EA02-025
FORD 10/27/03
APPENDIX N
BOOK 33 OF 61
PART 4 OF 6

CLARKE AUTOMOTIVE CONSULTANTS, INC.

Richard A. Clarke

3955 Highway 53 • Hoschton, Georgia 30548 • (708) 654-4830 • Fax (708) 654-2198 Email: cacinc@mindspring.com

SPEED CONTROL DEACTIVATION SWITCH

EXEMPLAR COMPONENT

11/15/01

CLARKE AUTOMOTIVE CONSULTANTS, INC.

Richard A. Clarks

3955 Highway 53 • Hoschton, Georgia 30548 • (706) 654-4830 • Fax (706) 654-2198 Email: cacinc@mindspring.com

November 19, 2001

Mark Hoffman Ford Motor Company 528 Parklane Towers West Three Parklane Blvd. Dearborn, MI 48126

EXPERT/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT-PRIVILEGED RE: Exemplar Component

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Please find enclosed three copies of the photographs as requested. I have also included an invoice for your convenience.

If you have any question or concerns, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,

Mary A. Clarke



1LNLM81WONY

Ctarko Automotive Consultanta

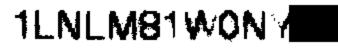
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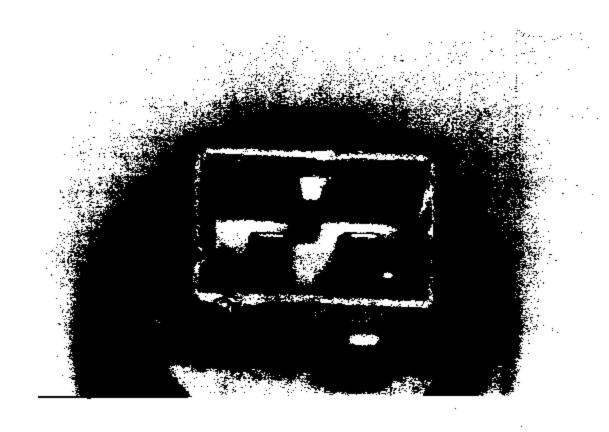
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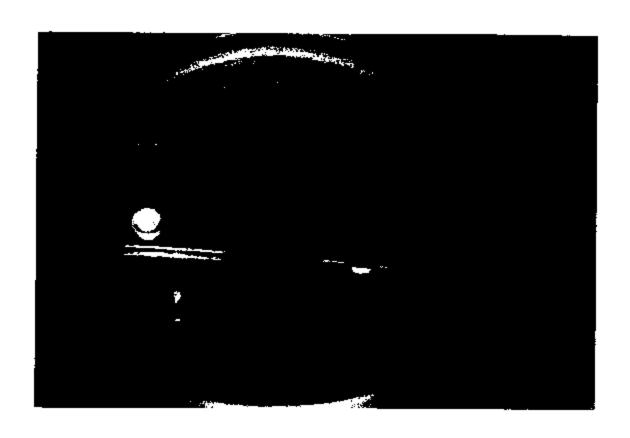
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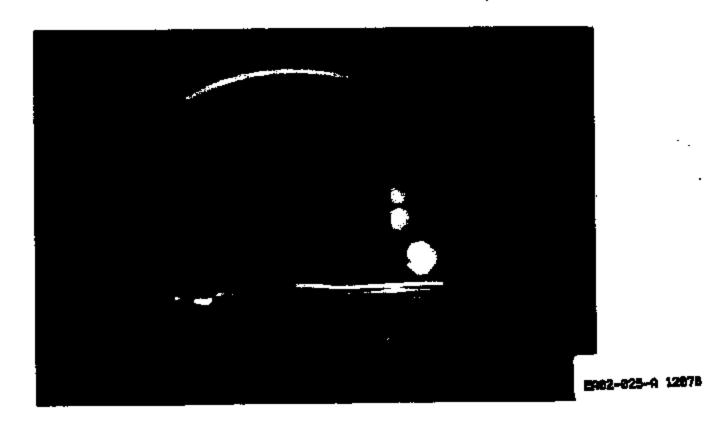




