

PLH 009



GEORGIA-PACIFIC

*No R
Comments?*

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

DATE: March 5, 1969

TO: Mr. C. W. Lehnert

LOCATION: Tigard Lab

FROM: T. W. Richards

LOCATION: Portland

SUBJECT:

Attached is some information sent to me by John Clark of Fort Dodge. While we do not want to destroy our normal fire-rated products, John thought the information might have some future value; therefore, I am passing this along to you for informational purposes.

T. W. R.

TWR

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

GP-767

TWR/ab

Attachment

cc: Mr. John Clark

RECEIVED

MAR 6 1969

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

I think our main concern with potentially exotic coatings is cost. The fact that a coating may withstand a high temp. does not automatically make it feasible for wallboard application. Such coating may maintain their integrity but offer no benefit to wallboard because they are highly conductive, and do not prevent or slow down calcination. Also a coating will not improve dimensional stability or integrity. The real loss is lost when the paper burns.

I do. I think this has any man I where wallboard is concerned.

SGP 0015852

TECHNOLOGY Newsletter

CHEMICAL WEEK FEBRUARY 22, 1969

The secret to Monsanto's new acetic acid process may turn out to be halogen-promoted noble metal catalysts. The company is putting up a 300-million-lbs./year plant to make acetic acid from methanol and carbon monoxide and hydrogen (synthesis gas) at Texas City (*CW Technology Newsletter*, Dec. 28, '68). The company has said the key to the process is the catalyst.

Two Belgian patents to Monsanto describe a process for making carboxylic acid compounds. The first (713,296) involves rhodium (in halide, complexed, or in metallic form) promoted by bromine, iodine or compounds of them. The other (913,297) mentions these catalysts: iridium, platinum, osmium as halides (trihalides), carbonyls, etc., on a carbon carrier. That methanol, carbon monoxide and hydrogen react to form acetic acid has long been known. Du Pont worked on the process decades ago (e.g., U.S. patents 2,135,448; 2,135,451; 2,135,453; British patent 483,577). But the process called for strenuous reaction conditions, posed serious corrosion difficulties. Badische's Walter Reppe used metal carbonyl catalysts and made a big step forward in development of a workable commercial process. That was the basis of commercial plants—Borden's in the U.S., and BASF's in Germany. Monsanto has said that the Reppe process permitted reaction conditions milder than did any earlier method but still called for 250-300 C temperatures, pressures of 3,000-10,000 psi. Its process, Monsanto says, is a big improvement on that. The Belgian patents deal in general with temperatures as low as 50 C and as high as 300 C.

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ICF's billion pounds/year ethylene plant began producing last week.

The plant was 18 months behind schedule, due to both labor and technical problems. It uses Lummus furnaces, is the first of the new breed of billion-pound, single-train giants. It is the company's fifth olefin plant at Wilton. Teeside, represents a \$36-million investment.

SGP 0015853

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A new nuclear team has been formed in chemical reprocessing and fuel fabrication for electric power generation. National Lead and Anaconda have joined to study the field. The initial phase of the program is expected to take one year. Both have impressive backgrounds in nuclear matters. Anaconda has been a leading producer of yellow cake (U_3O_8). National Lead has operated the Atomic Energy Commission's feed-materials production center in Fernald, O., and other AEC installations. Its Nuclear Division's activities include fabrication of fuel elements research and reactor tests. It has also publicly stated its desire to reprocess fuel commercially, probably in '73. To that end, it signed a contract with Saint-Gobain Techniques Nouvelle for preliminary process and plant design and cost estimations.

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A new coating process is looking for work. Marquardt has a technique for vapor deposition of silicone carbide on graphite. Developed for

Bill:

Here is an article I noted, talking about a material in sheet form, that has high heat resistance.

Would you think this has any application for our Firestop, there-by doing away with all glass - mica + Clay. Also make it light-weight.

Just a thought!

John C

T W Richards