

PROJECT REPORT

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EVALUATION OF GLASS RE-ENFORCEMENT FILLERS
IN LATEX HIGH-BUILD COATINGS

AUTHOR: R. C. PIERREHUMBERT

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WORK BY: A. V. PARIKH

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
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SUMMARY As a result of current OSHA regulations on asbestos-fiber handling precautions, manufacturers of latex high-build coatings and mastics have expressed interest in suggested formulations with alternate re-enforcement fillers. This current study has established a good procedure for the incorporation of two Owens Corning Fiberglas products; namely: 1/64 inch Flaked glass and 1/2 inch Chopped glass (with 10% contained water), in UCAR Latex 154 based coatings designed to protect urethane foam insulation and in general for weather-barrier roof protection.

Test results showed excellent resistance to shrinkage cracking of high-build films, good adhesion to rigid urethane foam; plus excellent adhesion to wood, aluminum and steel at 200 to 300 percent elongation (72°-75°F). This data will be presented to several specialty-coatings accounts in the Southwest market area.

INTRODUCTION OSHA regulations on the safe plant-handling of asbestos-fibers re-enforcement fillers have brought about an increased awareness in alternate fillers to use in high-build coatings and mastics. Several months ago three grades of chopped fiberglass from the Owens Corning Fiberglas Corporation (OCF) had been evaluated at our Garland, Texas technical service laboratory in high-build (68 percent solids by weight) latex coatings.

All showed difficulty with good dispersion in the "let-down" portion in low-speed high-shear mixing equipment, but other film properties proved to be favorable. A report was written for general distribution.

Discussions with Mr. Harold Hagmeier at OCF Dallas Sales Office (214/233-9241) led to the evaluation in the current reported study; of their 1/64 inch Flake glass and a 1/2 inch Chopped "Fiberglas" (the latter containing ten percent contained water).

DISCUSSION This time, the pigments were dispersed in a disc-type high-speed disperser operated at half-speed during addition of the glass re-enforcement fillers. It is important not to crush the glass particles more than necessary, and the slower speed also inhibits air entrainment in the final high-solids product.

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