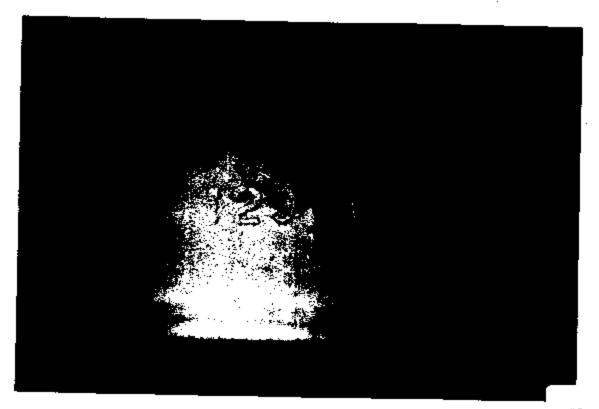






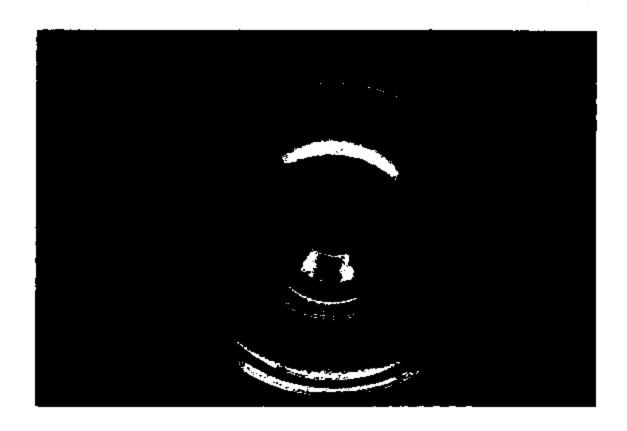


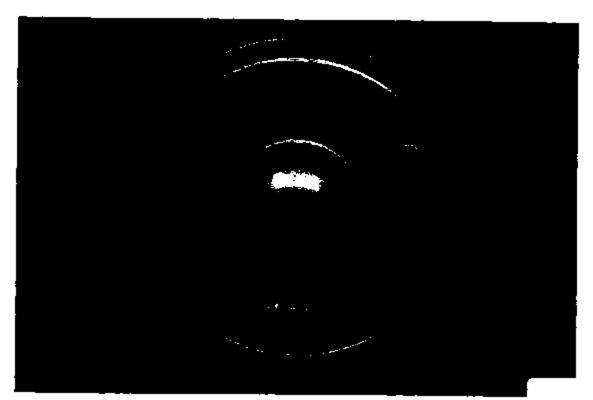






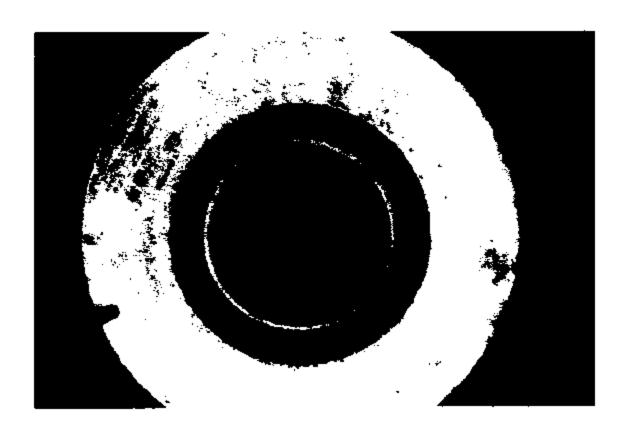


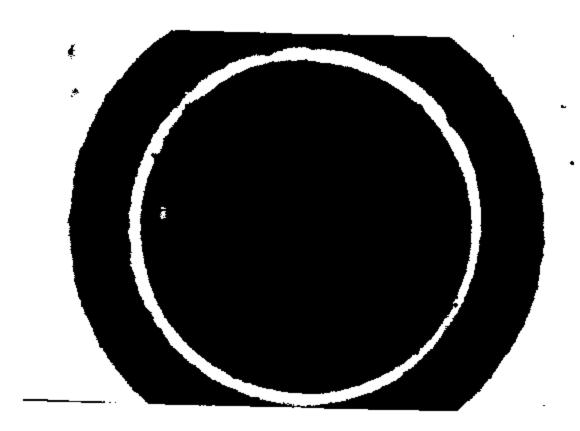


















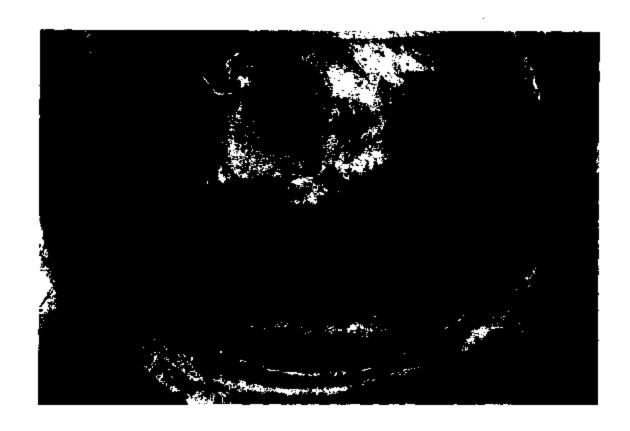








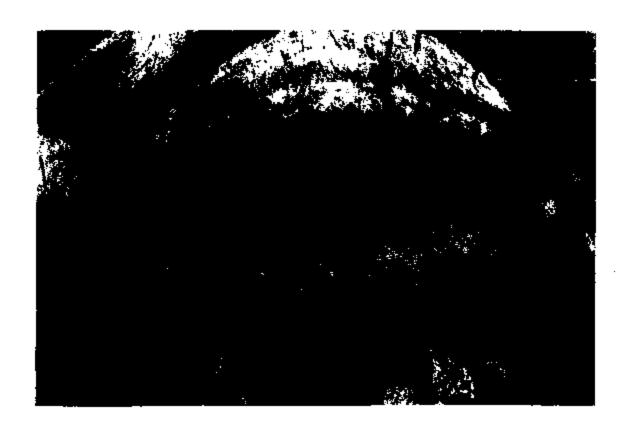
















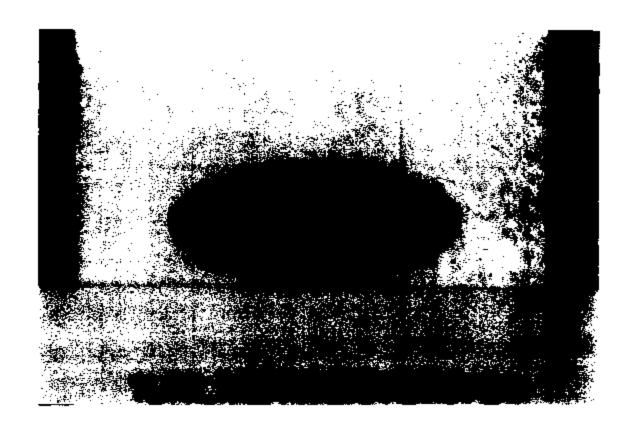








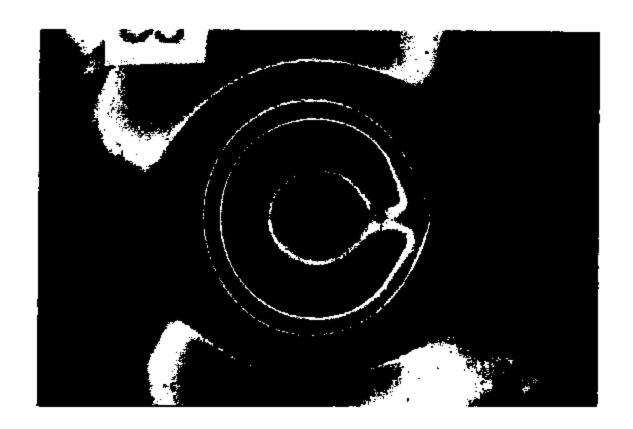


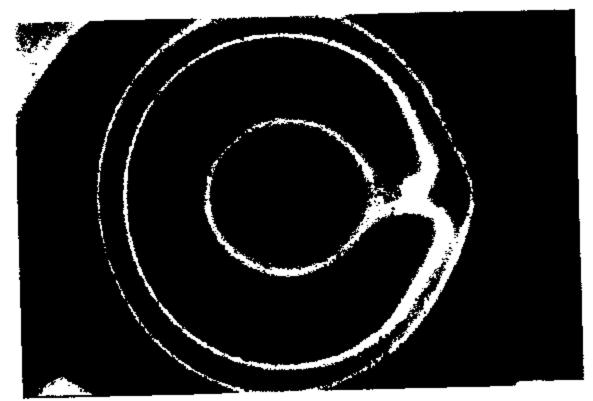




