

The RUBEROID Co.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
GF-2350

Mr. W. J. Van Akin - NEW YORK

February 18, 1955

Messrs. C. R. Eckert - SOUTH BOUND BROOK
E. H. Morris - SOUTH BOUND BROOK
E. E. Talbot - NEW YORK

CALSILITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Pursuant to your request, C. R. Eckert, E. H. Morris and myself discussed the proposed Calsilite Development Program. The following are the results of our discussion.

We are attaching hereto our drawing C-5590 indicating what we would prefer as the final flow chart for the manufacture of Calsilite. We have shown the present formula as is now being used to manufacture Calsilite. The determining factor as to possible use of the proposed flow chart would be dependent upon being able to produce a jelly and hold the jelly for a minimum of two to four hours and preferably longer during the molding period.

For your information, the following formulae were considered:

JM FORMULA THERMOBESTOS

Hydrated Lime - 43.3%
Calite 256C - 43.7%
M-1 Asbestos Fiber - 13%

RUBEROID FORMULA - QUICK-SET CALSILITE

Hydrated Lime - 30.66%
3-B Black Lake Fiber - 6.13%
W-3 Asbestos Fiber - 8.22%
Calite - 42.67%
Silica Flour - 5.88%
Bentonite Clay - 1.99%
Sodium Hydroxide - 2.81%
Calcium Carbonate - 2.04%

From the foregoing, you will note each formula contains a high percentage of Calite and based on our 1954 sales of Calsilite totaling \$863,000.00 either of the above formulae would have increased our raw materials cost approximately \$33,000.00. This is the primary reason we believed it expedient to first attempt to form a jelly with our existing raw materials formula.

With reference to JM Patent No. 2,699,097, C. R. Eckert and myself are of the opinion the only valid claim this patent may have is the plunger or piston filtration method of molding. Unfortunately, this method of molding by forming an upper and lower filter cake produces a high moisture content in the center of the molded piece, thereby resulting in a void or delamination in the center. Also, due to the high surface stresses produced by this type of molding, Thermobestos has a tendency to distort when autoclaved or dried. For your information, Thermobestos is not accepted by the U. S. Navy, even though repeated attempts have been made to procure its acceptance.

I am of the opinion that if we can produce a product in accordance with the attached flow chart the product should have a density of eleven or twelve pounds and strength exceeding our existing Calsilite. Air voids would be eliminated.

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C. R. Eckart and myself are of the opinion that the following program should be developed to produce improved precision molded Calsilite at the reasonable net profit.

1. Request our Patent Attorney to investigate possible infringement of our proposed Calsilite process, as against JM's patent No. 2,699,097, or any other unexpired existing patents.
2. Proceed immediately to conduct experiments to determine if our existing Calsilite formula can be jelled and held in a jelled state.
3. If the above items one and two are favorable, proceed to construct an inexpensive pilot plant mixer and filtration pipe and block molds.
4. Conduct experiments on pilot plant equipment.

I believe it expedient to advise you at this time that if the proposed process is developed, I can foresee only one possible problem, and that may be the fact that thin walled pipe covering in the larger sizes may have a tendency to distort when removed from the molds, and this can only be determined by experimental and development work.

If you so desire, I can at this time forward you a preliminary estimate as to the capital investment required to produce Calsilite at Gloucester, with a capacity double that of our 1954 sales. We can also furnish you an estimated manufacturing cost based on the proposed process. However, I would prefer to complete our experiments before forwarding you this information.

E. J. SHOFFER

EJS:bfn
Att.

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