of interesting recipes which he has agreed to map out as comparisons against the samples you are forwarding.

He and I intend to get together and formulate a comparison sheet, price and performance wise, which may enable us to suggest suitable modification.

Bob also has a couple of very low fume, non-RMS31 containing recipes, together with a completely fumeless 331 type.

Ferrux granulation has been briefly viewed and Kerosine incorporated at 1%, this seems to give an improved product. The only problem could be that the competition would recognize the smell, perhaps other odorless petrochemicals could be used?

HOT BOX

I've written to Phil outlining my thoughts on the development work with suggestions for future actions.

LOW ENERGY CURE

My letter to David briefly explained that I have been unable to obtain any useful information on the free flowing particulate (cold cure) work allegedly conducted at Foseco, Inc. I hope to get some useful information on cold cure resin systems from U.S. Reps.

All the best,


D. J. Anderson

DJA/cel