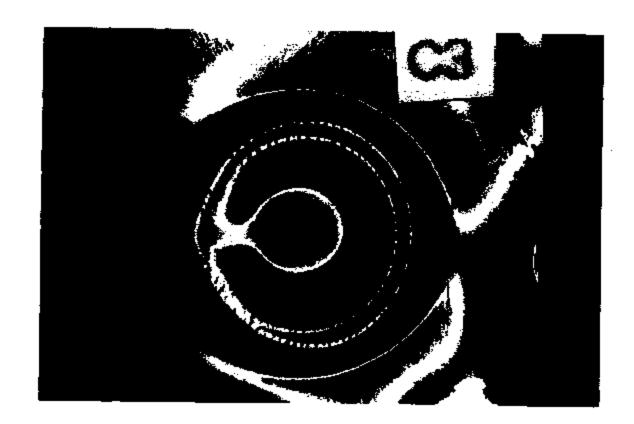


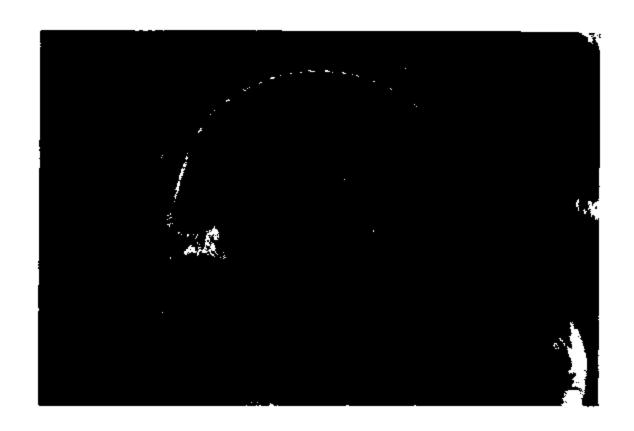














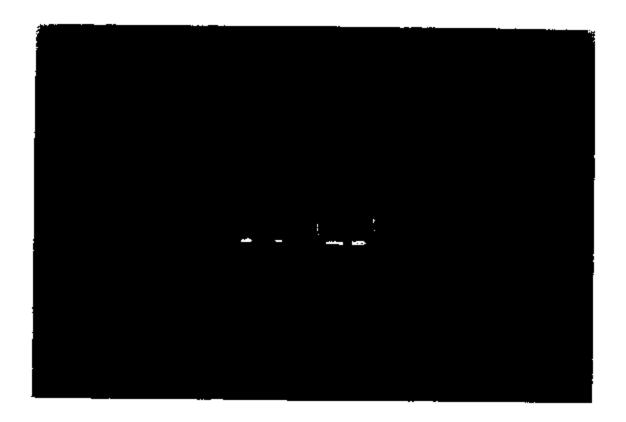










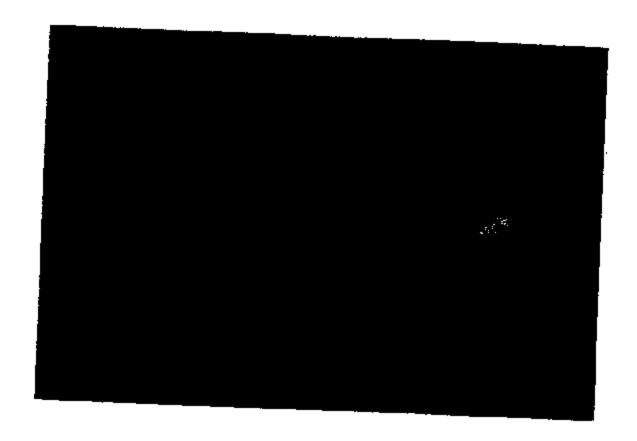


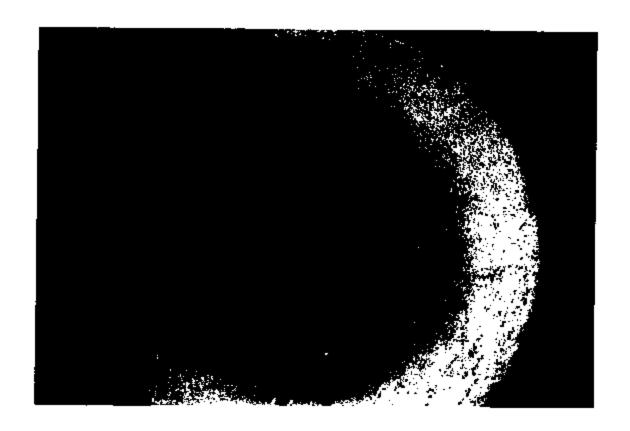
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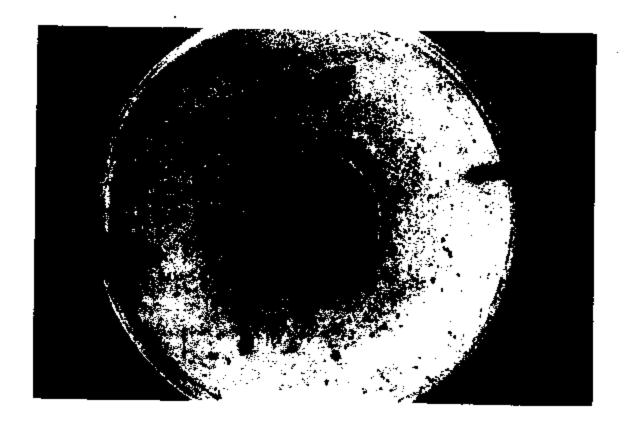








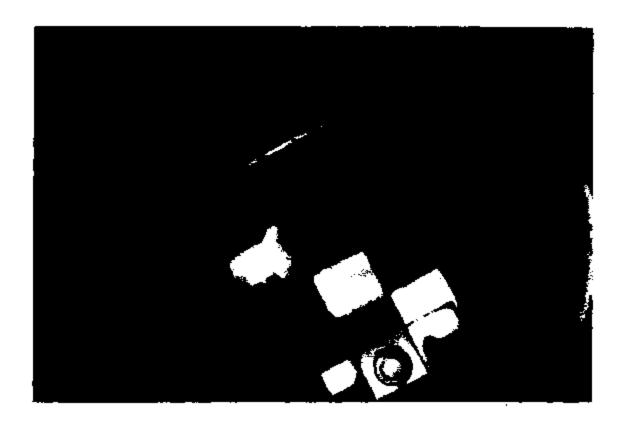


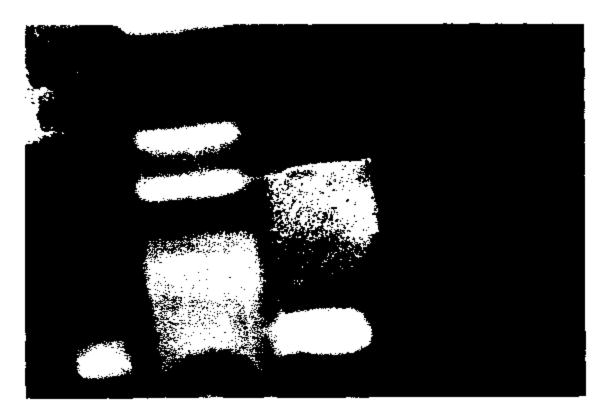




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VERSUS

CASE NO. CI-99-0211(3)

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, D&L, INC. OF COLLINS

F/K/A D&L FORD, INC., WOOLWINE FORD LINCOLNMERCURY, INC., SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO D&L

FORD, INC., E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND

COMPANY, AND TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

INCORPORATED

DEFENDANTS

ORAL AND VIDIO DEPOSITION OF FREDERICK JAMES PORTER

NOVEMBER 16, 2000

Volume 2

THE ORIGINAL OF THIS TRANSCRIPT WILL BE IN THE CUSTODY OF:

MICHAEL JOLLY, ESQUIRE 1018 PRESTON 4TH FLOOR HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002 TEXAS BAR NO. 10856910



ORAL AND VIDEO DEPOSITION of FREDERICK JAMES
PORTER, produced as a witness at the instance of the
Plaintiffs, and duly sworn, was taken in the
above-styled and numbered cause on the 16th day of
November, 2000, before C. Lee Parks, Certified
Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas,
reported by computerized stenotype machine, at the
offices of Feeney, Kellett, Wienner & Bush, P.C.,
35980 Woodward Avenue, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
48304-0934, pursuant to the Mississippi Rules of
Civil Procedure and the provisions stated on the
record or attached hereto.

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1	FREDERICK JAMES PORTER,
2	having been first duly sworn previously on
3	Wednesday, November 15, 2000 continued his
4	deposition and testified as follows:
5	MOITANIMAXE
6	Q. (BY MR. MAYER) Mr. Porter, we're going to
7	continue the deposition from yesterday. You
8	understand you're still under oath?
9	A. That's correct.
10	Q. I looked back over my notes from
11	yesterday's session and I want to try to tie up some
12	loose ends. Did you say that the field returns that
13	you were aware of as head of this investigation
14	showed no signs of water entry through the canal?
15	A. The field returns that we received back
16	that were anomalous showed that the brake fluid had
17	leaked through the Kapton in all cases.
18	Q. Okay. Did any of the field returns that
19	you looked at or your group looked at show that
20	there was entry of water through the connector?
21	A. Not that were involved with a thermal
22 .	event.
23	Q. Okay. But did some of the field returns

have water in the connector and corrosion on the

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electrical side?

- A. They all had corrosion on the electrical side due to brake fluid. There was some water in the chemical analysis of those parts that would've come in, possibly, with the brake fluid.
- Q. What I'm trying to find out is, were there any switches that were reviewed by ford or its people working for Ford that indicated that water had gotten into the electrical side of the switch and had caused corrosion and there was no brake fluid in that side of the switch?
- A. There were two switches that had been retrieved from junk yards that were looked at that did have corrosion in them, but the hoods were off of those vehicles and the case of what those switches had been through was unknown. Those switches were corroded and non-operative, so they would not have caused a fire.
- Q. Okay. With the exception of those two, were there any others?
 - A. No, sir.

- Q. Now, I would ask that you give me an explanation. Why is the brake pressure switch wired hot at all times, if you could give me that kind of in layman's terms?
 - A. Okay. During our investigation as to why

Fred Kohl in our team meetings explained that the brake pressure switch was wired to disable power to the cruise control clutch coil in the event that brake pressure was applied and the other mode of switching off speed control would be deact -- or was inoperative. In order make sure that this happened, it was fused in the same circuit as the other input for the deactivation and that, due to common method of doing it in the industry, is using the brake lamp fuse.

- Q. Okay. Would you do me a favor? Would you draw the circuitry as you understand it, the brake pressure switch and then the brake -- I think it's called the boost switch. Do you have a pen?
 - A. Yes, I do.

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(Exhibit No. 8 marked.)

- Q. I've handed you what's been marked as Exhibit 8, correct? You're going to draw on that document?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Thank you.
 - A. You're welcome.
- 24 Q. Okay. Now, as I understand the schematic, 25 you've drawn the brake pressure switch is normally a

closed switch and the brake on/off switch is

normally an open switch?

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Less than a couple of seconds?

A. In normal cases it probably would be less than seconds, but there would be cases where the brake pressure switch is never activated. Under normal operations, they would not.

- Q. And why is it that the brake pressure switch should be energized at all times? Explain that to me.
- A. Because if it was energized at all time -or I should say, if it -- if it wasn't attached to
 the brake lamp switch or the 800 switch had a
 failure mode that caused it not to operate, then
 the -- the brake pressure switch wouldn't be able to
 do its job of -- of disconnecting the clutch coil.
 Also, the fuse for the -- from the brake lamps are
 also used to power the clutch coil so that in the
 event that fuse blows, that the speed control cannot
 inadvertently be deactivated.
 - Q. Okay. Anything else that you can think of?
 - A. Those are the major reasons.
 - Q. When did you first learn than that the brake pressure switch was energized at all times directly to the battery?
- 24 A. I believe it was in November or December 25 of 1998.

595-421-4 12516

And how did you learn this?

Charlie Douglas told me.

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Q.

A.

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said that.

requirements during the investigation?

Α. Ŀ We looked at other methods of energizing the switch, but no other methods would meet Ford's 2 requirements. 3 Why is that? Q. 5 Why is that? Because other methods would reduce the failure modes that were possible that 6 would subject our customers to possible failures in 7 the speed control system. В 9 ο. Explain how they would do that. 10 Explain how they would do that? A. Uh-huh. 11 σ. Other methods would disable the ability 12 13 for the brake pedal to disable speed control, so 14 that --What method would do that? 15 Q. Huh? 16 Α. What method would lead to that result? 17 18 If you try -- If you put that on a different fuse --19 If you put it on a different fuse than the 20 ο. 21 break on/off switch? If you put it on a different fuse and the 22

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9597 Jones Road, No. 363, Houston, Texas 77065

Was there some Ford requirement that the

fuse on the brake's on/off switch blows, then the

speed control would not be activated.

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brake pressure switch and the break on/off switch had to be on the same fuse?

A. Yes.

- Q. Who at Ford was responsible for that requirement?
- A. That requirement was developed as part for the speed control system, again, in response to the failure modes and effects and analysis that they had done for the system; which we were looking out for the customers that were going to utilize this vehicle.
 - Q. And was this a group at Ford or Visteon?
- A. At the time the system was being developed, there was no Visteon; as we spoke yesterday.
 - Q. So there would be no Visteon involvement?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. You were telling me that the reasons the architecture wouldn't work, one of these them was if somebody stepped on the brake pedal and it was not on the same fuse as the brake on/off switch, then the brake pressure switch could not perform it's intended purpose?
- A. That's a fair statement.
- Q. Is there anything else you had to rule out

during the course of your investigation?

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- A. We looked at putting a relay in that circuit.
 - Q. Okay. And was there a particular reason why the relay was not something that would satisfy the Ford requirement?
 - The relay was unnecessary due to the information that we had from our other vehicle lines that were not experiencing fires in the brake pressure switch. Given that the issue was a defect in the brake pressure switch that allowed brake fluid into the circuit on these vehicles, a relay would've been a touchup to this specific group of vehicles; and in doing so in the field would've subjected our customers to multiple other failure modes, problems caused by service technicians who were going to have to cut into the wires to hook in a relay. Since the relay was not part of the original design, where it's got mounted was going to be unknown, there was not going to be able to be sufficient vehicle testing to prove out the relay circuit to -- to assure that it would not also catch fire, because it certainly was in the same situation of having battery and ground in it at all times.
 - Q. Okay. Anything else on the relay that

1 | made it something that Ford did not think was the 2 | correct solution?

A. Those are the basic reasons.

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- Q. Is Ford today using a relay in any of its Explorer models?
- A. Ford uses as part of its design relays from there original design specifications that were built into the system. The relay that we're speaking about here would be something that came after that the fact and would be imposed -- or implemented by service people.
- Q. Back to my question: Is Ford using a relay in any of its Explorer vehicle lines?
 - A. What does that have to do with anything?
 - Q. Would you please answer my question?
- A. Ford uses relays in Explorers, in Town Cars, in all of their vehicle lined that are designed as part of the original system.
- Q. Is it -- Is Ford using a relay in its Explorer model to limit the power that goes to the brake pressure switch, in any Explorer model?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of.
- Q. Is Ford using a relay in any of its vehicle lines to limit the amount of power going to the brake pressure switch?

Crown Victoria, where various brake applications

were collected from customer usage data and applied

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the -	energy	levels	that	that	those	brake		
apr	lication	ns would	have a	gainst	the l	brake	pressu	ıre
pul	se test	which w	as 500,	000 cy	cles a	at 145	ieq 0	at
an	elevated	temper	ature o	f 135	degre	ea C.		

- Q. Is it Ford's position that any brake pressure switch leaks prior to 252,000 miles would be defective?
- A. It's Ford's contention that Texas

 Instrument did not expect or tell Ford that they

 expected those switches to leak. And, in fact, T.I.

 went out of there way to show Ford that they did -
 that it would not leak under any circumstances.

MR. MAYER: Object, nonresponsive.

Would you read my question back.

bjesse3

(The record was read as requested.)

- Q. Is it Ford's -- I'll ask the question again. Is it Ford's contention that any brake pressure switch that leaks through the Kapton prior to 252,000 miles is a defective switch?
- A. Ford doesn't have a correlation from the -- I shouldn't say that. It's not that we don't have a correlation. We have a correlation from the 500,000 cycles to 252,000 miles of usage. What -- What We -- What I'm having difficult with -- And

- I -- I'm not sure what -- how to answer that. But you know, yeah, if it fails before 252,000 miles it's a defective switch.
 - Q. Have you communicated that to Texas
 Instruments?
 - A. We have communicated to Texas Instruments very little because we've been involved in a lot of litigation.
- 9 MR. FEENEY: I think he just did
 10 communicate it to Texas Instruments.
- MR. MAYER: Yeah, just now in this
 deposition. I'm asking, has he communicated it
 before this date. And the answer, I gather, is no.

MR. FEENEY: Well, how -- how could he do that with litigation pending?

- O. Is that correct?
- A. With litigation pending, I could not do
- Q. Is the 252,000-mile figure that you gave us referenced anywhere in the specifications provided to Texas Instruments for this part?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Is there any reference --
- A. What's referenced in the specifications is 500,000 cycles, which T.I., in their own

Q.

How would you determine that, Mr. Porter?

- A. I would look at the drawing for it.
- Q. And what would tell you that it's a Delta
 V part from the drawing?
 - Delta V would appear on the drawing.
 - Q. You mentioned yesterday there were some parts that you reviewed in late 1999 with damaged faces, some type of thermal anomaly at the Ford Central Labs. Do you recall That testimony yesterday?
 - A. Vaguely, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And I.think you mentioned that there was -- in your analysis there was brake fluid inside the if switch; is that right?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you know where those parts are today?
- A. I guess I'm not sure exactly which parts we're speaking of. We talked about a lot of parts yesterday.
- O. These were parts that were examined at Ford Central Labs in late 1999. I believe they were parts that were collected by Ford personnel from the field. And --
 - A. Are these -- Are these --
 - Q. -- and you mentioned yesterday that they all had brake fluid in them.

You would defer to that?

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1 device used for measuring acceleration of whatever 2 it's attached to. 3 Did -- Did you meet with people at Texas Instrumente? Ŷes, I did. 5 Α. б And who did you meet with? 7 Α. I don't remember exactly look it was, but 8 I believe Charlie Douglas was involved. During the investigation into the under 9 10 hood fires in the '92, '93 Town Cars and Crown Vics, 11 did you go to Attlaboro? 12 A. No. I did not. 13 Did you send people on your staff to Attleboro? 14 15 Yes. Α. 16 Who did you send? ο. 17 Α. Norm LaPointe. 18 During the years that Texas Instruments 19 manufactured brake pressure switches for Ford, did 20 Ford have a regular procedure where inspectors would 21 go to Texas Instruments' facilities? 22 I'm not sure exactly what the process is 23 that Ford with dealing with its suppliers. During your investigation, Mr. Porter, did 24 0. you investigate whether people from Ford had visited 25

Texas Instruments during the period in question as well as time periods after that to examine the line and see how the product was being produced?

A. No, we did not.

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- Q. Would it be fair to say that you did not talk to any of the people that did visit Texas

 Instruments during this time period during the investigation?
- A. During our investigation, what we were trying to understand is why the brake pressure switches were burning; and so no, we did not ask them about -- about people who were visiting there.
- Q. You didn't look and see who from Ford had been out to Texas Instruments to inspect production in the 1991, '92 time period, did you?
 - A. 'No, we did not.
- Q. Do you know how many times Ford inspectors have visited Texas Instruments to review this line, the brake pressure switch line?
 - A. No, I do not.
- Q. Was that something that people on your staff looked into as far as you know?
- A. That is something that would be part of Ford's standard procedure and we were not looking into that because we were concerned about burning

1	brake pressure switches.
2	Q. You mentioned yesterday there was some
3	switches that Ford is considering purchasing from
4	Hi-Stat. Do you recall that general discussion with
5	me? ·
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Are those switches do they contain
8	Kapton in them?
9	A. Yes, they do.
10	Q. What type of Kapton?
11	A. I don't know,
12	Q. Do you know if it's teflon coated?
13	A. I don't know.
14	Q. Do you know how many layers?
15	. A. No, I don't.
16	Q. Do you know what purpose the Kapton
17	serves?
18	A. The Kapton serves the purpose of of
19	separating the brake fluid from the switch
20	components.
21	Q. And what are the specifications for that
22	parts in terms of cycle life?
23	A. The specifications that we would be
24	looking at are the same as what the T.I. switch has.
25	Q. 500,000 cycles spec'd similar to the T.I.

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1 spec?

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- A. 1450 psi at 135 degrees C.
- Q. And has Hi-Stat indicated that they're going to use a diaphragm other than Kapton or in addition to Kapton?
 - A. We have yet to completely define the design that Hi-Stat would use on any switch that might be -- that they might provide in that respect.
 - Q. Does -- Is Kapton in any other applications in the Ford vehicle line? Do you know?
 - A. I believe Kapton is commonly used in flex circuits.
 - Q. What else?
 - A. I'm not sure.
 - Q. During your investigation, did you look into what other uses of Kapton were being applied in the Ford vehicle line?
 - A. We were interested in knowing why the brake pressure switches burned, and so no, we were not looking at other applications of Kapton.
 - Q. When you saw Kapton that you believed had failed, did you look at what other applications Kapton was being applied in Ford vehicles to see if they had similar stress or wear?
 - A. What we did was, we looked at T.I.'s FMEA

- with regards to the Kapton in which they did not identify the kapton wearing at all. Again, we were focusing on the brake pressure switch and not other applications.
 - Q. Your understanding is that the FMEA provided by Texas Instruments indicated there was no reference to leakage in the diaphragm?
 - A. No. There's no reference to the Kapton ; wearing out.
- 10 Q. Is there a reference to a leakage through
 11 the --
 - A. Yes, there is.
- 13 Q. -- through the diaphragm?
- 14 A. Yes, there is.
- 15 Q. Did you understand that would be the Kapton?
- 17 A. I do, yes.

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- 18 Q. So it is referred to?
- A. What's referred to is leakage through
 the -- through the diaphragm. There is no reference
 to the diaphragm wearing out.
 - Q. During the investigation, did Texas

 Instruments send Ford samples of Kapton that had
 been through 100,000 cycles, 200,000 cycles, 300,000

 cycles, 400,000 cycles and 500,000 cycles?

- Q. Did you look at what conditions existed at the Wixom plant from November of '91 to November of '927
- A. I don't understand what you mean by the "conditions."
- Q. Did you see if there was a strike at that facility?
 - A. No, we did not.

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- Q. Did you make any effort to look and see what was going on at the Wixom plant where the Lincoln Town Cars were built during this time period?
- A. No, we did not, because the Wixom plant would not have had anything to do that would've caused the life of the Kapton to be reduced. They didn't open the part, they didn't do anything with the part that would reduce the life of the Kapton.
 - Q. They did pull a vacuum on the part though?
- A. I believe, that as part of the brake fill system, that -- that vacuum is included. There is a vacuum specification also in the -- in the pressure switch test -- or specification.
- Q. Does an electric motor run your air leveling system in the '92, '93 Lincoln Town Car platform?

was that communicated with NHTSA?

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1 A. May I see that document? Sure. I'll get the date. 2 Q. 3 MR. MAYER: We'll go ahead and mark this. 4 5 (Exhibit No. 9 marked.) 6 Q. And the reference is Ford's answer to Request No. 3. See in accordance with the agency 8 letter from the January 21 telephone conversation 9 between Ford? 10 MR. FEENEY: The pending question 11 is --12 MR. MAYER: Who -- Does he know 13 who --14 MR. FEENEY: Does he know --15 MR. MAYER: Does he know who that 16 refers to? Yeah. It's not him, but does he know 17 who that refers to, who the Ford Automotive Safety 18 personnel was. 19. A. No, I do not. 20 Did -- Were you involved in very reviewing 21 responses that Ford sent to NHTSA during this 22 investigation? 23 No. I was not. I -- No. I need to -- I 24 did not review what was sent to NHTSA, no. 25 Did you work with Mr. Camp, the person who

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                    MR. FEENEY:
                                  Okay.
 2
                     MR. MAYER:
                                 On some stuff I have made
 3
     extra copies.
                    MR. FEENEY:
                                  My only comment about
     this is that I -- I mean, if you can do it, fine.
 5
                                                          ľ
     mean --
 6
                    MR. MAYER:
                                 Yeah.
                                        I --
                    MR. FEENEY: -- I imagine there's
 Ð
 9
     plenty of drafts of this. Do you know -- Do you
     believe it to be --
10
11
                    MR. MAYER: I don't know. That's why
     I'm asking him.
12
                    MR. FBENEY: -- the final final?
13
                                 I don't know.
                                                That's why
14
                    MR. MAYER:
     I'm asking him the question.
15
                   .MR. FEENEY: Okay. Well, let's see
16
17
     if he can tell us.
18
               I can't tell you.
               What would you -- What is it about it that
19
     prevents you from telling me whather this is the
20
     engineering specs that were provided to T.I. for
21
22
     this part?
               There's -- Pront cover sheet is missing.
23
          Α.
               Okay. Anything else?
24
               That's the first thing.
                                         I 'm --
25
          Α.
```

That's correct.

25

A.

specifications that we did not discuss yesterday?

- A. I don't recall at this point anything else, except --
 - Q. Okay. That's why I asked you.
- A. Yeah. -- that -- that T.I. was an integral part of developing these specifications.
- Q. And that's what people have told you and that's what you've read in documents?
 - A. That's correct.

7.

â

- Q. You don't have firsthand knowledge of that?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. There is a -- one third paragraph that says: The engineering test sample sizes and test frequencies contained within this engineering specification reflect the minimum requirements established to provide a regular evaluation of comformance to design intent. What does that mean, of conformance to design intent?
- A. That means that if it -- if is run, this is the minimum that's required to show that the parts will meet how they're going to be applied in the vehicle. This is a minimum. If there's anything that the supplier understands to be an extra issue, it's on -- on their responsibility to, one, identify to Ford and to run tests pursuant to

- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19.
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25

- Q. Do you know exactly what Ford did to determine whether this is a proxy for conformance to design intent? Do you know from your discussions with either Pease, Klingler or Modi?
 - That these tests --
- Are a proxy for conformance to design intent.
 - I'm -- I guess I don't understand. Α.
- What exactly did Ford do to make sure that Q. these engineering tests, sample sizes, test frequencies, were the tests that were going to be adequate to conform to its design intent for the vehicle? That's what I'm asking. Do you know?
- The temperature requirements, the impulse requirements, the -- the list of tests that are in this are a carry-over from -- by and large, from a previous specification that T.I. developed for tis part. There are a variety of vehicle tests that Ford Motor Company runs on final product, but the specifics of this specification were really lobbled for, negotiated by, pushed by Texas Instruments.
 - MR. MAYER: Object, nonresponsive.
- Do you know what the vehicle tests that Q. you referred to ware?

11 and ask you if this is a document that you have

25

1527 T-228-288

- 1 -seen before?
- A. I've looked at a lot of documents that
- 3 I -- over time. I don't recall having seen this one
- 4 specifically.
- 5 Q. Okay. It says: Rickoff meeting, list of
- 6 attendees. Do you see that at the bottom, 12-1-98,
- 7 Kickoff list, meeting of attendees?
- 8 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And this is the NHTSA inquiry

 kickoff meeting. The reason I'm asking, I don't see

 your name on there. And I'm just wondering, is that
- 12 a mistake or did you not attend this meeting?
- 13 A. I was not at this meeting.
- 14 Q. And there's a name from somebody at
- 15 Visteon, a guy named Mike Jett. Do you see that?
- 16 He's about two-thirds of the way down on the
- 17 | left-hand side?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19. Q. Okay. Did you -- That -- That's an new
- 20 name to me. Did you have any dealings with anybody
- 21 from Visteon by the name of Mike Jett?
- 22 A. I don't who he is.
- 23 Q. That name does not ring a bell to you?
- 24 A. Not at all.
- 25 Q. Now, with the exception of Mr. Jett, are

(Exhibit No. 12 marked.)

I guess I'm not sure. You know, the

25

A.

ο.

All right. Was there a meeting that you

That's one of the service documents.

25

A.

And then it says, "Supplier = Surfaces.

25

0.

took at this meeting, Mr. Porter?

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	A. It's possible.
2	Q. Okay. And this would be kind of an
3	exception where you typically did not take notes,
4	right?
5	A. At this point, this was the first meeting.
6	We didn't know where we were going, who was going to
7	be involved.
8	Q. Okay. All right. There's a couple of
9	thoughts a couple of questions you have written
10	out. The first one on the left-hand side is Switch
11	Current. Do you know what that refers to?
12	A. I believe the question there is, what is
13	the switch current?
14	Q. Did you find that out?
15	Å. Yes, we did.
16	Q. And what was the switch current?
17	A. The The current used to allow the speed
18	control clutch coil to engage is a maximum of
19	three-quarters of an amp during normal operation.
20	Q. Then across from that is Speed Control
21	Deactivation Switch. Do you know what that refers
22	to?
23	A. I believe that refers to the product that
24	we're talking about.

Okay. Okay. As I understand it, the --

25

Q.

at Ford?

NHTSA reports were ambiguous as to cause; or at

Who made that decision?

25

Q.

ı A. I don't know. 2 Q. Was that something that Ford Office of 3 General Counsel handled, typically? I believe that's something the Automotive 5 Safety Office would've handled themselves. 6 Q. All right. Then there's a couple of other 7 There's something on the left-hand side, В looks like -- looks like somebody's E-Mail address, 9 Do you see that? 10 Α. Yee. 11 Q. Can you read that for us? 12 A. Not really. 13 Do you know what it refers to? Q. Looks like somebody's E-Mail address. 14 A. 15 agree. 16 Q. Then it says, Cars on the Road, Warm 17 States. Do you know what that's in reference to? 18 I think, you know, again, it's speculation because I don't really recall at this time. But I 19 20 think there was some questions as far as, was there 21 a higher probability in warm states than cold 22 states. 23 All right. And do you know if that was 24 ever resolved?

Ultimately, no.

25

λ.

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1
          ο.
               Then there's something, looks like a
 2
     little box around it and it says, Test. And I can't
     read what the next thing is. Can you help me out
 3
     there?
 4
               Well, looks like maybe "squirrel."
 5
               Is it "sequence" maybe?
 6
          Q.
 7
          Α.
               Maybe.
 8
          Q.
               Okay. Does that ring a bell? Does it
     refresh your memory on what you were referring to
 9
     there?
10
11
               No. it doesn't.
12
          Q.
               What BCE and MIS message? Are those --
13
          Α.
               I don't know what that refers to.
               Okay. Now, other than this document, are
14
          ο.
     you aware of any other notes that you took during
15
16
     the investigation?
17
               I think that there were a couple of early
          A.
18
     meetings that I -- I produced notes on.
               And have you reviewed those notes in
19
          O.
     preparation for this deposition?
20
21
          A.
               Yes.
22
               What did you do to prepare for this
          Q.
     deposition? Did you meet with the attorneys?
23
               I met for a couple of hours with the
24
          A .
```

attorneys, yes.

correct.

And I don't dispute that the deposition

collected information as it was produced by the

- Q. Okay. And there's a reference to No. 7 which reads: What fault codes are stored if the brake pressure switch fails? Did I read that correctly?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. And what answer did you get to that question when you posed it?
- A. At that time that was a question that was left open for further investigation.
 - Q. What are fault codes? What is that?
- A. Fault codes are codes that are found in a control module looking for -- that are -- that are stored when the control module identifies a problem.
- Q. Okay. And did you think at the time that there was a control module that controlled the brake pressure switch and if the switch failed some fault codes would -- would be generated?
- A. We didn't know what might -- the -- the situation may be on this module. We were still learning what the system was and generating a list of questions in general, generically, that -- that we wanted to ask.
- Q. Now that the investigation is almost two years into -- two years from the date of this E-mail, what is the answer? What fault codes are

A.

Our investigation was, why did the 1992,

with me?

24

25

ο.

sent to Ford Central Labs?

remnants -- what the remnants are of the connector.

Okay. And that was the material that was

No.

MR. FEENEY:

about what happens to the bags once they're marked 1 2 as exhibits. 3 MR. MAYER: Okay. 4 MR. FEENEY: I would not want to S surrender possession of the bags to the court б reporter. 7 MR. MAYER: Okay. I don't have any 8 problem with that. 9 THE COURT REPORTER: Nor do I. 10 Q. Why don't you just -- I'll hand you the --11 the exhibit labels and if you'd just put 16-A, B and 12 C on those three bags so we have a clear record. MS. WEINER: And could you just tell 13 14 me the date of those, Exhibit 15 that you just 15 referenced? 16 NR. MAYER: The date of the exhibit 17 And it has a Bates number if you want is 12-17-98. 18 it. 19 That's all right. Thank MS. WEINER: 20 you. . 21 (Exhibit 16-A, 16-B & 16-C marked.) 22 Okay. Mr. Porter, in your investigation, ٥. 23 did you look at how the brake pressure switch was 24 mounted on the various vehicle lines that used the 25 switch?

Q.

Okay.

When it says, Line Mount, does that

2722-125-4

1	. Ω.	Okay.	And is	there	any s	ignific	ant to
2	the In is there a	your vi	ew as	head o	f the	investi	gation,
3	is there a	ny sign	ifican	t to t	he dif	ferent	mounts,
4	the boosts	r mount	a, the	prop	valve	and the	line
5	mount?						

- A. It would be an indication that these were mounted in different parts of the vehicle, if that's what that's referring to.
- O. Okay. Now, you mentioned to me early in the deposition Charlie Douglas told you the part was wired hot at all times.
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Is this the B-Mail you were referring to, if you at the second to the last paragraph?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And did Mr. Douglas discuss -- It says, The issue can be discussed further on Tuesday, as we will be prepared to provide a brief overview of our understanding of how the switch is electrically plumbed into the system. And did that occur?
 - A. I don't know that for sure, but --
- 23 Q. Do -- Do you have recollection one way or 24 the other?
- 25 A. No.

- 1 Q. Who went? 2 Norm LaPointe. 3 All right. There's something at the Q. bottom that says, It would be helpful to understand 5 the weather conditions at the time of the event. don't have a date and dealership for this -- from 6 7 this part. Did you get that information? 8 No, we did not. Α. 9 ο. Why not? 10 Α. It became less important after the switch 11 was disassembled. 12 (Exhibit No. 19 marked.) 13 Q. Okay. I pass you what s been marked 14 Exhibit 19. This is an E-Mail to you from Ken -- I 15 think it's Gribble, sent January 22nd, 1999. Do you see that? 16 17 Α. Yes. 18 Q. Okay. And it looks like it's answering a question that you posed to him in earlier E-mail, or 19. 20 you posed to somebody in an earlier E-mail that's 21 about -- on the 21st of January. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

23

24

25

Q. Okay. And the questions you asked: Is brake fluid conductive? How much? Will brake fluid react with copper and brass? Will an electric field

or current cause a reaction? Okay, What were you

1

25

A.

It says, Chassis Engineering, Materials

1	and Corrosion Engineering Section.
2	Q. Would that be at Ford Motor Company?
3	A. Yes, sir.
4	Q. Did you have additional conversations with
5	either Mr. Clark or Mr. Gribble concerning the
6	information contained in this E-Mail?
י ל	A. No, not with them. We did have
8	conversations with the brake fluid supplier who
9	indicated differently than what Mr. Gribble did.
10	Q. So you talked to a brake fluid supplier
11	who disagreed with what the Ford people told you?
12	A. He Yes. In fact, he said that brake
13	fluid would be quite corrosive.
14	Q. And that was an individual from Dow
15	Chemical?
16	A. Yes, air.
17	Q. Did you give that information back to
18	Mr. Gribble telling him that, hey, you're off the
19	mark; the guys at Dow said it is a problem?
20	A. I'm not sure where Mr. Gribble is right
21	now.
2 2	Q. The answer to my question is, you did not
23	do that?
2 4	A. No, we did not.
7 E	O Why not

I'm not sure where Mr. Gribble is right

Did you give the information to

1

2

3

4

25

Q.

Α.

Q.

Mr. Thomas?

now.

what I said yesterday as to who the team members

MR. FEENEY:

25

Why don't we just take a

Q.

A. Responsibility generally falls with the

organization releases the component that goes into

24

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the vehicle. So the switch for the -- the Panther platform in 1992 came as part of the proportioning valve assembly, which would've been part fo the brake system.
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Q. Which is -- That -- That you're not -- Have you ever worked in brake system in the Ford organization?

6

9

10

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12

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23

24

- A. Not direct -- Well, not directly, no.
- Q. All right. Anyway, it says: Joe, the point person for EESE is Fred Porter. He works for Deepak Goel, the manager in EESE for our CCRG. Now, what is that? What does CCRG mean?
 - A. I'm not sure what CCRG stands for.
- Q. Okay. Process is Tim Donovan. I'm sorry.

 What was Mr. Donovan doing? He wasn't part of your

 team. Do you know what he was doing?
 - A. He was Mr. Masters' manager.
 - Q. All right. And CCRG, it's not an abbreviation you're familiar with?
- 20 A. It's not one that I deal with regularly,
 21 no.
 - Q. "I have talked to Deepak and he confirms that Fred has started a 14-D. The tech review should be set up with Fred, Deepak and Tim." Is that Tim Donovan?

A. I believe so.

- Q. Okay. And on February the 3rd, 1999, is that correct, you had started is the 14-D?
 - A. We had started a report and we had looked at putting it in the form of the 14-D.
 - Q. So when -- when Mr.Cole said you'd started the 14-D, that really wasn't accurate. You had started something, but it really wasn't the 14-D?
 - A. We had put it from the form of the 14-D because this was dealing with fires and 14-Ds are required for issues that -- that may result in a recall. So we thought it would be better to do the report in that format; if in the eventuality of a recall, that -- that we'd have -- be prepared for that.

MR. MAYER: I have not seen any -any production of any drafts of a 14-D or similar
document that would go back that far. So I'll -I'll make a request that Ford look for it and see if
you can find it. I have not seen it.

- Q. If you were looking for that document, Mr. Porter, where would you to try to go to find it?
- A. I would try to go and look at the documents that Ford has produced.
 - Q. Okay. Have you seen that documents, your

February draft of a 14-D in preparing for the

deposition or in this litigation?

No, sir.

Α.

1

2

I don't know if he was or not.

25

Α.

25

Α.

Yes.

23

24

25

that refer to?

well be useful to put a *box* around the concern so

that we can have a meaningful discussion. What does

Mr. Masters?